HUKUMNAMA

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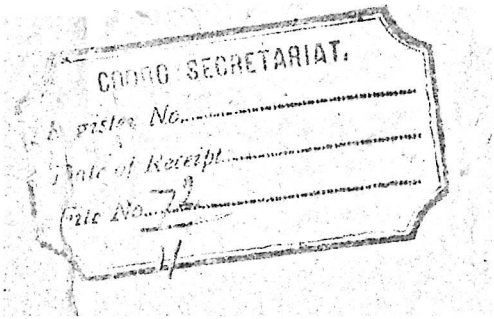

D. V. Krishnayya

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THE HUKUMNAMA OF LINGARAJENDRA WODEYAR, RAJA OF COORG.

TRANSLATED WITH INTRODUCTION, ETC., BY

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CONTENTS.

		PAGE
Introduction	...	i–x
Hukum I. Of daily routine in the Nad kacheri ...	...	1
II. Of public conduct	...	2
III. Of the assessment of land ...	...	3
IV. Of the collection of revenue (1) ...	...	5
V. Of the collection and storing of paddy	...	7
VI. Of preserving the palace paddy ...	...	9
VII. Of vinegar fruits	...	11
VIII. Of the enforcement of royal service ...	...	11
IX. Of absconders	...	12
X. Of unclaimed property	...	12
XI. Of new cultivation	...	13
XII. Of loans	...	14
XIII. Of the exchange of jama lands ...	...	15
XIV. Of the collection of revenue (2) ...	...	16
XV. Of weights and measures ...	...	17
XVI. Of brawlers	...	17
XVII. Of palace secrets	...	18
XVIII. Of despatch in correspondence ...	...	18
XIX. Of prompt obedience to summons ...	...	18
XX. Of the dispensation of justice ...	...	19
XXI. Of the registration of orders ...	...	21
XXII. Of treasury transactions	...	21
XXIII. Of marriage	...	22
XXIV. Of jama coolies	...	22
XXV. Of taxes and other payments ...	...	22
XXVI. Of the encouragement of cultivation ...	...	25
XXVII. Of the supply of hand-made articles ...	...	25
XXVIII. Of the collection of honeycomb ...	...	26
XXIX. Of cultivating the palace farms ...	...	27
XXX. Of divers collections	...	27

HUKUM		PAGE
XXXI.	Of modes of address	28
XXXII.	Of puja in Siva temples	30
XXXIII.	Of herbs	31
XXXIV.	Of foreign traders	33
XXXV.	Of the assessment of certain lands	34
XXXVI.	Of elephant pits	34
XXXVII.	Of passports	35
XXXVIII.	Of the sale of rice	36
XXXIX.	Of guardianship	36
XL.	Of the Shanbog's duties	37
XLI.	Of the collection of sandalwood	38
XLII.	Of hospitality to travellers	38
XLIII.	Of damage to sandalwood trees	38
XLIV.	Of corrections occurring in accounts	39
XLV.	Of unduly large holdings	39
XLVI.	Of payment in lieu of service	41
XLVII.	Of frontier patrols	41
XLVIII.	Of supplies to English gentlemen	42
XLIX.	Of the disposal of certain corpses	43
L.	Of the slaying of tigers	43
LI.	Of the surrender of offenders	44
LII.	Of amounts due from traitors	44
LIII.	Of the Parpattigar's duties	45

Appendix I	... ...	47
Do. II	... ...	48
Do. III	... ...	49
Do. IV	... ...	51
Do. V	... ...	52

INTRODUCTION.

The *Hukumnama* of Lingarajendra, of which a translation from the Canarese is given in this volume, is composed of a series of fifty-three orders, issued from the Diwan kacheri in Mercara in 1811 to the Nad Parpattigars, and through them to the Shanbogs, Patels and ryots, and dealing with a variety of administrative matters. The orders in the copy translated are actually addressed to the Parpattigar of Bettietnad, but they are clearly not confined to subjects affecting that one nad, and are for the most part in fact of the nature of general orders issued to all Parpattigars. They are of considerable interest for the light they throw on the condition of Coorg one hundred years ago, and twenty-five years before the British occupation. Contemporary records of that period are scarce. There is, however, the valuable 'Memoir' of Lieutenant Connor, written in 1817, which gives a good deal of information, corroborative or supplementary, regarding the state of Coorg at the same period.

Coorg then included not only the territory now comprising the province but also the "country below the ghâts",—the taluks of Puttur and Sulya, which were transferred to Canara at the annexation. The area was then 2,165 square miles compared with a present area of 1,580. The administrative divisions of taluks and nads existed much as they do now. Among towns Virarajendrapet stood first as regards both size and commercial importance. Mercara, though the capital of the principality, was the seat of no trade, and was chiefly inhabited by persons attendant upon the Raja. It consisted of a long, straggling line of thatched houses running out eastward from the Fort. The only other petta alluded to in the *Hukumnama* is Somwarpet. Connor mentions in addition Kodlipet, Sanivarsanté and Ramaswami Kanavé as small market towns. The 34th *hukum* requires that traders should carry on their business at fixed centres, rather than peddle their wares through the nads. Paddy was the chief, almost the sole, general export. The imports consisted of *kamblis*, coarse piece-goods, salt, etc. Sandalwood, cardamoms and beeswax were royal monopolies, though the two latter commodities were paid for, on delivery to the Palace, at fixed rates. There was no separate currency, but coins of Mysore and of the West Coast were received at the prevailing rates of exchange.

The *Hukumnama* throws but little direct light upon the condition of the rural population. That it was deficient in numbers we know from other sources. Long years of warfare, and the capture of numerous prisoners, had seriously reduced the naturally thin population of Coorg. To remedy this deficiency Dodda Virarajendra had in 1792 intercepted the Konkani Christians on their way back to the West Coast from bondage in Mysore, and helped them to establish a church at Virarajendrapet (*vide* Appendix V). The provisions of several *hukums* evince an anxiety to prevent emigration and to encourage immigrants. With the former object, *ukkadas* or frontier guard-houses were maintained at the principal points of exit (47th *hukum*) and persons leaving Coorg were required to provide themselves with passports (37th *hukum*). Disappearances among the ryots were to be reported, and attempts made to arrest the fugitive (9th *hukum*). When caught, he was severely and even savagely punished. It is probable that these harsh restrictions upon liberty defeated the end in view. Coorg, already regarded by people of the neighbouring countries with aversion on account of the rigours of its climate and the brutalities of its rulers, was now avoided as a prison from which there was no escape, and immigrants were few. A fair proportion are likely to have been criminals fleeing from justice to whom, by express order, asylum was to be offered. Those who settled found a liberal scale of concessions attached to the opening of wet land and were assisted with loans of cattle and money.

Lingarajendra, the penultimate Raja of Coorg, belonged to the line of Lingayats, or worshippers of Siva, who, entering the country, it is said, as priests, had succeeded many years earlier in bringing it beneath their rule. Both in race and in religion they were alien to the Coorgs, who have steadily adhered to their own national rites and beliefs. The Raja was born in 1775, and succeeded his elder brother, Virarajendra the Great, in 1809. He reigned until 1820. His character, and the circumstances in which he came to the throne, are described at length in Richter's Manual, which contains also interesting excerpts from the reminiscences of General Welsh, who visited Coorg in the years 1811 and 1812. Lingarajendra, who was then thirty-six years of age, the General describes as possessing very handsome features, and a person in which were joined both activity and strength. He excelled at field sports, and entertained his European guests with marked consideration and cordiality. But towards his own subjects he behaved with all the traditional caprice and inhumanity of an oriental ruler, maiming and murdering his

dependants without remorse and without control. He was approached with an excessive reverence, and addressed with a servility corresponding to the dread in which he was held. Connor considered his abilities not above mediocrity, and was inclined to think that he took little active part in the administration of the State. He was weak, frivolous and puerile, and habitually surrounded by menials rather than by men of rank. Dr. Moegling summarizes the elements of his nature in the following terms: "Greediness after gold, no matter how obtained, a bottomless depth of cunning, the most brazen hypocrisy, cowardice as abject as cruel and a strong dose of sensuality were united in his character."

During this Raja's reign Coorg continued to enjoy the freedom from invasion which had been secured by the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 and the final overthrow of the aggressive domination of the Mysore Sultans. The part played by the East India Company in preserving the independence of the little State had during the previous reign been acknowledged by an annual tribute of Rs. 24,000 commuted in 1799 to the yearly present of an elephant. Communication with the Governor-General was maintained through the British Resident in Mysore.

It is to be supposed that, with the cessation of foreign aggression, the internal affairs of Coorg received an increased attention, and perhaps one of the fruits of this activity was the *Hukumnama*, the land settlement of 1812, embodied in the *sist* accounts, being another; though how far these were the work of the Raja himself and how far they were due to his Coorg Diwans, is doubtful in view of the ruler's character and tastes. There is indeed a marked discrepancy between the temperate and occasionally benevolent tone which prevails in the *Hukumnama*, and the reasonableness of its ordinances on the one hand, and on the other the dark picture drawn both by contemporary evidence and by tradition of the man who might be expected to have inspired its contents. The conclusion which presents the least difficulty is that the Raja was content to enjoy the less onerous prerogatives of a ruler, and left to others the task of governing. The structure of Government in the province was probably not then of recent origin, but had been evolved as a result of the fusion of the small *kombus* or chieftainships into which Coorg was divided prior to the advent of the Ikkeri Rajas. The machinery was of the simplest kind. The seat of Government was then as now Mercara, whence authority proceeded from the "Diwan kacheri" direct, as would appear from the *Hukumnama*, to a number of

Parpattigars entrusted with every branch of administration in their respective nads. Subedars, in charge of larger divisions, seem to have existed, but the *Hukumnama*, perhaps because it consists in the main of orders issued direct to the Parpattigar, throws little light upon the scope and importance of their functions. Connor's reference to the subordinate officers is in the following terms: "The constitution of the secondary authorities is simple and efficient, and a great spirit of regularity and order is observable throughout the interior arrangements; the larger divisions of the country have each two Subadars, and a Parputty presides over the smaller ones composing them. These officers are entrusted with the collection of the imposts and administration of justice; their authority however in the latter particular is very limited; every place of responsibility is held exclusively by Codugus; the income attached to all officers is paid in cloths, food, land, etc., and but a small portion in money. The minuter details are carried on by the ordinary village officers."

The reference in this quotation to the method of payment suggests that the basis of the civil administration, even through the degrees of Parpattigar and Subedar was, like the basis of military service in Coorg, largely feudal in character. The principle which survives in the provision allowing the members of the Fort and Jail guard (a genuine remnant of feudalism) periods of off-duty seems to have been then of more general application. Hence Connor's allusion to two Subedars for each of the larger divisions; and as regards two Parpattigars for each nad, the provisions of the 53rd *hukum*.

From the Parpattigar the official chain was continued through the Nad Takkas to the Patel, working with or without a panchayat. Beyond these, but still forming an essential part of the machinery of Government, were the *jama* ryots, of whose duties and degrees the *Hukumnama* makes prominent mention. It has been seen that the *Hukumnama* itself is superscribed to all these elements in the official hierarchy; and there is much to be said for the theory that each member of the rural administration was originally a feudal tenure-holder rewarded for his services by lands or by remissions of revenue, and that only by degrees did the higher appointments lose this character and become modernised into salaried offices.

The arrangement of *hukums* in this translation follows the order of the original text. It is on no methodical plan. In the ensuing brief commentary the principal contents are divided into the following four classes :—

1. Principles of Conduct and Rules of Procedure for Government Servants.

2. Administration of the Land.
3. Assessment and Collection of Revenue.
4. Protection, and Dispensation of Justice.

1. *Principles of Conduct and Rules of Procedure for Government Servants.*

Throughout these orders the assumption is that the official is not the servant of the State—a public servant—but of the Raja. His duty is owed to the *Aramané*, or Royal House, which has in the translation, for want of a better term, been rendered Palace. He is frequently exhorted to bear in mind that duty to the Palace is the chief duty of life. The 2nd *hukum* forbids oppression in the collection of revenue and requires the suppression of disloyalty. The 17th prohibits the disclosure of official secrets, and indeed any conversation on official matters proceeding in the kacheri. It is of interest in the light of Connor's complaint, that throughout his sojourn in the country he was perpetually spied upon and prevented from any unwatched communication with the inhabitants, who were threatened with the loss of the nose or ear should they infringe this prohibition.

A number of *hukums* deal with the procedure to be observed by the Parpattigar and the Shanbog. The 1st prescribes hours for work in the Nad kacheri. The 53rd relates to the Parpattigars and the 40th to the Shanbog's duties. The 31st gives the forms of address to be used from one officer to another. The 18th requires despatch to be observed in correspondence, the 21st deals with the registration of orders, the 22nd with treasury transactions, the 44th with the keeping of accounts. Other rules of procedure will be found scattered through the text.

2. *Administration of the Land.*

At this period, and indeed until the advent of the coffee-planter, it was wet land only that counted for cultivation, and that was made the subject of regulation by the *Hukumnama*. Outside Coorg proper, owing to a slightly drier climate and a more open country, other crops than rice were cultivated to a small extent; but it seems probable that they were not subjected to a regular assessment. Connor describes the dry and forest lands in a village as being held in common by the villagers, for the supply of pasturage and fuel,—a

form of tenure still extant in North Coorg and known as *urudvé*. This no doubt was the original condition,—such lands were not of sufficient importance to deserve separate allotment or express limitation, and remained unadministered waste land. As however wet cultivation extended, it was found convenient to make individual grants, or rather to allot to each *warg* or wet holding its separate portion of forest land, and in this way the *bané* system originated; and, as references to *banés* in these orders and in the *sists* show, was already a recognized institution. Such land as was not so allotted remained *Aramané parambu*, or Palace waste.

From the forest land certain produce was to be collected and supplied by the ryots to the Palace. Sandal (*hukums* 41 and 43) was then, as now, a State monopoly. A record of the trees was kept, and punishment awarded if wilful damage was caused to them. Cardamoms (*hukum* 3) were gathered from *malés* leased by the Palace, and had to be delivered thereto, being paid for at specified rates. The 7th, 28th and 33rd *hukums* relate to the collection of minor forest produce and herbs.

The 11th *hukum* defines the remissions of revenue to be enjoyed by ryots in respect of land newly opened or which had fallen out of cultivation. These concessions resemble those still in force, but go a good deal further, being in fact adapted to a period when much arable land was still unopened, when the population was seriously depleted by the late wars, and when other inducements to immigration were few. In the same order is a provision for the loan of ploughing cattle. Loans of grain and money form the subject of the 12th *hukum*. The 45th *hukum* relates to the redistribution of holdings found in excess or deficiency. The duty of the Patel to stimulate his villagers in husbandry, and to procure some help for those handicapped by illness or poverty—a very salutary order which one wishes could be enforced now-a-days—is laid down in the 26th *hukum*. *Hukum* 29 is concerned with the supply of labour to the *Aramané panya*, or Palace farm, which existed at Kirugur. Similar farms were, we know, maintained in other parts of Coorg.

3. *Assessment and Collection of Revenue.*

Considerable progress was made during the reign of Lingarajendra in the science of land assessment. All wet lands were measured and their productivity in terms of *battis* of paddy recorded in the *sist* accounts. Upon these data a system of land assessment was

constructed the results of which endured to recent times. In the 3rd *hukum* the claim made by the Raja upon the gross produce is limited to one-tenth, in favourable contrast (it is pointed out) to other rulers who, following the scriptures, take one-sixth as their share. It has been shown, however, that by a systematic exaggeration of the yield this proportion was generally exceeded, and thus while upholding his reputation for generosity the Raja perhaps managed to appropriate not less than a sixth part of the produce. Not that this represents a burdensome assessment, considered in the absolute. As far as can be judged, it was well within the ryot's means. Comparisons with present day rates are, by reason of the numerous variable factors involved, hard to make, and it may indeed be contended that for the return in the shape of efficient Government and development of the country that was given them a century ago the ryots paid somewhat dearly. Connor however alludes to the "extreme lightness of the land tax" compared with rates prevailing in surrounding countries, and speaks of its realization as easy and sure. That no special difficulty was experienced in collecting it may be inferred from the absence of explicit reference to coercive steps in the *Hukumnama*.

The normal (*sagu*) assessment was ten *battis* of paddy—2½ *varahas* in money—on every 100 *battis* of land; in modern units, an average of ten rupees per three acres. Besides the *sagu* assessment, there were the favourable *jama* and *umbli* rates levied on lands held on service tenure, or by persons who had been rewarded in this manner by the Raja. The 3rd *hukum* recounts the classes into which these concessions fall. Taking ten rupees as the *sagu* rate, the other rates then in existence were represented by Rs. 5 (ordinary *jama*), Rs. 3, Rs. 2½ and Re. 1. Special services were in a few instances rewarded by the grant of *jagirs*, rent-free in perpetuity. On the other hand, the lands of traitors were subjected to a penal assessment represented by twelve rupees (*hukum* 52).

The 4th and 14th *hukums* treat of the realization of land revenue, while the 5th and 6th deal with the storage and preservation of the paddy collected on this account. Money or paddy was received according to the convenience of the ryot. There were four equal *kists*, falling due respectively in February, March, April and May.

Besides the land tax, several miscellaneous imposts existed, and are enumerated in *hukums* 25 and 30. *Mohatarfa*, a kind of profession tax levied on non-agriculturists, alone remains. The other taxes included house-tax, *dhuli* paddy tax and ghee tax.

Closely bound up with the question of assessment is the subject of feudal service. It is unnecessary here to describe the *jama* tenure, its privileges and obligations. The latter are now in great part nominal, but at the time under description the service of *jama* ryots formed an indispensable part of the resources of Government. The 8th *hukum* requires that such service should be claimed according to the capabilities of the ryot, measured in ploughs. The 19th insists on the need for promptitude in obeying summonses. Reference is here and there made to some of a *jama* ryot's duties. He must attend the Palace on the occasion of festivals, and accompany the Raja on hunting excursions with knife and gun, besides performing military and police functions. The service demanded of him was in fact that appropriate to a man-at-arms, who originally held his land in return for military service only.

The obligations of the *sagu* ryot are less clear. It is frequently assumed that he was always as free from the duty of personal service as he is now, but there is evidence to dispute this, and the truth seems to be that he was regarded as a menial tenant, and employed accordingly. Connor speaks of him as "obliged to discharge numerous personal services and servile labours", and the 46th *hukum* clearly permits a *sagu* ryot to liberate himself from these vexations by paying an assessment of three instead of two and a half *varahas*. The writer has met with an instance of a *sagu* ryot who had nominally transferred his land to a *jama* neighbour with a similar object.

4. *Protection, and Dispensation of Justice.*

Compared with our modern notions of criminal procedure, a good deal of vagueness surrounds the administration of justice as we read of it in the *Hukumnama*. This may be due in part to the fact that the operations of the higher Courts were beyond its scope; but it is clear that Coorg was only just passing beyond the stage when the State relieves the individual of the task of avenging offences, when the idea of punishment begins to predominate over the idea of compensation, and the distinction between criminal and civil law emerges. Custom, at least as much as written rules, governed the powers and procedure of the Courts. In the ultimate event, the will of the Raja, to whom the graver cases were reported for orders, was law. It has been asserted that the criminal whose transgression was proved before this highest tribunal was often punished with a

savage vindictiveness. Crushing to death by elephants, strangulation, decapitation with the Coorg knife, throwing the victim over a precipice, or nailing him to a tree and shooting at him with arrows, and for punishments short of capital, maiming and mutilation, are quoted as penalties in vogue. In particular, offences against the State, such as treason and even a breach of the law forbidding emigration, were visited with ferocity. The *Hukumnama* reflects but little of this spirit. The authority to punish delegated to the subordinate officers was slight, and the cases they were competent to deal with were limited to assaults, the use of abusive language, and the minor offences against property.

The 20th *hukum* treats of the dispensation of justice. The Courts enumerated are those of the Patel, the Takka, Parpattigar, of Simé Amila, and the Diwan kacheri. Provision is made for the trial of an offence by the lowest authority capable of dealing with it. The method of trial is by panchayat, controlled by the appropriate official. The penalty for insult or assault was to be doubly insulted or assaulted, before the Court, by the aggrieved party. In cases of theft or misappropriation, the offender was fined one and a half times the value of the stolen property. The value itself was delivered to the owner of the property; the half-value was credited to the State.

The obligation to bring to trial offences against the State—or, as is here expressed, against the Raja—is laid on all public servants; but there was no definite system of police. At the kacheris and at the guard-houses established at the frontiers were peons whose functions were of a police nature. Duties of escort and of guard were discharged then as now, but to a greater degree, by *jama* ryots, who in fact combined in one body the military and police forces of the State.

The 10th *hukum* gives directions for the disposal of unclaimed property, the 39th has reference to the guardianship of minors, and the 49th relates to the treatment of the corpses of paupers, lepers and others. Of lepers it is said that no rain will fall in the village in which such a body is buried, a superstition which has been found still alive in North Coorg.

A full comparison of the state of Coorg under Lingarajendra with present day conditions would involve a survey of the progress of British rule in India during the last hundred years, and even an

outline of this subject would carry us too far. Moreover the main lines of the advance are too familiar to need recapitulation. It was shortly before the opening of this period that the freedom from invasion which Coorg has ever since enjoyed was secured to her by the British arms. Inside the Province, the safety of person and property has grown, the country has been intersected by roads passable at all seasons, natural resources have been developed, education diffused, taxation simplified and assessed with precision, the imperial currency introduced, medical treatment and vaccination offered to all classes. The standard of living has risen with the rise in the value of produce, the influx of imported articles, the development of markets and the spread of the petty shopkeeper; carts have replaced pack-bullocks and headloads, mud and thatch give place to brick and tiles. The depredations of wild animals are incomparably less. Freedom to come and go where he chooses is so much the right of the trader and the ryot that the old watchfulness over a man's movements can scarcely be realized. In other ways, too, freedom has grown. The *jama* ryot enjoys his ancient privileges largely, and in most cases entirely, untrammelled by their corresponding obligations. Lower castes, such as the Yeravas and Holeyas, have been emancipated from their former condition of serfdom. At the same time, the British administration has been marked by a scrupulous regard for institutions and land tenures which, but for such protection, would have been swept away in the stream of modern innovation. It is for this reason that so much of the contents of the *Hukummama* is already familiar to the Coorg revenue officer, in spite of great change in circumstances, and of one far-reaching change,—the utilization of dry land for the cultivation of coffee, and the consequent appearance of the European planter. Yet it must not be forgotten that this spirit of conservation finds a powerful ally in the natural characteristics of the country, the difficulties it offers to the construction of a railway, its lack of mineral wealth and manufactures, its occupation by a peculiar people which acknowledges no kinship abroad. But we may doubt whether even these features would have sufficed to preserve the individuality of the country, and of the little nation it contains, had not deference to sentiment retained for Coorg its own administration and saved it from absorption in the great presidency it adjoins.

SRI RUDRA

THE MAHARAJA LINGARAJENDRA WODEYAR OF COORG.

This *Hukumnama* is issued on the first day* of the bright half of Chaitra of Prajotpatya year (4913th year of the Kali Yuga), to the Parpattigar, the Shanbogs, the Patels of all the villages, the Takkas and to all other people of Bettietnad from the Diwan kacheri at Mercara.

I.

Of Daily Routine in the Nad Kacheri.

The Parpattigar of this nad shall perform his duties to the Palace as follows: he shall rise at 5-30 A.M., perform his ablutions and go to the kacheri at 6 o'clock where until 7 o'clock he will read with understanding the *Hukumnama*. By then it will be an hour after sunrise.

Then shall the Shanbogs come to the kacheri, open their books and write up their accounts. The Parpattigar must see that they work thus till 10 A.M. It will then be ten *ghaligés* after sunrise. At that hour all shall go to their houses to take their meals and returning at 1 P.M. attend to their several duties diligently until 9 o'clock. When this hour has struck the Parpattigar shall send all the Shanbogs home. So will they labour 27½ *ghaligés*, 20 *ghaligés* during the day and 7½ *ghaligés* at night.

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* March 25, 1811.

II.

Of Public Conduct.

Be guided by these three precepts in the discharge of your public duties :—

(1) When collecting the Palace dues read often and remember the commands set forth in the *Hukumnama*. Swerve never so little from what is therein ordained. Collect with discretion and diligence what is due to the Palace, but oppress not the people.

(2) Collect from the ryots and people what is rightly due. Collect not more thinking to gain favour from your Protector. By such collection the treasury will not be filled. Therefore forego not the smallest coin of what is due, but allowing grace at your discretion, collect it. Oppress not the people.

(3) If any one speak ill of the Protector, or at random utter or do unbecoming or false things behind his back, any man that hath seen with his eyes or heard with his ears shall report the matter immediately and suppress nothing.

These three injunctions shall be observed, else will the royal favour be withheld. Now he who walks may stumble and he who speaks may err. Therefore though the servants of the Palace may err in diverse ways they shall be advised not to act foolishly and shall be set in the right path.

If you disobey any one of these three commands, you will incur the displeasure of the Palace. Be mindful of this and act with circumspection. Many and varied are the ways of the people. Do you, who wear the badge of power, take care to guide them in the way of virtue.

The title of "faithful servant" may be thus won. If you hear any one speak ill of the Protector, you shall seize the offender, if it be within your power to do so, and send him in custody. If you cannot do so, you shall report the occurrence. Furthermore, do ye who wear the royal badge cherish, as a mother her child, the good folk who desire the welfare of the Palace.

Whoso unfalteringly obeys these three commands will receive an answer to his supplications in this world, and his name shall be exalted. In the world to come he shall attain heavenly bliss. Whoso disobeys these commands will endure misery both in this world and the next. Thus is it written in the *Dharmasastra*.

18

III.

Of the Assessment of Land.

Orders have this day been issued as a guide to the collection and remittance to the Palace both of assessment from ryots holding land within the Royal Dominions and also of *umbli kaniké* from those who have been granted *umbli* lands (as set forth below) in consideration of the duty they owe to the Palace to follow the chase with knife and with gun in the full belief that duty to the Sovereign is the chief duty. To ensure their preservation, these instructions have been recorded in the Diwan kacheri. They will already have reached you. Without deviation shall these orders be rigidly obeyed by the Parpattigar and the Shanbog, the Takka and Patel. Let them act as though duty to the Sovereign were the chief duty in life.

You will require the same services as heretofore both from those *jama* ryots who do not carry knife and gun and cannot join in the hunting and also from those who, not being *jama* ryots, cultivate the *sagu* lands attached to the Palace; from them shall be recovered 2¼ *varahas* for each portion of land yielding a crop of 100 *heru battis* of paddy, the amount shall be credited and receipts granted.

Hereunder are the rules for the grant of *umbli* to those *jama* ryots who attend the hunt armed and render other royal services.

All the rice lands have been measured in terms of Lingarajendra's rod and *sists* have been prepared and are kept in the Huzur archives. Copies of these have been distributed to the Diwan kacheri and to all the kacheris in the country. Following these, if the Palace require paddy take five *pata battis* thereof for every 100 *heru battis* of crop gathered; if money be needed the value of five *pata battis* should be recovered at the rate of 1¼ *varahas* as *umbli kaniké*. For inasmuch as *jama* ryots follow the hunt with knife and with gun, and are punctual in the discharge of their duties, the assessment due from them to the Palace on the *jama* land which they cultivate is remitted in favour of themselves, their family and children; but that it may be known that they are servants of the Sovereign, you shall recover from them 1¼ *varahas*, being the value in money of five *pata battis* of paddy, on every 100 *battis* of paddy harvested by them from their *jama* lands, and remit the amount collected to the kacheri.

In the case of men whose proved loyalty is greater, who have won favour by their zeal in the service of the Palace and held in single-mindedness the faith that duty to the Sovereign is the supreme duty, in testimony of their good qualities you will remit half a *varaha* and collect three-fourths of a *varaha*.

In the case of those who are better than the preceding, who are as valuable as our life, zealous in our service, unresting in the discharge of their duties and high therefore in our favour, in order to make known the excellence of their character, instead of recovering at the rate of 1¼ *varahas* for the *jama* lands they hold, you shall remit five-eighths of a *varaha* and recover five-eighths of a *varaha*.

Lastly, there are those who are still better than the preceding, who are as valuable as our life, who by a life of service have earned our favour, who through life unto death are our friends, who wish us health and prosperity; in order that these great qualities may be made known, collect from them not 1¼ *varahas*, but one rupee only, resigning one *varaha* on every 100 *battis* of land.

To all these persons will be granted *sanads*. On production of a *sanad* before you, verify our seal and sign-manual, make a copy of the *sanad* to be preserved in your kacheri, and return it to the holder thereof. Rigorously observe the terms of the *sanad*.

Whosoever cultivates the *sagu* lands of the Palace, whether he be a *jama* ryot holding *umbli* and performing his duties to the Palace such as attending the hunt with knife and gun, or a *jama* ryot unable to bear knife and gun and to take part in hunting, or a ryot holding no *jama* lands, shall pay assessment at the rate of 2½ *varahas* for every 100 *battis* of Palace land so cultivated by him.

Authority will issue to the Diwan kacheri to collect assessment at the rate of three *varahas* on 100 *battis* of land from those that are untrue to their salt, that they may be proclaimed traitors. When you receive such orders treat the copy issued from the Diwan kacheri as a *sanad* and make a copy of it to be preserved among your Shanbog's records to guide you in future.

Those ryots who enjoy concessions of revenue shall send from a household composed of three members one member to perform Palace duties for a term of fifteen days in one month, and he shall accordingly remain for fifteen days in the Palace, and thereafter return home for fifteen days. In requital of his services he will receive food and raiment, and for his various expenses money and *umbli* lands according to the merit of his work.

It is known to you that the ryots gather the cardamom crop in the *malés* granted by the Palace. Now if not a berry be withheld but the whole crop be brought to the Palace and measured into maunds, twenty rupees will be paid for one *pata* maund of cardamoms of best quality, for the middle quality seventeen rupees, and for the poorest fifteen rupees. For the loose grain will be paid twelve rupees a *pata* maund.

If anyone be detected selling cardamoms secretly instead of delivering all to the Palace, the *malé* will be taken away from him and resumed.

In the *Dharmasastra* appertaining to Rajas it is written that by this principle shall the policy of a Raja be governed: of the crop harvested by a ryot, one-sixth shall be the share of the Palace, while five-sixths shall remain with the cultivator. Now guided by divine wisdom, and desiring that our people may live in happiness and ever pray for our welfare, renown and prosperity, we take one-tenth of the harvest, and leave nine-tenths to the cultivator.

From those *jama* ryots who bear not arms we receive 1¼ *varahas* for five *pata battis* of paddy, on every 100 *battis* of their land, and remit to them, as an indulgence, one-half their assessment. Now among these we have remitted in favour of such as are true to their salt and are zealous servants of their Sovereign half a *varaha* out of every 1¼ *varahas* due on 100 *battis* of *jama* land, recovering thus only three-fourths of a *varaha*. To those of even greater fidelity, out of 1¼ *varahas* due on each 100 *battis* of land we have remitted one *honnu* and one *choula* recovering only one *honnu* and one *choula*. To those of pre-eminent loyalty, who through life unto death are our friends, and hold their lives as of small value in rendering service, out of 1¼ *varahas* due on each 100 *battis* of *jama* land we have remitted one *varaha*, recovering only one-fourth of a *varaha*.

Upon those who have a loyal regard for us, and who with the triple virtue of purity of speech, rectitude of conduct and chastity of soul, pray for our renown, long life and descendants, we pray that equal blessings may fall. But those who remember not our kindness, and who speak ill of us and wish us evil we will punish and will pray that God also will visit them: and may Siva be their judge!

IV.

Of the Collection of Revenue.

Observe these rules in collecting the assessment and *umbli* monies due to the Palace from the ryots of Bettietnad. In the months of Jyeshtha, Ashadha, Sravana and Bhadrapada the ryots till their fields and transplant the paddy. During the succeeding two months, viz., Asvija and Kartika, they watch their crops. The harvest is gathered in Margasira and Pushya. During these eight months,

if you importune the ryots to pay their assessment, they will reap the grain while it is still green and the Palace dues will not be recovered according to the instalments. Therefore shall ye collect these monies during the four months of Magha, Phalguna, Chaitra and Vaisakha.

The Parpattigar and Shanbog shall visit every village in the taluk, view the crop and note its condition; and in the month of Kartika they shall go to the Diwan kacheri at Mercara and submit the jamabandi and demand accounts for each cultivator. Taking a copy of these for the Shanbogs they shall return to the nad.

According to the table showing the rates of exchange for the various coins (*nirakupatti*), which is issued from the Diwan kacheri, and according to the instalments prescribed, announce to each ryot the sum he shall pay, and to how much amounts an instalment of a fourth part, and warn him to make ready the money; so much from one who pays 2½ *varahas* for every 100 *battis*, so much from those who (being privileged) pay 1¾ *varahas*, ¾ *varaha* and ¼ *varaha*, each according to his *sanad*. Then that ignorance of the rate of exchange may not lead the Parpattigar and Shanbog into error when granting receipts for payments made in respect of the first instalment of assessment, *umbli* money and other dues payable in the month of Magha, an exchange table will be sent from the Diwan kacheri. This table will be based on the values paid for the several coins in the Diwan kacheri, will be signed and will bear the seal of the kacheri. Likewise for the second instalment due in the month following another table, showing the rate of exchange later prevailing in the Diwan kacheri, will be sent. Thus as a guide to the recovery of dues from ryots, in the month of Magha of each year, an order enclosing a *nirakupatti* will be issued. In Phalguna another will be sent for the same purpose. A further *nirakupatti* will be issued in Chaitra and the fourth and last will be issued in Vaisakha.

Observe these instructions in collecting, according to the entries in the jamabandi account, one-fourth of the assessment in each instalment, and in issuing receipts for the money paid by the ryots:—

Of the assessment due by a ryot, recover, as the first instalment, one-fourth part by the 30th Magha. Make entry of the sum collected in the Shanbog's account. Take a sheet of paper large enough to enter all four instalments, and upon it write a receipt, in the Parpattigar's name, for the instalment now paid, therein specifying the several coins paid. Let the Shanbog sign his name at the top, and let the Parpattigar add his initials, and impress the seal of the signet

ring that he wears, and give the paper to the ryot. In the same way, the money due on account of the second instalment shall be realized before the 30th Phalguna, and entered in the Shanbog's account. The receipt already granted when the first instalment was paid shall be sent for, and under the previous entry shall be written the particulars of the coins received. Then shall the Parpattigar affix his initials and seal, and return the paper to the ryot. In this way shall you in four *kists* collect in full the revenue due, making note of the coins paid in the receipts given for the four payments. The Parpattigar need not send for these receipts for scrutiny; but let the sums collected on account of each *kist* be remitted to the Diwan kacheri, and receipts for them immediately obtained. Receipts thus issued by the Diwan kacheri shall not be sent back, but shall be presented to us at the time when, by other hands, the annual accounts are made ready.

Lastly, the Shanbog comes to the Diwan kacheri in the month of Jyeshtha to work on the annual accounts. Three days before he is due to attend, let him send word to the Patels to produce before the Diwan kacheri the receipts granted to the ryots by the Parpattigar.

V.

Of the Collection and Storing of Paddy.

To collect paddy from those ryots who are unable to pay money, the Parpattigar and Shanbog shall go to a village which contains a Palace store-house, and encamping there shall send for the Patel and the ryots of that as well as of the neighbouring villages. The Parpattigar shall receive from the Shanbog the list copied from the *sist* kept in the Diwan kacheri, and calling out one of the ryots to whom abatement of revenue has been allowed, shall announce to him the quantity of paddy he must give as *umbli kaniké* at the rate of 1¼ *varahas* for the grain sown on 100 *battis* of rice land: that quantity will be five *pata battis* of paddy. From the new paddy stored by him in his house the quantity due according to the account shall be measured and received. A receipt shall be given him, and the paddy carried to the Palace store-house in the village. In like manner shall be collected the paddy due from all those ryots who have received a concession of revenue, and to every man a receipt given and the paddy stored in the Palace store-house. With regard

now to the ryot who enjoys no abatement of revenue, let him be called and explain to him that for each 100 *battis* of land that he cultivates he owes 2½ *varahas* and in lieu thereof require him to give ten *pata battis* of paddy. From the new paddy stored in his house measure in a *pata hani* the grain demanded of him, give him a receipt for it, make entry thereof in the account and secure the paddy in the Palace store-house.

Likewise there are those who, whether they are ryots enjoying abatement of revenue or not, cultivate Palace *sagu* lands. Recover from them ten *pata battis* of paddy for 100 *battis* of land, and send this paddy as well as the paddy recovered from *sagu* ryots in lieu of cash, together with *dhuli* paddy, to the store-room, measuring the paddy in *pata hanis* and granting them receipts.

Thus shall the Parpattigar take delivery of paddy in lieu of money from the ryots of that village where is the granary and from the ryots of the neighbouring villages, measure it, secure it in the Palace store-house, cause the transaction to be recorded in the Shanbog's accounts, close the doors of the grain-store and affix the Palace seal. That ryot whose dwelling is near the store-house shall receive orders to make a circuit of it daily and see that the holes made by rats and bandicoots are stopped up. The Parpattigar shall send for the Patel of the village, apprise him of the storage of paddy within it, and direct him to give heed to it and go round it once a week, stopping the holes made by rats and bandicoots and requiring the neighbouring ryot to give his attention to it.

It has already been forbidden to collect paddy from ryots living in villages remote from store-houses as they would thereby be put to trouble while the paddy, if stored in excessive quantity, would become spoiled and empty.

The Parpattigar and Shanbog shall go to such villages as are distant from the Palace grain-stores and abide in the houses of thriving ryots, who have spacious dwellings and messuages. Then shall they send for the Patel and ryots of that village, cause a bamboo granary, plastered with cow-dung, to be erected in a convenient place. All the villagers shall thereupon be summoned and to each shall be announced the quantity of paddy due from him in respect of *umbli* lands, assessment and *dhuli* paddy. The same quantities shall be collected from them and after measurement receipts shall be granted. The paddy shall be stored in the bamboo granary. When the granary is full, cover the mouth of it with straw, thereupon lay mud mixed with cow-dung, and affix the Palace seal over all.

Call then the master of the house, and warn him thus: "Palace property is stored within your house. As soon as you rise each morning, go you to the granary, walk round it and examine it. If any bandicoots have made their holes in it, cause them to be repaired."

If there is more paddy due from other ryots, which might have been put into that granary, in the same way the Parpattigar shall go to the house of another well-to-do villager, erect another granary in a suitable place, recover the paddy and grant receipts for it, store it, close and seal the granary and commit it to the villager's care with instructions similar to those foregoing.

Let the same method be pursued in the storing of paddy in other villages, that is to say, secure the paddy in the granary, give receipts for it, close the mouth of the granary and seal it, and warn the Patel and villagers.

Then shall one of the Parpattigars repair to the Palace and receive there such orders as may be given, going to his home thereafter for ten days. The Parpattigar who remains in charge of the kacheri shall visit all the villages once a month, enter into those houses where paddy is stored, and inspect the seal on the granary. He shall also inspect the Palace store-houses in the nad, and arrange that each shall be guarded by two sentries selected from among the ryots, to be relieved in turn by others. He may then return to the kacheri.

When the Parpattigar who is on leave returns, the other shall apprise him regarding his inspection of the grain-stores, and shall then go to the Palace to be in attendance on His Highness. He may thereafter visit his home for ten days before resuming his duties.

Both Parpattigars shall observe this procedure so that each may be on duty for twenty days in the month and on leave for ten days.

VI.

Of Preserving the Palace Paddy.

In the fifth *hukum* it is laid down that the Parpattigar shall himself periodically inspect the store of paddy collected from those ryots who are unable to pay in cash their assessment, *umbli kanike* and *dhuli* tax.

Now if orders issue from the Diwan kacheri in Mercara to send rice from this paddy, the Parpattigar and the Shanbog shall in obedience thereto go to the village where the paddy is stored, remove the Palace seal affixed to the bamboo granary, and distribute the paddy to the several ryots, to each according to his resources. For one *batti* of ordinary rice give 2¼ *battis* of paddy, including wages, and for one *batti* of superior rice give 2½ *battis* of ordinary paddy. Then when the rice is ready let the villagers carry it to the Palace store-room at Mercara and obtain a receipt for it.

If the Parpattigar, being much preoccupied, is unable to attend in person to the order to send rice from the paddy, he shall summon the Patels and ryots and instruct them saying, "I am already busied with affairs. Rice must be sent forthwith to the Palace store. Cause therefore rice to be made ready by such and such ryots, each according to his means, within so many days. Thereafter I will come and receiving rice give paddy in exchange." Then when the Parpattigar has ended his business he shall go to the village, take out the paddy stored in the houses of the ryots and in the granary and apportion it according to the scale fixed above, sending by the villagers the rice received in exchange to the Palace store. Thus shall he cause rice to be prepared and shall supply it.

Again if the Parpattigar receive orders from the Diwan kacheri to dispose of the paddy remaining in the store by distributing it annually to persons in straitened circumstances, so many *battis* to each, according to the list supplied by the Diwan kacheri, he shall so distribute it and obtain receipts therefor.

Furthermore if orders come from the Diwan kacheri to sell paddy which cannot be appropriated to Palace purposes, the Parpattigar shall sell it and remit the money to the Diwan kacheri, obtaining a receipt for the remittance.

If the Palace paddy stored in manner above shown is becoming old or spoiled or is falling from the husk, the Parpattigar and Shanbog shall visit the store in the several villages, encamp there and summoning the Patels and ryots thereof shall enjoin them thus: "The Palace paddy is becoming old, spoiled and void of grain. You have harvested new paddy. Give therefore your new paddy and receive in return old paddy from the store for your food and other needs. For the rice of the old paddy is as food more satisfying, and thus shall the paddy in the Palace store be preserved." Then shall the Parpattigar allot to the ryots of that village and the neighbouring villages, as seems to him fit, 10 *battis*, 20 *battis* and 30 *battis*, and

at the same time and using the same measure shall take from them new paddy in exchange, and place it in the store year by year.

In this wise will the old paddy be replaced yearly by new, nor will its worth be lost.

VII.

Of Vinegar Fruits.

Hereunder are set forth rules following which the Parpattigar shall cause *panapuli chattu* to be made ready and supplied to the Palace.

At the season of fruit-bearing (which he shall have first learnt) he shall give orders to Palés, Kurubars, Kudiyas and other like castes, to mark such trees—save those that stand upon *jama* lands—as are fruitful. These trees shall be marked twenty or thirty days before the gathering, and thus when ripe will the fruit be gathered by coolies and borne to the village nearest to the trees.

Thither shall the Parpattigar summon the Patel, and order him to have the fruits cut and *panapuli chattu* prepared after the manner of the Coorgs. The coolies shall break it up into fragments and spread it in the sun to dry and in each village it shall be packed when dried in baskets made of reed, and secured in the grain-stores. Then when word shall come from the Diwan kacheri to send *panapuli chattu* to replenish the Palace store the Parpattigar will send it, obtaining a receipt therefor. At such rate as they receive wages from the ryots in their village shall the coolies who in this wise labour be paid from the Palace paddy-store in the village.

VIII.

Of the Enforcement of Royal Service.

Adopt the following principle in requiring royal service from the ryots of your taluk :—

If you demand one day's labour from a household which owns one plough and yoke of oxen, demand two days' labour from that which owns two, three days' labour from that which owns three, four days' for four and so on. According to the number of ploughs the number of days' service should be fixed. Do not, in violation

of this rule, compel the same service from a house that has two ploughs as from one that has ten; but have regard unto the number of ploughs possessed by a ryot, the number of men he employs, and his other circumstances, and claim service accordingly.

IX.

Of Absconders.

If any ryot abscond, his neighbours shall forthwith inform the Patel. Then shall the Patel make known to the villagers his disappearance, reporting the same to the Parpattigar, who in turn shall publish the news throughout all the villages in his charge, setting at the same time sentinels upon the divers ways thereof.

To other nads also shall the Parpattigar send warnings, intimating the number and particulars of the fugitives; and the Diwan kacheri shall be apprised.

X.

Of Unclaimed Property.

When in your nad a ryot absconds or dies, it may happen that his neighbours and the village Patel will enter his house, remove therefrom cash and valuable jewels and, if good cattle be there, take them away substituting old and decrepit beasts and jewels of no value. Deceit of this kind may be practiced. Therefore shall the Patel and neighbours not enter the house of such an one, but the neighbours shall carry word of the death or disappearance to the Patel, who shall apprise the Parpattigar. Then the Parpattigar, Shanbog, Takka and Patel,—these four persons—shall go to the house and cause all the metal vessels and other property to be taken out and shall count them. So too shall the grain be measured, and the colour and other particulars of the cattle, with their calves, be exactly recorded. All these things shall be entered in the accounts kept by the Shanbog of the nad, a copy whereof shall be submitted to the Diwan kacheri. If then the Diwan kacheri, on perusing the list, directs that certain of the articles be sent to the Palace store and that the remainder—cattle, calves, paddy and other things—be

28

entered in the Palace account and kept in the custody of the Parpattigar, such articles as are so named shall be sent to the Palace store and a receipt obtained for them. As for the rest, the paddy and other articles shall be brought to account and sent to the Palace store of the nad. The cattle and calves shall be kept as the property of the Palace and if new settlers apply for cattle for the requirements of cultivation it shall be so reported to the Diwan kacheri which will ascertain the royal pleasure, and transmit it for compliance.

Let the Parpattigar and Shanbog understand and obey this order, for they shall surely answer for any disobedience.

XI.

Of New Cultivation.

When a waste land which has not been cultivated within the preceding five years is granted for cultivation in your nad, one-fourth of the assessment shall be paid in the first year, one-half in the second year, three-fourths in the third year and full assessment in the fourth year.

If the land granted has lain waste for a period between ten and fifteen years, the whole assessment shall be remitted for the first year, one-fourth levied in the second year, one-half in the third year, three-fourths in the fourth year and full assessment shall be paid in the fifth year.

If the land has lain waste for a period between fifteen and twenty-five years, the whole assessment shall be remitted for two years, one-half shall be paid in the third year, three-fourths in the fourth year and full assessment shall be paid in the fifth year.

If the land has lain waste for a period between twenty-five and thirty-five years, the whole assessment shall be remitted for three years, one-half shall be levied in the fourth year, three-fourths shall be levied in the fifth year and full assessment in the sixth year.

If the land has lain waste for a period between thirty-five and fifty years, or if *bariké* is granted for cultivation, the whole assessment shall be remitted for four years, one-half of the assessment shall be levied in the fifth year, three-fourths in the sixth year and full assessment in the seventh year.

29

If the land has lain waste during the preceding fifty years, or if *marapalu* is granted, the whole assessment shall be remitted for five years, one-half the assessment shall be levied in the sixth year, three-fourths shall be levied in the seventh year and full assessment shall be levied in the eighth year.

Thus shall waste land be granted to new ryots according to the number of years that it has remained uncultivated. To help such ryots in cultivating, choose some of the cattle lent by the Palace to earlier settlers, taking one or two head (as circumstances require) from such as are well established and will not be impoverished thereby, and give them to the newcomers, as many as they may need. And according to the requirements of each settler give him 10, 15 or 20 *battis* of paddy. Make him cultivate his land so that he may harvest 100 *battis* of paddy for each plough. After the crop is gathered recover the paddy and store it in the Palace granary.

If the Parpattigar or the Patel fail to obey these orders regarding the distribution of the Palace cattle and paddy to those in need of them, if the lands are not cultivated by the ryots, if the paddy is wasted or misappropriated, or if the cattle deteriorate or die, the Parpattigar or the Patel to blame will make good the cattle or the paddy. Lastly, if any ryot by his own labour brings under cultivation new land hitherto untouched, let him enjoy the crop free of assessment for eight years. Remitting the assessment for eight years, collect in the ninth year one-fourth, in the tenth year one-half, in the eleventh year three-fourths, and from the twelfth year, full assessment.

XII.

Of Loans.

If either grain or money be lent by the Palace to the ryots of this nad, for ten *varahas* charge as monthly interest one *hana*, for 100 *battis* charge one *batti* of paddy. At these rates, money or grain may be advanced to ryots in the nads and in the pettas, bonds therefor being taken from them fixing the date within which repayment is to be made, to be returned when the principal and interest have been repaid. From defaulting debtors collect interest at double rates.

XIII.

Of the Exchange of Jama Lands.

If *jama* ryots long established within your nad find that the *jama* lands they already own do not suffice for their livelihood, they may apply to us and obtain more *jama* lands, the *ghatti* ceremony will be performed, and, on payment of the *nazar kaniké* due, *sanads* will be issued to them granting to themselves, their sons and grandsons, in perpetuity, those lands provided that they pay to the Palace the dues thereon, and render service.

Now if such ryots experience inconvenience by reason that their *jama* lands, houses, gardens, *banés*, *barikés* and other appurtenances do not lie in one block, but are scattered among the lands of others, so that differences arise between such landholders by the need for a right of way to pass or to drive cattle through land not their own; to avoid the interminable quarrels that spring from such circumstances, it is permitted to one ryot by agreement with another to exchange land not adjoining for land adjoining his other property. For this purpose let them go to the Patel, who, if he be satisfied by inspection of the lands with the persons concerned that the exchange will be to their mutual profit, shall make report of the request to the Parpattigar. If the Parpattigar on inspection holds the lands to be of equal value, and that neither will be the loser by the bargain, he shall submit a report to the Diwan kacheri which shall in turn report the matter for sanction to the Palace. If it then appear that the transaction is voluntarily sought and to the mutual benefit of the petitioners (neither suffering loss thereby), sanction will be communicated to effect the exchange. Then shall each yield up the *ghatti*, in token of relinquishing his *jama* land to the Palace, and to each will be given the *ghatti* as a sign of the *jama* land received in exchange from the Palace. Afterwards a man will be deputed from the Diwan kacheri to the Nad Parpattigar, and he with the Parpattigar shall proceed to the spot and summon the Patel together with sage elders of the village or of neighbouring villages, and the parties applying for permission for the exchange of lands. Then shall all inspect the lands in question, and be present at the *ghatti* ceremony.

If this course be not adopted, a ryot who has newly been granted *jama* land may think it unprosperous; by reason of the holding being unfamiliar, and being himself not adapted to the locality and water the land may for a time yield him no profits. Then perhaps will an

old settler, who is acquainted with the quality of the soil of that holding, persuade the newcomer by various artifices to accept a portion of his own barren and unprofitable *jama* land in exchange for a piece of land of better soil, from out of that granted to the new *jama* ryot. In a few years' time, after the new ryot has settled down, he learns the quality of the different soils, and repents that through ignorance he parted with better land for worse, and now has to suffer for his folly.

Therefore you shall not allow ryots thus to exchange lands among themselves. If, owing to the pressure of circumstances, either one to whom a new grant of *jama* is made, or an established ryot, desire to effect such an exchange, let the matter be reported to the Palace, and such order as may issue be obeyed.

Furthermore, *jama* ryots besides farming their own *jama* land may have secured for cultivation land belonging to the Palace, as their own land is not sufficient for their support. Newcomers too may settle down as *sagu* ryots and take up Palace lands for cultivation as tenants. In such cases, it shall not be permitted to exchange these *sagu* with other *jama* lands. For if an exchange be permitted and crops be raised on the land, an order may come to give up the Palace land, and it must be resigned accordingly; or, owing to inability to cultivate it, the ryot may desire to relinquish the holding, when it should be resumed to the Palace. Therefore let not the Palace *sagu* lands be given in exchange for *jama* lands owned by ryots.

You shall give a written undertaking implicitly to obey these and similar orders promulgated by the Diwan kacheri, and you shall issue orders in your nad in accordance with these instructions.

XIV.

Of the Collection of Revenue.

Without permitting one pie to remain in arrear, you shall collect the revenue in your nad of the Royal Dominions in four instalments according to the orders contained in the *Hukumnama*, and shall remit it to the Diwan kacheri by the 30th Vaisakha obtaining a receipt for the remittance. Then in order that the annual accounts may be made ready for submission to the Palace by the 30th Sravana, you must prepare them by 30th Jyeshtha, and come to the Diwan kacheri each year and see them made up there.

XV.
Of Weights and Measures.

Hereunder is the table of weights and measures to be employed in transactions with the Palace stores :—

1 *pata batti*	...	10 *pata parés.*
1 *pata paré*	...	4 *pata hanis.*
40 *pata hanis*	...	1 *pata batti.*
1 *pata batti*	...	1¼ *heru batti.*
4 *pata parés*	...	5 *heru parés.*
1 *pata paré*	...	800 rupees' weight.
1 *pata* seer of rice	...	100 rupees' weight.
1 *pata hani*	...	200 rupees' weight = 2 *pata* seers.
1 *heru* seer of rice	..	80 rupees' weight.
2 *heru* seers	...	1 *heru hani.*
1 *heru* seer	...	2 *heru manas.*
1 *pata* seer	...	2 *pata manas.*

According to the scale set forth above, cause measures to be made, viz :—(1) *pata hani,* (2) *pata* seer, (3) *pata paré,* (4) *pata mana,* (5) *heru hani,* (6) *heru* seer and (7) *heru mana.* Let the Palace seal be impressed upon them.

The weight stones are—

1 *pata* maund	...	1,375 English Company rupees' weight.
1 *naduva* maund	...	1,100 Do.

Taking this scale as the standard, cause weights to be prepared, viz :—*Pata* maund, *naduva* maund, *dadeya, pancheru,* seer, half seer, *pavu* and half *pavu.* Let their respective weights be marked upon these stones, and save in the cases of the half seer, *pavu* and half *pavu,* let iron rings be set in the stones and the Palace seal be inscribed upon them.

Cause a number of these weights and measures to be made and distributed to the stores in the various nads, to the Palace farms and throughout the pettas. Let them be used by the nad and petta folk in measuring and weighing all articles, and forbid the use of other weights and measures not bearing the Palace seal. Issue clear orders to this purpose, and see that they are implicitly obeyed.

XVI.
Of Brawlers.

Whoever within your kacheri makes use of opprobrious or insulting language, be it within the hearing of those in the kacheri

or not, and whoever breaks the peace, shall on detection be seized upon the direction of the Parpattigar, who shall slap him five times on either cheek, and cause him to be thrust out of the kacheri.

XVII.

Of Palace Secrets.

The Parpattigar shall peruse privately and apprehend clearly orders received by him from the Palace and shall not disclose their contents to others. Whoever gossips, either in his house or elsewhere, of the Palace affairs proceeding in the kacheri shall be detected and seized and sent under escort to the Palace if the case be one of much gravity. If it be venial he shall receive blows five, three or one in number—according to the consequence of the matter spoken of—and be discharged.

XVIII.

Of Despatch in Correspondence.

An order issued to the Nad Parpattigar from the Diwan kacheri will take ten *ghaligés* to reach you. You will peruse and understand it and return a reply within 7½ *ghaligés*, stating that enquiries will be made and the order carried out within so many days. This reply must reach the Diwan kacheri within ten *ghaligés*. Thus ten *ghaligés* are allowed for orders issued from the kacheri to reach you, 7½ *ghaligés* for the preparation of your report and ten *ghaligés* for the transmission of the report to the Diwan kacheri,—in all 27½ *ghaligés*. If delay occurs in preparing or delivering your report, enquiry will be made by the Diwan kacheri and the offender punished.

XIX.

Of Prompt Obedience to Summons.

When messengers from the Palace summon the people to appear armed for some royal occasion, those who hear the call directly or indirectly shall arm themselves and start forthwith, whatever be the

hour of night or day. Let them, at the same time, pass on the word to others in neighbouring villages, who will in turn transmit the warning. So in a moment shall the news be spread throughout the land; so too in hastening to the Palace must space that commonly takes six *ghaliyés* to cover be traversed in half a *ghaligé*. None able to bear arms shall linger at home but all must attend at the Palace.

XX.

Of the Dispensation of Justice.

Whoever goes to the village Patel with an account of his troubles or of other matters shall be heard privately and with sympathy. If the matter be trifling, it shall be settled and the supplicant's wrongs, if any, redressed. He must be sent home with his mind set at ease. If the matter be beyond the Patel's scope, he shall send the petitioner to his superior, the Takka. The Takka, if his power suffice not to settle the affair, shall send the petitioner to the Nad Parpattigar saying: "Thus and thus are the facts and with them I am not competent to deal." If the Parpattigar have authority to conclude the matter, let him do so; else shall he in like manner transmit the particulars to the Diwan kacheri. There shall inquiry be made until the truth be manifest, when justice shall be apportioned. The wrongdoer shall receive punishment if due punishment for the offence be within the power of the kacheri, and shall be admonished not to repeat his misdemeanour. The prosecutor shall be sent home happy with the assurance that he shall no further be molested by the offender now about to suffer for his offence.

But again, if the case transcends the jurisdiction of the Diwan kacheri and includes no more than protection and punishment, a particular narration of the matter shall be submitted to the Palace, and the judgment delivered thereby shall prevail.

Moreover, whatever complaint is preferred before the Diwan kacheri may be sent for settlement to the Court of Simé Amila, being that which is next lower thereto. So too the Court of Simé Amila will refer charges to the Parpattigar, the Parpattigar to the Takka, and the Takka to the Patel, questions which exceed the power of one Court being resigned to that which stands above it.

Further, on any dispute appearing, in order that it may be referred to impartial arbitrament, there shall be sought four men of good sense and repute (two on either side), whose award will be marked by equity and truth. To these shall the matter be expounded, each party instructing his own two arbitrators, and the four then debating the affair among themselves, separating truth from falsehood and thereby distinguishing what is just from what is unjust.

When they have viewed the case in all lights, these four panchayatdars shall lead the parties to one in authority, and lay before him their finding. If the parties be willing to accept this finding, let it be so agreed; but if either demur, the reason for dissent shall be demanded before the arbitrators, whose decision, if it appear just, shall prevail. If however upon examination the decision of the arbitrators appear partial, he before whom they appear shall submit to the Diwan kacheri a report detailing on the one hand that decision and on the other such settlement as seems to him just, and shall await final orders thereon.

Now the panchayat shall be conducted in this wise. The four panchayatdars, and the officer under whom they meet, shall take their seats, and the parties, whether they be rich or poor, shall not sit during the deliberations of the panchayat, but shall remain standing. When the panchayat is concluded, the successful suitor shall be accorded a seat in the assembly if he be of meet rank; if not, he shall be desired to stand in such place as becomes his rank. But he whose cause is lost, even though entitled by his circumstances to a seat, shall not sit in the assembly but shall be required to seat himself aloof, or, if he be of mean condition, to stand apart.

When property is pawned by the ryots in their dealings with each other and (being otherwise irrecoverable) is restored in pursuance of the decision of a panchayat, it is decreed that, as the time of the arbitrators is taken away from the Palace and devoted to the plaintiff's cause, he shall pay to them, in the event only of gold, silver or money being recovered, ten parts out of each hundred parts restored. Of this commission, one-half shall be credited to the Palace, and of the remainder one share shall fall to the authority who convened and presided over the panchayat, the other four shares being awarded to the four arbitrators. But save in cases of this nature, no panchayat shall receive any commission.

If within these Dominions one man abuse another, both shall be caused to appear, and he who reviled the most shall by his adversary be doubly reviled. He shall then be strictly warned and released.

So if one has beaten another shall that other give him double beating. He shall then be cautioned not to offend again, and be dismissed.

Whoever dishonestly misappropriates Palace money or jewels, cattle, vessels of copper or brass, cloths or grain, shall be sent to the kacheri and shall forfeit one and a half times the value of the property. Of this amount, the one part represents the value of the misappropriated property; the half part reads a lesson to the offender not again to consume Palace goods.

So too whoever misappropriates the property of a ryot shall, after enquiry has been made, forfeit one and a half times the value thereof. The value of the property shall be given to the ryot; the half-value shall be credited to the Palace, being as a rebuke to the offender.

XXI.

Of the Registration of Orders.

Whenever regarding Palace duties, you receive from the Diwan kacheri either *nirupas* or *uttaras*, or whenever relating to other work you receive orders in writing from headquarters, you shall cause every such injunction to be recorded in the Shanbog's registers, lest in performing your other duties you forget them. The Shanbog will thus keep them in view, and until they be executed will call them to your mind at such times as you have leisure to attend to them. When orders have been complied with, the papers concerning them will be recorded in the *duftar*.

XXII.

Of Treasury Transactions.

The receipt and delivery of money in the nad kacheri shall take place within 27½ *ghaligés* of sunrise, after which period all transactions shall cease. Then shall the treasury be closed and sealed.

XXIII.

Of Marriage.

Hereafter whenever a girl of Coorg race is given in marriage she shall if a maid be wedded in accordance with the custom of the Coorgs, but if she has been previously a wife she shall be united to her husband as the Sudras marry. These two usages are approved by the Palace, and therefore shall all who give or take in marriage in these Dominions observe them.

Further whenever a woman of reputable family is kept as though she were a concubine and given raiment, and children are begotten of the union, such children are not worthy to enter the Palace, nor should their faces be looked on. They are fitted neither for this world nor for the next. Good people will never accept them in marriage. Having regard to these things, none shall proffer or take a woman for raiment, but eschewing this practice she shall if a maid be wedded according to the custom of the caste, and if formerly a wife according also to usage. These are the two methods enjoined and they shall be followed.

XXIV.

Of Jama Coolies.

Jama coolies attached to *jama* holdings shall be transferred to the *jama* holders for the time being. If a *jama* family become extinct and its lands be resumed by the Palace, and if no fresh family be willing to settle on the land, *jama* coolies attached thereto shall be transferred to the Palace farms. But if ryots, making agreement with coolies or other kinds of labourers, bring them from other taluks to work on their land, such labourers need not be transferred to the Palace farms.

XXV.

Of Taxes and Other Payments.

The scale of fees to be levied from various persons in the taluk, according to their caste, is as follows:—

1 *kanthiraya huna* on each hut of the Kuruba caste.

3¼ *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Kumbara[1] caste, viz., 3 *hanas* for the potter's wheel, and ¼ *hana* for his trade.

2 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Uppara[2] caste, viz. 1 *hana* as house-tax, and 1 *hana* for his trade.

3 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Agasa[3] caste, viz., on account of the *ubbé*[4].

3 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Kelasi[5] caste, on account of the *hasubé*[6].

3 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Ayri[7] caste, on account of the *kulumé*[8].

3 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Akkasalé[9] and other Panchala castes, on account of the *adigallu*[10].

4 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Devanga[11], Jadava and other castes, viz., 1 *hana* as house-tax, and 3 *hanas* on account of the *magga*[12].

7¼ *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of the Toreya[13] caste, viz., 3 *hanas* on account of the loom, 1 *hana* on account of the net, ¼ *hana* for the trade and 3 *hanas* on account of boat-plying.

1 *kanthiraya hana* on each *kula* of the Vakkaliga[14] caste.

1 *kanthiraya hana* as house-tax on each *kula* of the Vadda[15] caste.

1 *kanthiraya hana* on each *kula* of the Kaniya[16] caste, on account of consultations.

Scale of Fees for Dasas.*

1 *kanthiraya hana* for *sanivara dasas*.*

¼ *kanthiraya hana* for peripatetic *dasas*.*

1 *kanthiraya hana* for a religious service.

2 *kanthiraya hanas* for branding a *basavi*[17].

¼ *kanthiraya hana* for a house-warming.

1 *kanthiraya hana* for a wedding.

1 *kanthiraya hana* for the ceremony after child-birth.

1 *kanthiraya hana* for funeral obsequies.

1 *kanthiraya hana* for attaining puberty.

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1. Potter.
2. Salt maker.
3. Washerman.
4. The pot for steaming linen.
5. Barber.
6. Bag.
7. Blacksmith.
8. Smithy.
9. Goldsmith.
10. Anvil.
11. Weaver.
12. Loom.
13. Fisherman.
14. Farmer.
15. Mason.
16. Astrologer.
17. Prostitute.

* *Vide* Glossary.

According to the scale laid down above, a fee shall be collected from information obtained by experienced *dasas*.

3 *kanthiraya hanas* on each *kula* of Gowriga[1] caste, viz., 2 *hanas* on account of basket-making and 1 *hana* for the trade.

1 *kanthiraya hana* on each *kula* of Meda[2] caste.

1 *kanthiraya hana* on each hut of Badaga-holeya.*

1 *belli* or silver *hana* on each hut of Kembatti-holeya.*

1 *kanthiraya hana* on each hut of the Madiga* caste.

1 *kanthiraya hana* on each *kula* of the Malaya caste on account of *teré*[3].

1 silver *hana* on each hut of Kukka-holeya,* Mari-holeya* and Palés* attached to households.

In manner set forth above shall the tax be recovered from each household annually and credited to the Palace.

Now if within any caste named in the list above (which excepts Coorgs, Amma Coorgs, Mukkatis[4] and Heggadés), there arise any question, or a panchayat be applied for to consider a case of adultery or a transgression of hand or of speech, such inquiry shall be after the manner and customs of the community concerned, and a fine varying from 3 to 30 *kanthiraya hanas*, according to the rank and means of the offender, shall be imposed.

If Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas or Sudras are found guilty of adultery, a fine of from 3 to 12 *varahas* shall be exacted.

In cases of criminal intimacy between persons of different castes, or of incest, a report shall be made to the Palace and effect given to such orders as may be passed thereon.

If ryots or other persons belonging to foreign countries, who have committed theft or other crimes in their own land, enter His Highness' Dominions and of their own choice settle therein, let them not be harassed by reason that they have done wrong elsewhere. If after arrival they are guilty of misconduct in this country, the matter shall be reported by the villager to his superior, and such tribunal as has jurisdiction will try the case and deal fitly with the offender. Beyond this no steps are necessary.

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1. Basket maker.
2. Do. (indigenous).
3. The hood worn while performing certain ceremonies to deities.
4. Menial Brahmins.

* Badaga-holeya, Kembatti-holeya, Madiga, Kukka-holeya, Mari-holeya and Palé represent the different classes of Panchamas.

XXVI.

Of the Encouragement of Cultivation.

The Patel shall give the ryots living within his village injunctions to grow various kinds of crops for household purposes, so that they may enjoy prosperity. They shall plant freely in the gardens attached to their houses the following: plantains, chillies, tobacco, the betel vine, ginger, turmeric, bajé (*Acorus calamus*), the lime tree, the bitter orange tree, dodhuli (*Atalantia monophylla*), the orange, margosa and other trees. They shall grow too from seed vegetables of various kinds such as the brinjal, hagala (*Momordica charantia*), bili tondé (*Cephalandra indica*), cucumber, pumpkin, milk-white gourd, hirékayi (luffa), beans, ash-coloured pumpkin, haruvé (*Amarantus gangeticus*), coriander, yams, potatoes and kindred roots. The ryots shall be enjoined to sow seeds of these and other vegetables in the gardens of their houses.

Further, on every Monday during the season of cultivation the Patel shall go from house to house noting those who are diligent in husbandry and likewise those idlers who leave their *gerekadus* uncleared and plough not well their fields. He shall see which among the ryots have manured their land after ploughing, which have cleared their *gerekadus* and sown their nurseries. Then shall he summon and rebuke those ryots who, having men and cattle, have spent their time idly, and he shall admonish them duly to cultivate their lands and see that his orders are obeyed. If then among the ryots any one be found behindhand through illness or poverty, the Patel shall select a household that has accomplished its labour, and explaining how the ryot has fallen into difficulties and his work into arrear, shall desire it to give his help for one or two days; it being explained that the assistance thus given will be repaid when those helped are in advance with their own work.

Thus shall the Patel gather information, and the Parpattigar shall instruct him so to act, visiting himself every village once a fortnight and sending a report to the Diwan kacheri.

XXVII.

Of the Supply of Hand-made Articles.

From time to time as directed herein there shall be supplied to the Palace store articles of the kinds manufactured by Medas and

Gowrigas, namely, mats, umbrellas, baskets both great and small, *moras*,* *kommés*,† sieves, food-servers.

Inasmuch as the hut tax due from the Palés living within your nad has been remitted, from each hut you shall collect according to custom twelve mats and twelve umbrellas, and shall periodically transmit them. Should requisitions issue from the Diwan kacheri for things of Meda and Gowriga make, such as are enumerated above, you shall give orders in the month of Chaitra that the articles to the desired number be made, and shall provide them by the fifteenth day of Jyeshtha.

When orders from the Diwan kacheri issue for the payment of the Palés, Medas and Gowrigas, they shall be paid from the paddy in the Palace granary in accordance with the prescribed scale, and a receipt will be given for the articles supplied to the Palace store.

XXVIII.

Of the Collection of Honeycomb.

Operations for the collection of honey from the trees standing on the Palace land within the nad shall be begun from about the fifteenth day of Vaisakha. You shall discover and affix marks to those trees whereon the bees have built, and from the first day till the sixth of the first fortnight of the month of Jyeshtha, you shall attach ladders to them in readiness to begin gathering from the seventh day of the first fortnight until the fifth day of the second. So shall all the honey be collected and sent to the Palace store, and the wax likewise, without the loss of the least part thereof. Orders shall be given to the ryots of the nad not to sell their wax to others, but in the same way it must be delivered and sent to the Palace store. Measure it in *pata* maunds, and pay for a maund of refined wax eight rupees and for a maund of raw wax seven rupees. These orders have already been issued to the Diwan kacheri and included in the *Hukumnama*. In agreement with them you shall obtain from the Diwan kacheri the price of the wax and pay it to the ryots who supply it.

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* Winnowing fans. † Grain-baskets.

XXIX.

Of Cultivating the Palace Farms.

The manner in which the Parpattigar shall arrange, with the help of the ryots of the nad, to transplant and harvest the crop of the lands comprised within the Kirugur Palace farm is hereunder set forth.

From that house which owns two ploughs he shall demand one plough, one man and one woman; from that which owns four ploughs two ploughs, two men and two women; and so on. Following this scale, the women shall be sent three days in advance to the farm, to prepare the bundles of seedlings from the nurseries, and shall then be allowed to return home. Thereafter the Parpattigar shall take the ploughs and men procured as above, and shall for three days cause the fields to be transplanted, after which let the men be allowed to return home.

Likewise to gather the crop the Parpattigar shall require the services of the men for three days and afterwards send them back to their nads. Those who thus render help shall be fed well and given betel leaf and nut, and to the women shall be given oil for their hair from the farm.

By exacting labour for more than the three days herein approved the displeasure of the Palace will be incurred. Moreover it is not required that houses possessing only one plough should give help nor that labour should be asked from women pregnant or but lately delivered, or from others lacking fair opportunity. To such the Palace servants shall rather themselves give assistance, and if they harass them they expose themselves to punishment.

XXX.

Of Divers Collections.

Hereunder are set forth instructions for the collection from the ryots in your nad of ghee for the *Huttari* festival.

Twenty-five *battis* of cultivated land correspond to the fourth part of a plough. For a fourth part, collect a quarter *pata mana* of ghee. Fifty *battis* correspond to one-half of a plough. For this half, one-half of a *pata mana* shall be taken. For seventy-five *battis*—three-fourths of a plough—collect three-fourths of a *pata*.

mana ; for one hundred *battis*—one plough—collect one *pata mana* (50 tolas). In accordance with this scale shall ghee for the *Huttari* festival be levied from the ryots.

Dhuli paddy and house-tax shall be levied according to the rules given below.

From ryots who cultivate their own lands, collect *dhuli* paddy in agreement with these rates : three-fourths of a *pata batti* of paddy from a ryot whose cultivated land is between 25 *battis* and 50 *battis* ; one and a half *pata battis* if the land exceeds 50 *battis*. So must you ascertain the area of the cultivated land, levy *dhuli* paddy in accordance with it, deliver the paddy to the Palace store and issue receipts.

The rule for the collection of the house-tax is this. Levy in consideration of each cultivator's house one silver *hana*, on account of smoke (cooking) one silver *hana*, on account of the *patta* one silver *hana*—in all three silver *hanas* or one and a half *hanas*. Collect the tax according to this scale, remit the sums to the Diwan kacheri and obtain a receipt for them.

XXXI.

Of Modes of Address.

Form of report to be submitted to the Raja.

To be laid at the feet of His Highness.

I, (name), your servant, the Parpattigar of Bettietnad, present my humble duty to your Highness. I am present in this kacheri believing that duty to your Highness is the principal duty, until the first day of Chaitra month of the Prajotpatya year. I have reverently obeyed the commands, compact of wisdom, issued according to your pleasure. In compliance with the instructions conveyed by these luminous *nirupas*, I am diligently performing my duty and submitting reports in consonance therewith. I, who am your humble slave, pray that my representations may be graciously considered, and that my conduct may be guided by further instructions.

Dated, Monday..... .....

In the handwriting of (name).

Form of communication from persons of rank next to His Highness.

To Nad Parpattigars, Shanbogs, village Patels, Takkas and other persons. .....

The first day of the month of Chaitra in the Prajotpatya year in the reign of Lingarajendra: to (name of person addressed) of (nad), from (name of writer); concerning (subject matter of letter).

Everything is clear from your letter. The money you sent has been duly received.

This letter bears date Monday and is written by (name).

Form of communication to be used by Nad Parpattigars, Shanbogs, village Patels and Takkas when addressing persons of rank next to His Highness.

My Lord,

I, (name) of.....nad present my humble respects.

I shall be serving His Highness until the first day of Chaitra of the year Prajotpatya. I understand all that is contained in the order of (date). I await further injunctions with regard to my duties.

Written on the..... day by (name of writer).

Form of communication to Nad Parpattigars and Shanbogs.

The first day of the month of Chaitra in the Prajotpatya year.

From the Officers of the Diwan kacheri and the Karnik of the Palace to the Parpattigar of.....nad concerning (subject).

The intelligence contained in your letter has been duly received. For the money remitted by you a receipt is herewith enclosed. This is written for your information.

Written on Monday by.....

Form of communication from Nad Parpattigars and Shanbogs to the Diwan kacheri and the Karnik.

To their Lordships.

(Name), Parpattigar of Bettietnad, presents his respects.

My Lords, in the belief that His Highness' service is the chief of duties, I am performing my duties in this nad until the first day of Chaitra in the year Prajotpatya.

My Lords, I have read and comprehended the commands conveyed in your *takid*. In obedience thereto, I have collected such taxes as

are due in the month of Magha, and I remit them herewith. I pray that the sum may be credited and a receipt therefor granted.

Written on Monday by .....

Form of communication from Nad Parpattigars to village Patels.

Dated.....

From Parpattigar .... of Bettietnad to the Patel of.....village, regarding (subject).

All the contents of your letter are understood. This is to inform you that we will come tomorrow to measure from the Palace granary in your village the paddy required for pounding and converting into rice.

Monday

Written by.....

Form of communication from a Patel to a Parpattigar.

To....., Parpattigar.

Salutations from Patel .....of (village).

In the belief that His Highness' service is the chief of duties, I am performing my duties in this village until the first day of the month of Chaitra in the Prajotpatya year. Everything in your letter is clear. In obedience thereto I will attend the Nad kacheri with all the ryots of this village to pay the money due this month.

Monday

Written by.....

The foregoing models are supplied in order to instruct you in the correct practice. You must train yourself and others in the receipt and despatch of communications, noting in each letter the date of the letter replied to and the date of its receipt in the kacheri. This is the correct procedure in the Diwan kacheri and in other kacheris.

XXXII.

Of Puja in Siva Temples.

In the Siva temples situated in your nad, in the months of Sravana and Magha, daily have performed *puja* of *bilpatré* (bael leaves). On Sivaratri day in such temples let there be *rudrabhisheka*

and *bilpatré puja* four times during day and four times during night. Issue orders accordingly to the *pujaris* of the respective temples and cause the *puja* to be performed by them.

XXXIII.

Of Herbs.

Hereunder are rules for the collection of spices and other products to be periodically supplied to the Palace store from your nad.

The following products are to be found in those nads which lie above the ghâts in the Royal Dominions.

1.	Kolavaliké bija	*Barleria longiflora* (seed).
2.	Karijeerigé	*Nigella sativa.*
3.	Alalekayi	*Terminalia chebula* (gallnut).
4.	Tarikayi	*Terminalia belerica* (nut).
5.	Nelli chattu	*Phyllanthus emblica* (gooseberry).
6.	Bajé	*Acorus calamus* (root).
7.	Marada arasina	*Coscinium fenestratum.*
8.	Kasturi arasina	*Curcuma zedoaria* (bulb).
9.	Gajjuga	*Cæsalpinia bonducella* (bean).
10.	Balamuri kayi	*Helicteres isora* (fruit).
11.	Dindugada mena ...	*Anogeissus latifolia* (gum).
12.	Hallé kayi	*Entada scandens* (bean).
13.	Kuluntuvinachekké ...	*Machilus macrantha* (bark).
14.	Rasmé geddé	*Alpinia galanga.*
15.	Sugandhi beru	*Hemidesmus indicus* (sarsaparilla).
16.	Lavancha	*Andropogon muricatus.*
17.	Mudivala	*Andropogon schœnanthus.*
18.	Nasugunni bija	*Mucuna pruriens* (seed).
19.	Chagaté bija	*Cassia tora* (seed).
20.	Vishnukranti	*Evolvulus alsinoides.*
21.	Bhangi	*Cannabis sativa* (bhang).
22.	Satavari or Halavumakkala beru.	*Asparagus racemosus* (root).
23.	Chavé, *i.e.*, Kadu menasina balli.	*Toddalia aculeata.*

24. Bettugumbala	*Trewia nudiflora.*
25. Burugada mena	*Bombax malabaricum* (gum).
26. Bademayi, *i.e.*, Ugurelé melana mogadu.	*Cynanchum extensum.*
27. Ranjalada bija	*Mimusops elengi* (seed).
28. Muttugada bija	*Butea frondosa* (seed).
29. Do. huvu ...	*Do.* (flower).
30. Kempu Chitramula ...	*Plumbago rosea.*
31. Bili Chitramula... ...	*Plumbago zeylanica.*
32. Amrita balli	*Tinospora cordifolia.*
33. Hamsapada	*Coldenia procumbens.*
34. Nagadali kayi	*Luffa amara* (fruit).
35. Do. bija	*Do.* (seed).
36. Nanjina bija	———
37. Bhadramushti	*Cyperus rotundus.*
38. Kari Ummattada kayi ...	*Datura fastuosa* (fruit).

The following products are to be found in the Amara Sulya and Puttur taluks of Coorg, lying below the ghâts.

1. Eswari beru	*Aristolochia indica* (root).
2. Purusharatna	*Ionidium suffruticosum.*
3. Dalchinni	*Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (bark).
4. Chitramula	*Plumbago zeylanica.*
5. Gerubija	*Anacardium occidentale* (nut).
6. Kasarkana bija	*Strychnos nux vomica* (seed).
7. Do. chekké ...	*Do.* (bark).
8. Manjishtimarada chekké ...	*Adenanthera pavonina* (bark).
9. Do. bija ...	*Do.* (seed).
10. Patalagaruda	*Ophiorrhiza mungos.*
11. Kirunelli	*Phyllanthus niruri.*
12. Hallé kayi	*Entada scandens* (bean).
13. Jummanakayimara, *i.e.*, Kavatemarada chekké. ...	*Zanthoxylum rhetsa* (bark).
14. Pachetené	*Pogostemon patchouli.*
15. Kyadigé beru	*Pandanus fascicularis* (root).
16. Kepalé huvu	*Ixora coccinea* (flower).
17. Do. beru	*Do.* (root).
18. Bili kepalé huvu ...	*Do.* white (flower).
19. Do. beru ...	*Do.* white (root).
20. Agalusunti, *i.e.*, Patala-soppina geddé. ...	*Zingiber zerumbet.*
21. Kahipadavalada hambu ...	*Trichosanthes cucumerina.*
22. Antavula, *i.e.*, Naruvala kayi.	*Croton tiglium* (seed).

The riverside villages produce the following articles.

1.	Nelagullada kayi ...	*Solanum xanthocarpum* (fruit).
2.	Do. gida ...	*Do.* (plant).
3.	Nelavariké	*Cassia auriculata.*
4.	Gerubija	*Anacardium occidentale* (nut).
5.	Hirimaddina beru ...	*Withania somnifera.*
6.	Alalékayi	*Terminalia chebula* (gallnut).
7.	Kahibevina chekké ...	*Melia azadirachta* (bark).
8.	Do. yelé ...	*Do.* (leaf).
9.	Do. huvu ...	*Do.* (flower).
10.	Do. mena ...	*Do.* (gum).
11.	Do. bija ...	*Do.* (seed).
12.	Mangaravalli	*Vitis quadrangularis.*
13.	Mundugalli	*Euphorbia antiquorum.*
14.	Bilpatré beru	*Aegle marmelos* (*root*).
15.	Neggalu mullu	*Tribulus terrestris.*
16.	Kirunelli	*Phyllanthus niruri.*
17.	Tavaré geddé	*Nelumbium speciosum* (bulb).
18.	Do. bija	*Do.* (seed).
19.	Tavaréhuvina kusuma ...	Corolla of the lotus flower.
20.	Dindugada mena ...	*Anogeissus latifolia* (gum).
21.	Naidilé geddé	*Nymphæa lotus* (bulb).
22.	Yakkada huvu	*Calotropis gigantea* (flower).
23.	Do. chekké ...	*Do.* (bark).
24.	Do. beru	*Do.* (root).
25.	Nelatengu	*Curculigo orchioides.*
26.	Havumekké kayi ...	*Citrullus colocynthis* (fruit).
27.	Antuvalada kayi ...	*Sapindus emarginatus* (nut).

Such things as are to be found in the Royal Dominions shall be collected periodically and sent to the Palace store-house. Others are to be procured from the country lying east of Coorg, and for these you shall send servants each year, to buy at the cheapest prices.

XXXIV.

Of Foreign Traders.

If merchants from other countries bring their wares for sale into the nads, let them go to Virarajendrapet, or to Somwarpet in Yedavanad, and there dispose of their articles. Those who wish to buy shall buy in these places. It is not required that these traders shall

peddle their wares from door to door throughout the nads. Each nad has its kacheri. Let a spot be chosen in the neighbourhood of each kacheri, where the traders can set out their merchandise and the ryots sell and buy. If any trader does not conform to this practice, he shall be deemed to have acted against orders.

XXXV.

Of the Assessment of Certain Lands.

There are living in your nad Tuluvas, Bants and Billavas who in the past years Virodhikritu* and Paridhavi† migrated from Maradala Agrahara, known also as Kallubalapa, in Amara Sulya of the Royal Dominions. These persons have now settled down and are cultivating *jama* land. They give help as beaters in the royal hunt, bear arms, and perform other public services. Besides these persons, Mullur Puttégowda, and Arugudi Rangayya Seruvegara of Yelusavira Simé are punctual in the discharge of their duties to the Palace and attend the hunt as beaters. The *jama* lands which all these persons cultivate shall therefore be secured to them as *umbli*, assessed at 1¼ *varahas*. If further they cultivate the Palace *sagu* lands, collect 2½ *varahas* in respect of each portion of land yielding 100 *battis* of paddy, and remit it to the kacheri. From these households, one member out of every three shall render service to the Palace; for a fortnight shall he serve, and thereafter be permitted to return home for a like period. He shall receive food and raiment from the Palace in consideration of his work. In the case of Tudiyadukada Krishnayya of Sulya tax has been remitted on his land situated above the ghâts and cultivated as *jama* and therefore recover tax as *umbli kaniké* at the rate of 1¼ *varahas* on 100 *battis*.

XXXVI.

Of Elephant Pits.

When you require either the ryots in your nad or the servants of the Palace to dig pits in order to catch elephants, let the pits be seven cubits deep, or 7½, or 8, or 8½, or 9 cubits deep; that is to say, let them be between 7 and 9 cubits in depth.

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* 1791—1792. † 1792—1793.

XXXVII.

Of Passports.

If the ryots in your nad wish to go to Malabar to sell rice or paddy, according to the scale prescribed tolls shall be levied at the Heggala and Kodantur *ukkadas* upon the bullocks carrying the rice or paddy, and upon the men who accompany them. To pass these *ukkadas*, the Parpattigar shall issue passports, bearing his signature and the impress of his seal in ink, in accordance with the route taken by the travellers. The Diwan kacheri has been instructed to supply forms for passports, and on receiving them you shall passport the ryots of your nad, but not the men and women and cattle of other nads. Also if there is need to take women and cattle out of the country a report must be sent to the Diwan kacheri.

Moreover should Badagas and others desire to trade in grain and rice with Mysore, the Parpattigar of their nad shall, if he consider them trustworthy, report to the Diwan kacheri the numbers of men and of pack-bullocks who require passes.

Again there are men of Amara Sulya who have permanently settled above the ghâts in Coorg. These men possess a house and lands in Amara Sulya, and a house and lands in the nads, and therefore between these places they go to and fro. So to the men of Amara Sulya who live in his nad, as also to those of Chembu, Perajé and Sampaji, that they may go to their homes in Amara Sulya and return therefrom, and to other ryots, that they may proceed on business, as for instance to buy cocoanuts or oil, to Amara Sulya or Puttur in Coorg, the Parpattigar shall issue passports, signed and sealed, according to the number of men and pack-bullocks. These passports they shall produce at the *ukkadas* at Todikana and Talénirugatta, and they shall pay the customary tolls.

Men of the Sulya and Puttur taluks in Coorg, coming to the Coorg nads on business or to see their kinsfolk, bring with them toll-gate receipts obtained at the *ukkadas*. When they wish to go back, the Parpattigar shall grant them passports and shall carefully preserve in the Shanbog's records copies of the toll-gate receipts which they produce and will submit them to the Palace at the time of presenting the annual accounts. These copies will be compared with the passports issued by the Parpattigar, and if any discrepancy be found it will be for him to explain. Therefore let care be taken in providing those who ascend from the low country with passports, to grant them in harmony with the toll-gate receipts.

Furthermore, when ryots go to Malabar to sell rice and paddy, provision shall be made in the passports granted to them for the carrying of big knives—one to every four or five men in addition to the small knives they carry—to enable them to cut firewood and branches of trees. It is not required that passes should otherwise be issued for knives and guns.

Except as is hereinbefore provided, the Parpattigar should not issue passports to ryots or merchants to pass between the Royal Dominions and foreign countries.

The Diwan kacheri has been authorized to exempt from tolls cattle belonging to ryots owning land in Amara Sulya or other places in the low country, as well as in the nads, on occasions when they take their cattle from one place to another for purposes of cultivation.

XXXVIII.

Of the Sale of Rice.

The following is the scale according to which rice and paddy shall be sold by the ryots of your nad.

For one *varaha*, not more than five *battis* of paddy measured in the sealed *heru hani* may be sold; that is to say, 5 *battis*, 4 *battis*, 3 *battis*, 2 *battis*, 1 *batti*, half a *batti*, a quarter *batti*, according to the rate prevailing. It is not necessary to sell at a lower rate than five *battis* per *varaha*. The Palace will agree to the sale of paddy at however high a rate. As regards the sale of rice, for one *kanthiraya hana* 13 seers, 12 seers, 11 seers, 10 seers or 8 seers may be sold; that is to say, it may be sold at any rate from thirteen seers down to even one seer a *kanthiraya hana* according to the demand. On the other hand, it should not be sold at a lower rate than thirteen seers. The ryots should be given orders annually to sell according to the scale laid down, and inquiry made to prevent sales at rates lower than those specified.

XXXIX.

Of Guardianship.

If any ryot within your nad die leaving a minor son, all his effects, jewels and land shall be entrusted to his kinsmen, cousins or friends,

52

if any there be, and an account of the property shall be recorded. The child too shall be delivered into their custody, to be brought up until he be of age, and arrive at years of discretion. Then shall the property be handed over to the boy, and he shall be helped to begin life on a farm, as a member of the family. Again, if there be no male children, but only girls, follow the same method as in the case of minor boys; that is to say, make delivery of the property and the child to a close relative, after taking account thereof, and confiding the girl to his care. When the child becomes of an age to be entrusted with property, let her receive the things left by her parents. If children have no cousins or other near relatives, the Patel of the village may be entrusted with their persons and with the property. When the boys come of age, the property shall be made over to them and they shall be helped to start life on a farm. When there are no boys, but only girls, let them too receive what is theirs when they grow up.

The property of persons who die leaving children shall not become escheat to the Palace.

To whomsoever the property may be entrusted, whether to cousins or to other kinsmen, or to friends or to the Patel, a receipt shall be obtained and the Shanbog shall prepare an inventory of the effects, to be preserved among his records. From the assets shall be deducted the cost of management, the remainder being delivered to the boy or girl (as the case may be) on attaining majority and the boy being assisted to begin his life on a farm.

XL.

Of the Shanbog's Duties.

The duties of the Shanbog are defined by the following instructions. While it is the Shanbog's office to write, the Parpattigar must perform a variety of duties. He must go forth on the work of inspection; he must labour with his hands, and must by speech return answers to questions addressed to him. Thus he may forget some among his duties, and for this reason is the Shanbog appointed his remembrancer. It is the Shanbog's business too to record all matters coming to his knowledge either as an eye-witness or from information otherwise derived. The contents of letters addressed to the Parpattigar he shall read, understand and call to the Parpattigar's

53

mind. He shall daily read and understand the *Hukumnama.* Such being his duties he shall set forth in writing such things as the Parpattigar directs him to write. If either the Parpattigar or a Patel, or a ryot, see or hear that evil is spoken of the Palace, or losses caused thereto, the Shanbog shall report such things direct every fortnight to the Karnik, adding in what degree the *Hukumnama* has been obeyed or transgressed. The Karnik will lay these reports before His Highness. If the Shanbog, by failing to send tidings of events happening within his nad, prove himself unworthy of trust, he will incur the displeasure of the Palace. Let these orders be clearly understood, and let there be no departure made from them.

XLI.

Of the Collection of Sandalwood.

When orders issue from the Diwan kacheri to fell sandalwood trees growing within your nad, only such trees as are well-grown shall be cut down. Each log shall be in length from 3 span to 3½ or 4 span, and neither longer nor shorter. Thus shall the wood be collected.

XLII.

Of Hospitality to Travellers.

When any traveller or stranger comes to a man's house either by day or night, or because he is hungry, let him be given of the food partaken of in that house, if he scruple not to eat it. Otherwise let him receive all the necessary materials for making ready a meal. If further any such wayfarer be sick, let him be fed once or twice and tended, for this is but ordinary civility. It is left to the pleasure of the host to give or to refuse more than this. If food and drink have been twice given, his conduct will not be subject to question.

XLIII.

Of Damage to Sandalwood Trees.

Those officers of your nad who set forth to write the jamabandi account each year shall inspect and enumerate the sandalwood trees

and make entry of them in the accounts. Then if any person, either in felling jungle for *kumri*, or in cutting firewood, or in clearing his *gerekadu*, have cut down sandalwood trees or removed bark from them, the act shall be brought to light through the Patel, and the offender detected. Then shall it be determined whether he committed the act unwittingly or deliberately, and if a guilty purpose be proved the offender shall be brought to the kacheri and shall receive seven stripes, and be warned not to repeat the offence.

XLIV.

Of Corrections occurring in Accounts.

When the Huzur Karnik causes Shanbogs and others who submit their accounts to him to transcribe those accounts into his own records, let there be neither corrections nor erasures made, for accounts bearing such will not receive approval. If there be the least correction or rewritten character, whether it be in a receipt or acknowledgment, or in any other sort of document, it will not be acceptable to His Highness. Therefore shall the Parpattigars and Shanbogs, before returning to their nads after the annual submission of accounts, bind themselves in writing rigidly to comply with this injunction.

They shall further sign a promise to the Diwan kacheri that during the coming year they will bring to light all new cultivation by the ryots and thus procure an advance in the revenue, and remit larger sums to the Treasury than in the year gone by.

XLV.

Of Unduly Large Holdings.

It is known to you that the lands owned by ryots within your nad have been measured and that *sists* have been drawn up for each *kula*. According to the *sist*, a *sagu* ryot pays at the rate of ten rupees for every 100 *battis* of land. A *jama* ryot pays *umbli kanike* at the favoured rate of five rupees for every 100 *battis*. Any *sagu* ryot who wishes to cultivate land must cultivate it agreeably to the *sist*.

If the land exceed that which may be cultivated by one ryot, a smaller holding, meet to be cultivated by such an one, shall be given in the village. If such small holdings are not to be found in the village the Parpattigar, the Takka, the Patel, together with some discerning men of the village, shall allot out of a large *warg* such portion as they may consider fitting, one-half the soil of the land being good and one-half poor. Unless this be done, if a ryot cultivate such land as he pleases and be permitted to pay ten *battis* of paddy for every 100 *battis* of land that he cultivates, he will select the best from eight or ten holdings and form one holding therefrom, and, since the remainder will be composed of indifferent soil, it will be no man's interest to accept such land, which will accordingly lie fallow, to the loss of the Palace. Bearing this in mind, therefore, you shall distribute land in such a way as to apportion equally the good and the bad.

Again it is known to you that *jama* holders in respect of the *jama* holdings they cultivate pay *umbli kaniké* at the favoured rate of five rupees for each 100 *battis* of land; and whether they cultivate the whole of the land or a portion only, it is their duty fully to satisfy the demand of the Palace. But it may happen that a ryot, cultivating the better portion of his holding, suffers the remainder to fall into disuse and become pasturage for his cattle. When such an one is called upon for the yearly dues he will profess himself unequal to cultivating the whole land and will proffer assessment on the cropped portion only, praying that, being unable to pay on the remainder, the tax may be remitted. Then let answer be given to him thus: "At such time as a *sist* was prepared for your land, no more land than could be cultivated by you was measured as part of the *jama* holding and finds place in the Palace records. At that time the Subedar and Karnik warned you that you should give up so much land as you were unable to cultivate. You replied that you could cultivate so much land; that area was accordingly measured and added to your *jama warg*, assessed to *umbli kaniké*. The *umbli kaniké* has been registered in the accounts, and the land cannot now be split up.

"If now you consider that you cannot cultivate so much land you must relinquish the whole of it to the Palace, and the Palace will remit the assessment on the land allowed to lie waste, and will charge you full assessment at ten rupees on every 100 *battis* for the land which you had under cultivation. Further, there are Palace lands of 100 *battis* a *warg* and 200 *battis* a *warg*. Apply for one of these and it will be granted on *ghatti* to you at *jama* rates. Cultivate that land,

paying for it the privileged rate of five rupees on 100 *battis* and enjoy it, proving by your conduct that you are mindful that your first duty is the duty you owe to your Sovereign."

XLVI.

Of Payment in lieu of Service.

Besides the *jama* ryots in your nad there are *sagu* ryots who cultivate the *sagu* lands of the Palace and pay assessment on the cultivation at the rate of 2½ *varahas* per 100 *battis*. If these profess themselves unable to render service in accordance with the number of ploughs, and, offering to pay three *varahas* on their land, beg for exemption; or if those who cultivate the land on behalf of such ryots offer to pay three *varahas* in lieu of service and pledge themselves to this in writing; they may be accorded immunity from service as well as from the payment of *dhuli* and other dues, there being collected on every 100 *battis* of land three *varahas*, and three silver *hanas* from the tenants of such ryots.

XLVII.

Of Frontier Patrols.

These are the orders regulating the system of stationing guards at the *ukkadas* and other gates of the Royal Dominions.

The head guard at each *ukkada* shall daily post two men on the right and two on the left, so that their patrol shall extend over a *haradari*. If rogues or vagabonds forsake the appointed roads and make for themselves and use secret paths through the jungle, they shall be tracked by their foot-prints. Then shall the guards covertly dig pits and fix within them sharply-pointed stakes, and men shall be placed in concealment to catch the rogues and, having arrested them, to send them to the Palace. If such persons pass through their paths at night they fall into the pits and receive wounds from the stakes. If they manage to escape, bleeding will they go their way. The guards shall visit and examine the pits each morning, and

57

if wrong-doers be caught there they shall be sent up to the Palace. If they are not so found, but have passed on with their wounds bleeding they must be tracked by the blood-trail as far as the limits of the Royal Dominions. If found within our boundaries they shall be sent up to the Palace. If they are not found within our boundaries, but have passed beyond, they shall not be pursued further.

Moreover, if any rogue coming from beyond the confines of our Dominions has fallen into a pit, let the guards track him wherever he may be found within our territories and send him to the Palace.

Thus shall the head guard post two men a *haradari* to the right of the guard-house, and two men a *haradari* to the left. Besides this, the head guard shall personally visit these outposts once a week; and you yourself must visit the guard-houses and outposts monthly, and make sure that the guards do their duty. If the fences extending from either side of the outposts are broken by wild beasts or otherwise, and the repairs required to them are slight, they shall be executed by the guards themselves; but if the damage is great and such as cannot be repaired by the guards, when the head guard brings the matter to your notice you shall cause the damage to be made good by the ryots of your nad. If the guards do not go on their rounds daily, or attend to the minor repairs, you shall send up the head guard to the Diwan kacheri. If you and the guards fail to make inspections, and if the fences are not kept in repair, should knowledge of your default reach us by means of those who are faithful to us, whatever punishment the head guard receives will be awarded to you in double measure.

Carefully bear these injunctions in mind, and obey them unswervingly.

XLVIII.

Of Supplies to English Gentlemen.

Fowls and eggs will be supplied on behalf of the Palace to English gentlemen at these rates: two large fowls for one *kanthiraya hana*, four medium-sized fowls for one *kanthiraya hana*, six small fowls for one *kanthiraya hana*, one egg for two pies. If a bill drawn at these rates is presented at the Diwan kacheri, the amount of it will be paid. If milk is needed any quantity of it may be supplied on payment.

XLIX.

Of the Disposal of Certain Corpses.

Should any poor stranger, of whatsoever caste, die in our country without having near relatives, if he have any effects let the funeral expenses be defrayed therefrom and of the remainder let the ceremonies for twelve days be performed and the rest be given in charity in his name. No one shall appropriate effects left by such a person. If the dead man be destitute and without friends let the body be buried by members of his caste, one to three *kanthiraya hanas* and a winding-sheet being provided by the Palace as circumstances may require. Further, if a leper die and be buried no rain will fall within the village where his grave lies. Therefore let these orders be observed. If a leper die and by the custom of his caste cremation be permitted, the body shall be cremated and the ashes thrown into the river. If the caste law forbid cremation, the body shall not be interred in the ground, but shall be thrown into the river. When a pregnant woman dies, ignorant persons will before burial cut open the body and remove the child. If this course be resolved upon, as soon as the woman dies let the belly be opened and the child examined. If it be alive let it be fostered; if dead, it should be buried with its mother's body. These are the directions which must be followed by anyone who wishes to examine such bodies in this way; but if three *ghaligés* have elapsed since the mother's death it is useless thus to open the body and examine the child. The corpse shall be buried as it is.

Twice a year shall you publish these instructions among the Patels and ryots in your nad, and give attention to the subject of them.

L.

Of the Slaying of Tigers.

When the Prince of these Dominions slays a tiger, if the Parpattigar, Takkas and Patels of each nad bring offerings of five rupees, one rupee will be accepted by the Palace, while the remaining four rupees will be given to the one who courageously seizes the tiger's tail.

59

When any ryot in the Royal Dominions slays a tiger and delivers the claws, teeth and skin to the Diwan kacheri, three rupees will be paid him from the kacheri and two more rupees will be paid to the one who seizes the tiger's tail. And further three rupees will be recovered from each nad and of this sum he who slays the tiger will receive two rupees while to the other who seizes the tail will be given one rupee. Should any nad, in disobedience to these orders, fail to pay these three rupees, a fine of 300 rupees will be levied thereon by the Palace. In this wise shall the numbers of tigers be reduced, the people, cattle and other animals will live in peace, and profit and prosperity will be secured to the people of our Dominions.

LI.

Of the Surrender of Offenders.

It happens that persons in this country carry off women and goods and cattle, and commit murders, and escape to other countries. Likewise do those who commit such crimes in other countries come to this country, and in pursuit of them do parties enter our Dominions. Now in search of offenders who flee this country will pursuers go to other lands, detect the culprit, point him out to the Patel, Parpattigar and others there saying of such and such a crime is the man guilty, and shall thereafter return and report what they have done to the officers here. If then requisition comes from another country that such and such a thief, having come to this country, shall be surrendered, let reply be made that another such man has committed a certain crime in Coorg and has fled to their country. If then they surrender the thief of this country you shall surrender theirs. If they do not, you need not do so, but as they act shall you act likewise.

LII.

Of Amounts due from Traitors.

Sums due from traitors at the rate of twelve rupees on 100 *battis* should not be recovered in the usual instalments; but after all the grain has been garnered in the granary let paddy be measured from it at twelve *battis* in one hundred in the royal *pata hani* measure.

LIII.

Of the Parpattigar's Duties.

You two persons being appointed as Parpattigars of this nad, so long as both of you remain on duty you shall arrange and docket all the orders received from the Palace, the correspondence from the kacheris, the receipts and the *muchalikas,* and shall preserve them in a box to be kept for that purpose. To this end each of you shall remain on duty for twenty days in the month, and within the remaining ten days may go home and return thence, in this manner discharging the duties allotted to you. When the duty of one of you ceases, he shall before going home visit the Palace, and there acquaint himself with all current orders. From his home he shall return to duty at the Nad kacheri within ten days. Then shall the Parpattigar who has been on duty acquaint the other with, and explain, all the *hukums,* acquittances and other papers received during his absence; he will then himself proceed to headquarters, before going home, and ascertain what orders have recently been introduced. The same procedure will be observed so long as both Parpattigars are attached to the office. In this way each Parpattigar may be off duty for ten days, and shall remain on duty for twenty days. If the Parpattigar who is on duty for twenty days, neglectful of these instructions, omits on being asked to acquaint his colleague with all the correspondence received and instructions issued, the latter shall not be absolved by the plea that such and such an event took place while he was absent from duty, and that he is therefore unaware of it; nor shall the former excuse himself on the same grounds.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

The following additional *Hukum* is contained in the copy of the *Hukumnama* issued to the Parpattigar of Uluguli Mudigerinad.

Hereunder is laid down the procedure to be followed in thatching the Palace.

At the beginning of the new year, the Nad Parpattigar, Takkas and Patels shall take with them all male Coorgs without any exception whatever, with their household servants—both men and maids—and shall collect grass for five days and thatch the Palace during the following two days. Any grass that remains shall be stacked as fodder for the Palace elephants, horses and other animals. Let the ryots be then sent back to their several homes. They shall be well fed during the two days that they are engaged in thatching the Palace.

62

APPENDIX II.

NOTES.

III.

This order deals with—

(*a*) Ryots cultivating *sagu* lands and paying the normal assessment of 2½ *varahas* (10 *battis*) per 100 *battis*.

(*b*) Ryots to whom *umbli* has been granted, and paying *umbli kaniké* at various lower rates. The term *umbli* is here used widely and includes *jama* ryots properly so called. The theory of *umbli* appears to be that the land was granted rent-free, and that the *umbli kaniké* was paid not as rent or assessment, but as tribute from the subject to the Sovereign.

The *jama* land of *jama* ryots who for any reason did not render *jama* service was to be assessed at *sagu* rates, as was any *sagu* land cultivated by them. *Sagu* land is described as belonging to the Palace; in other words, the *sagu* holder was a royal tenant rather than a proprietor.

Umbli lands (as we now style them, excluding the *jama* tenure) were, as the order shows, granted to persons specially distinguished in service to the Raja.

Duties of jama ryots. It is probable that the reference here to attending the Palace (*Aramané*) means only that the ryot was to be on active service, whether at the Palace or elsewhere.

V.

Paddy was to be stored in two kinds of receptacles, a large store-house or *ugrana*, and a small bamboo granary or *kadiké*.

XIII.

The privilege allowed to a *jama* ryot, to acquire and hold at *jama* rates as much land as he desired, was subject to a prohibition against subletting.

XX.

Court of Simé Amila. The Subedar's Court.

XXXII.

Puja of Bilpatré. The decoration of the Linga with the leaves of the Bilpatré (*Aegle marmelos*), a tree held sacred by the Hindus.

Rudrabhisheka. Ceremony of pouring water on the Linga.

XXXVII.

Kodantur. The *ukkada* was situated on the hill adjoining Soma *malé*, at the junction of Bavali, Chelavara and Nariandada villages.

Todikana. In Amara Sulya, on the route to South Canara.

Talénirugatlé. Some twelve miles from Mercara, towards Subramanya.

APPENDIX III.

GLOSSARY.

BATTI. A measure of capacity, commonly used for grain.

Pata batti = 100 seers.

Heru batti = 80 seers.

A *batti* of land. The area necessary to yield a *batti* of paddy, now reckoned as equal to three acres.

BARIKE. Low swampy land situated at the head of the cultivated paddy fields.

DASA. A religious mendicant who performs various ceremonies among the Sudras. The scale given in *hukum* 25 is of fees payable by *dasas* to the Palace in respect of the operations denoted. *Sanivara dasas* are those who practise begging on Saturdays only.

DHARMASASTRA. Hindu law.

DHULI PADDY. (Literally dust or refuse paddy). The tax bearing this name is said to have been originally of an eleemosynary character, being voluntarily given to the Haleri *Jangama*, who first pretended to be satisfied with an offering of refuse paddy, but who on attaining the throne imposed the tax on all ryots.

DIWAN KACHERI. The head office of Government at Mercara.

DUFTAR. A bundle of records.

GHALIGE. A division of time equal to 24 minutes.

GEREKADU. The jungle bordering paddy fields.

GHATTI CEREMONY. A symbolical ceremony whereby a ryot resigning his *jama* land delivers to the revenue officer accepting the resignation a handful of soil *(ghatti)* from the land, and whereby a ryot acquiring *jama* land receives *ghatti* from the granting authority, and is required to pay a *ghatti hana*, or fee of one rupee.

HARADARI. A distance equal to three miles.

HUTTARI FESTIVAL. A Coorg festival observed when reaping is begun.

JAMABANDI. The settlement of the assessment to be levied during the year.

JAMA LAND. Land held on service tenure by a *jama* ryot, and paying assessment at half rates.

KAMBLIS. Country-made blankets.

KARNIK. Treasurer.

KULA. An individual or household paying taxes.

KUMRI. Cultivation by felling a tract of jungle, burning the wood, and raising a crop thereon.

MALE. A cardamom jungle.

MARAPALU. Low-lying timber-clad waste land.

MOHATARFA. A profession tax.

NAD. A minor administrative division.

NAD KACHERI. The office where the nad affairs are transacted.

NAZAR KANIKE. A fee equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the property, payable to Government when *jama* land is permitted to be alienated.

NIRAKUPATTI. A table of monetary exchange.

NIRUPA. A mandate from the Raja.

PARPATTIGAR. The officer in charge of a nad.

PATEL. The headman of a village.

PETTA. A town.

PUJARI. The person who performs *puja* or worship of gods or idols.

SAGU LAND. Land held on the ordinary *ryotwari* tenure and paying full assessment ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *varahas* per 100 *battis*).

SANAD. A title-deed.

SHANBOG. The Parpattigar's assistant or amanuensis.

SIST. A revenue account.

TAKID. An order.

TAKKA. A leading man, or elder.

Simé takka: a takka for the province.

Nad takka: a takka for the nad.

Uru takka: a takka for the village.

Devara takka: a takka for the temple.

UKKADA. A guard-house, usually established at a frontier station.

UMBLI LAND. Wet land originally granted for services rendered, and held subject to the payment of a specially light assessment, which is not liable to periodical revision.

UMBLI KANIKE. The revenue payable by the grantee of *umbli* land.

UTTARA. An order.

WARG. A holding of land.

APPENDIX IV.

English months approximately corresponding to the months of the Hindu year.

Chaitra	...	April.
Vaisakha	...	May.
Jyeshtha	...	June.
Ashadha	...	July.
Sravana	...	August.
Bhadrapada	...	September.
Asvija	...	October.
Kartika	...	November.
Margasira	...	December.
Pushya	...	January.
Magha	...	February.
Phalguna	...	March.

Coins referred to in the Hukumnama expressed in modern equivalents.

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Belli (silver) hana	...	0	3	0	
Kanthiraya hana	...	0	4	8	
Hana	...	0	6	5	
Choula	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	honnu or annas 8.		
Honnu	...	5	hanas or Rs. 2.		
Varaha	...	4	0	0	

Weights referred to in the Hukumnama expressed in modern equivalents.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Seer	...	2 Pavus.
$27\frac{1}{2}$ Tolas	...	1 Seer.
Pancheru	...	5 Seers.
Dadeya	...	10 Seers.
1 Naduva maund or $27\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	...	40 seers or 4 dadeyas.
1 Pata maund	...	34 lbs. 15 tolas.

66

APPENDIX V.

Settlement of Christians at Virarajendrapet.

The concessions granted by Virarajendra to the Christian immigrants are described in the following documents, the originals of which are in the possession of the Catholic Priest, Virarajendrapet. Lands granted to the community are now held by the Church, and are registered in the revenue accounts in the name of the "Chief God of the Christians." The British Government has commuted into money the donation of grain received from the Raja, and still pays it to the Priest.

1. The cowle saguvali chit granted by Haleri Virarajendra Wodeyar to the Reverend Father John D'Costa is as follows:—

Of the Christians who, owing to your influence, come to this country to till the soil, to trade, and to form a petta and carry on business therein, to those who are willing to undertake cultivation will be granted land on which to build houses for their abode, and land for cultivation and grain both for seed and food. Those who wish to live by trade will be provided for in Virarajendrapet, the place which has now been selected for a petta at Betoli close to Heggala in Yedenalknad taluk, and shops will be built and given to them. Whatever help lies in its power the Palace will give them. A loan will be granted to those who require it. All the sums payable as tolls, etc., by the traders, and the assessment, etc., payable by the ryots, will be remitted for three years. In this petta a church will be built for your use and the cost of keeping a lamp alight in that church will be borne by the Palace. After the expiry of the three years these people will be treated in the same manner as the other ryots in this country in respect of assessments, etc. Recollecting what is here promised, you may send for the ryots and cause them to settle here.

As commanded, this was written by the Private Secretary Kanu on the tenth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Asvija in Paridhavi, 4894th * year of the Kali Yuga.

2. Order given by Haleri Virarajendra Wodeyar on the eighth day of the dark fortnight of the month of Phalguna of the year† Paridhavi to the Amila of Virarajendrapet:—

Whereas it has been ordered that a daily allowance shall be given from the Palace as an alms to the Reverend Father John D'Costa to maintain the seven souls (including himself) who live in his house, you are hereby

* Wednesday, 10th October 1792.

† Tuesday, 5th March 1793.

directed to give him once in each month a quantity of rice calculated at seven *pakka* seers per *diem* at one seer per head, obtaining a receipt from the Reverend Father John D'Costa for each payment. At the end of twelve months you shall bring with you twelve such receipts when you come with the Palace accounts. The payments made by you will then be entered in the accounts and deducted from the amounts due by you. It has been ordered that as long as the Reverend Father John D'Costa remains in this country this allowance shall be paid to him without any impediment, and accordingly you must see that it is paid to him regularly. A copy of this *nirupa* shall be kept in the records of the Mutsaddi of the taluk, the original being handed to the grantee.

This *nirupa* was written on Tuesday by Munshi Somashekara according to order.

3. The takid nirupa issued by Maharaja Virarajendra Wodeyar of Coorg to Francisco Xavier Carmelite, Missionary Apostolic, Vakil of the Right Reverend Dr. Don Pedro de Alcantara, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, is as follows :—

Whereas you approached us and stated that with the consent of your high priest, the Bishop of Bombay, the Reverend Father John D'Costa has been stationed in our country to preach to the Christians therein in accordance with their religious dogmas, and whereas you solicited permission to the priests of the community of the aforesaid Bishop of Bombay to come to our country and continue their ministrations after the close of the term of office of the present priest, it is hereby ordered as follows :—

It is true that the Reverend Father John D'Costa has come to our country and has been instructing the Christians in their religious tenets and is a priest of their church. This is agreeable to us, and be it known for certain that it pleases us and we approve that even after the retirement of the present priest, your high priest, the Bishop of Bombay, shall continue to send his priests to our Dominions to dwell in the Church, teaching the Christians their religious precepts.

This *takid nirupa* was written according to order on the seventh day of the month of Phalguna in Raktakshi, the 4906th * year of the Kali Yuga.

4. Nirupa issued by Maharaja Lingarajendra Wodeyar of Coorg to the Reverend Don Pedro Alcantara Metrani :—

We understand the substance of your petition. An order has been issued to the Diwan to give all possible help from Government towards

* Wednesday, 6th February 1805.

the construction of a new church at Virarajendrapet, and to continue as well the old grants to the church. Note therefore that the Diwan will act accordingly. You have also written that if permitted you will procure another priest as the ceremonies in the church cannot be conducted by one priest. If you and our Christian subjects at Virarajendrapet desire to have another priest you may do so.

Written by the Private Secretary Narayana on Sunday, the first day of the month of Sravana of Prajotpatya, the 4913th * year of the Kali Yuga.

---

* Sunday, 21st July 1811.

2

69

THE COORG TEACHERS' CO-OP. STORES AND PRINTING WORKS LTD., VIRAJPET.

GOLDEN JUBILEE SOUVENIR— 1918-1968.

ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ : 1918—1968

ಕೊಡಗು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಸ್

ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ.

ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ

ಕಡಿಮೆ ದರದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ

ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ, ಭೂಮಿ ರೊಪಿತ, ಭೂಮಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಅನಾನಸು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಸಾಲಗಳು

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಠೇವಣಾತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ

ಶೇಕಡ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ 7½ಯ ವರೆಗಿನ ಬಡ್ಡಿ

—: ಬಡ್ಡಿಯ ದರಗಳು :—

3	ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ	6	ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ	5½%	36	ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ	60 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ 6¾%
6	,, ,,	12	,, ,,	5¾%	60	,, ,,	84 ,, ,, 7%
12	,, ,,	24	,, ,,	6¼%	84	,, ,,	108 ,, ,, 7½%
24	,, ,,	36	,, ,,	6½%		ಸೇವಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಠೇವಣಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ 4%	

ಮಡಿಕೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿರಾಮ ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ಆನಂದವಾಗಿ ಕಳೆಯಲು, ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸೌಂದರ್ಯದ ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನಿತ್ತು ಕಣ್ಮಣಿಸುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸುಸಜ್ಜಿತವಾದ ಅತಿಥಿಗೃಹ

ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಜನತೆಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನೇ ಮೂಲಗುರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು.

ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕು ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್,
ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ. ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ. ಕುಟ್ಟ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ಉತ್ತಪ್ಪ, B.A.,L.T.,
ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ನರಸಿಂಗ ರಾವ್, H.D.C.,
ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ನಾಣಯ್ಯ, B.A.,B.L.,
ವೈಸ್ ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್.

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K. M. PONNAPPA,
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ESTD: 1949. PHONE: 38.

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74

THE COORG TEACHERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORES AND PRINTING WORKS LTD., VIRAJPET, (Coorg).

Golden Jubilee Souvenir

1918 — 1968

೧೯೧೮—೧೯೬೮

ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ ಸಂಚಿಕೆ

ಕೊಡಗು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ (ಕೊಡಗು).

GOD, OUR GUIDE AND REFUGE

ಓಂ॥ ತತ್ಸವಿತುರ್ವರೇಣ್ಯಂ ಭರ್ಗೋ ದೇವಸ್ಯ ಧೀಮಹಿ
ಧಿಯೋಯೋನಃ ಪ್ರಚೋದಯಾತ್ ॥

We meditate upon that adorable effulgence of the resplendent vivifier, Savitar ; May he stimulate our intellects.

'GAYATHRI'
(Rigveda - II)

There should be no other refuge but God. *"Anyatha saranam nasti tvameka saranam mama"*. (Except you I have no other refuge, you are my sole refuge) says (a popular prayer) the Bhagavadgeeta.

"Apart from Allah you have neither friend nor helper. Your God is one God, there is no God but He the Merciful and the Compassionate" says the Koran.

"Make His will your own. Only then can you find Him. This is the only way. There is no other way." says Nanak.

"Man proposes, God disposes. Man plans, God gives the result. God is the only refuge," says Confucius.

"Tao is every where The man who takes refuge in Tao can pass through stone or metal, walk on fire or water. All these things become possible for him," says Lao Tze

"No man can serve two masters, for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other You can not serve God and Mammon," says the Bible

"Thou shalt have no other God before me, for I the Lord the God am a jealous God," says the Talmud, of The Jews.

"The will of the Lord is the law of happiness. Seek refuge in the Lord alone" says Zoroaster.

HOW TO HARMONISE THE WORLD AND GOD

As a man standing on the brink of a deep well is always watchful and afraid lest he should fall into it, so should a man living in the world be always on his guard against temptation. He who has once fallen into that well can hardly come out of it pure and stainless.

—BHAGAWAN SRI RAMAKRISHNA.

Let us all work hard, my brethren, this is no time for sleep. On our work depends the coming of the India of the future. She is there ready waiting. She is only sleeping. Arise, and awake, and see her seated here, on her eternal throne, rejuvenated, more glorious than she ever was— this motherland of ours.

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

CONTENTS

★

1	God, our Guide and Refuge	
2	Sayings of some of the great sons of India who are no more with us	
3	Messages and Good Wishes	
4	Editorial and Acknowledgement	
5	Past Presidents	
6	Members of the Executive committee	
7	Members of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations Committee	
8	Employees of the C. T. C. Stores and Printing Works Ltd.	
9	Fifty Years in the life of The C. T. C. Stores and Printing Works Ltd.	1
10	ಕೊಡಗು – ಕವನ	8
11	ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂದರೇನು ?	9
12	ಮುಕ್ಕಳ ಏಳಿಗೆಯೇ ಲೋಕದ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ	15
13	ಸಹಕಾರ	18
14	ವಿಡಂಬನೆ— ಗಣಿತ ವಾತ ಹಾಗೂ ನಮ್ಮ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ	22
15	ಕೊ. ಜಿ. ಸ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೀಂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ನೋಟ	26
16	ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ನೀಡಿದ ಆದರ್ಶ	28
17	ಸ್ಪಾರ್ಧ – ಸಹಕಾರ – ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ	32
18	ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ	35
19	ಭಾರತದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಣ ಜನರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯ: ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ? ಒಂದು ವಿವೇಚನೆ	39
20	Religion	45
21	The Teaching of English in our Primary Schools I—VII	47
22	Upliftment of Villagers under the Co-operative field	57
23	Orange Production Guide	60
24	The Value of Wild Life Preservation	67
25	Improvised Teaching Aids Preparation	71
26	Aspects of the Coorg	79
27	Health of Children	86
28	The Government and the People in the Post-Independent India	89
29	Virajpet— Our Little Town	95
30	Index to Advertisers	98

Man's ultimate aim is the realization of God, and all his activities, social, political, religious, have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision of God. The immediate service of all human beings becomes a necessary part of the endeavour, simply because the only way to find God is to see Him in His creation and be one with it. This can only be done by service of all. I am a part and parcel of the whole, and I cannot find Him apart from the rest of humanity.

—MAHATHMA GANDHI.

My only advice is that every one of you in your day-to-day work, in thought and deed, should keep the country before self. That alone can lead a nation to progress and success in its big undertakings.

—BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

We can only conserve our strength through unity. Once this unity goes, this strength will also disappear. We have to break down the walls of caste, linguism, provincialism and religion which devide us. We have always to think of India and not one part of India. The habit of living and working together has not been fully acquired by our people. We must acquire this habit to achieve our aim of banishing poverty from this country. We have to measure our success in terms of the progress made by the common people of India, who are often silent and who mostly live in our villages.

—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

"ನಾವೀಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭೇದಭಾವಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆತು
ಇಂದಿನ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ..."

* ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಂದೇ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಂತೆ ಬಾಳೋಣ.
* ನಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರ ಸಂಸಾರ, ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಿಸೋಣ.
* ವದಂತಿ ಕೇಳಬೇಡಿ. ವದಂತಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿಸಬೇಡಿ. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಜಯ ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ.

—ಲಾಲ್ ಬಹಾದೂರ್ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ.

82

Secretary
to the
President
of India,

Rashtrapati
Bhavan,
New Delhi- 4.

October 7, 1968.

Dear Sir,

The President is glad to learn from your letter of the 19th Sept. 1968, that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores & Printing Works Limited will be celebrating its Golden Jubilee in December, '68. He sends his best wishes for the success of the celebrations.

ZAKIR HUSSAIN
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Yours sincerely,
NAGENDRA SINGH.

83

VICE-
PRESIDENT
INDIA
NEW DELHI

Camp:
Berhampur
August 5,
1968.

Thank you for your letter of July 31.

I send my best wishes for the success of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd.

Yours sincerely,
V. V. GIRI.

84

SMT. INDIRA GANDHI
PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's
Secretariat,
New Delhi-11.
August 3, 1968

The Prime Minister thanks you for your letter and sends her best wishes for the success of the golden jubilee celebrations of the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores & Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet, being held in December.

Yours faithfully,
H. Y. SHARADA PRASAD.
Deputy Information Adviser
to the Prime Minister.

Minister for Railways
India
New Delhi,
28th July, 1968

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores & Printing Works Limited, Virajpet, is celebrating its Golden Jubilee during August, 1968. I send my hearty congratulations to the Society for its successful working for the last 50 years. In fact this Society was one of the pioneer Co-operative Organisations which set an example to other similar Organisations to draw inspiration for working on sound Co-operative lines.

I wish many more years of successful working for this Society.

C. M. POONACHA.

Deputy Minister
attached to the Prime Minister
Prime Ministers' Secretariat
New Delhi-11

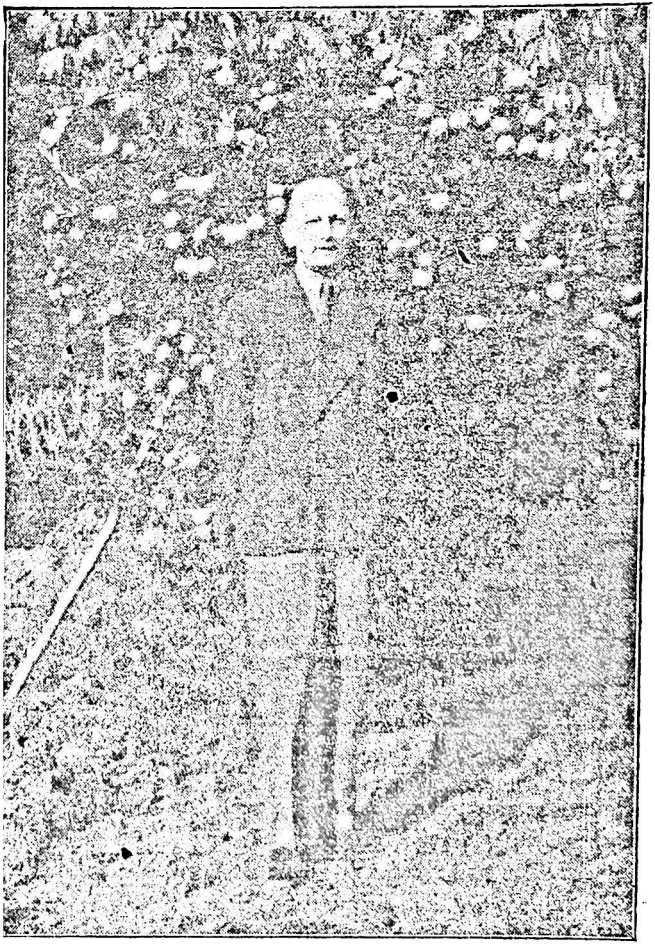
MESSAGE

I am glad to learn that The Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores & Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet, is bringing out a souvenir to commemorate its Golden Jubilee. It is gratifying to note that this Store meets the requirements of the schools all over Coorg and the public in general. I am sure the Store will continue to serve the people of this area with great enthusiasm and zeal.

I send my good wishes on this occasion.

New Delhi,
November 14, 1968,

SAROJINI MAHISHI.



GENERAL K. M. CARIAPPA.

Camp: Gwalior
THE ROSHANARA
MERCARA
COORG
22 July, 1968

I have just received your circular of 15th July about the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of your cooperative stores etc. in the month of December, 1968. You have asked me for a message or an article for the publication in the souvenir you are bringing out to commemorate this happy occasion. I enclose an article for your souvenir which I hope you will find of sufficient interest for publication.

I congratulate you all on the success, as reported by you, of your cooperative stores and printing works. I am sure everyone of you will continue to work in this organisation with aspirit of dedication to serve the local community well at all times.

I send you all my best wishes and blessings for continuing success in your noble service.

Yours Sincerely,
K. M. CARIAPPA

"Girija"
30, Edward Elliot
Road,
Mylapore, Mardas-4

July 19, 1968.

Thank you
for your letter.

If teachers set an example to the pupils they will help to improve the morale of the pupils themselves. We must be good before we can make other people good.

Yours sincerely,
S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

90

G. S. PATHAK
GOVERNOR OF MYSORE

Governor's Secretariat,
Raj Bhavan,
Bangalore.
November 23, 1968.

The Governor is pleased to know that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet wiil be celebrating its Golden Jubilee shortly. He sends his best wishes on this occasion and wishes the function all success.

Yours faithfully,
R. K. SRINIVASAN.
Public Relations Officer.

"Vidhana Soudha"
Bangalore-1
Dated 24th July 1968

VEERENDRA PATIL
CHIEF MINISTER.

MESSAGE

I feel glad that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet is entering the Golden Jubilee Year shortly. I have known this Co-operative enterprise for a long time and I appreciate the splendid work being done by the Stores to promote the principles of co-operation, in a field which is dear to me. In these days of scarcity and short-falls in production, it is but right that the Stores is serving its members and the general public by distributing rationed food-grains. The work of the Stores in the field of printing for educational needs is laudable. I wish the Golden Jubilee Celebrations every success. May the Institution grow from strength to strength.

VEERENDRA PATIL.

RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE
MINISTER FOR FINANCE
PLANNING AND YOUTH WELFARE

"Vidhana Soudha"
Bangalore-1
29th October '68.

MESSAGE.

The celebration of Golden Jubilee of the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores & Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet, is an important event in the history of the Institution. The Stores has been serving the public and Schools for the last fifty years meeting their requirements.

I wish the Institution many more years of useful service and the publication of the Souvenir on the happy occasion all success.

RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.

93

P. M. NADAGOUDA,
MINISTER FOR CO-OPERATION

B. N. BETKERUR, M.A.,LL B.
Private Secretary to the
Minister for Development,
Co-operation and Panchayat Raj

"Vidhana Soudha"
Bangalore-1
Dated 7th August 1968.

Sir,

The Minister is in receipt of your letter dated 15th July, 1968.

He is happy to learn that you are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of your Stores in December.

On this occasion he sends you his greetings and wishes the Stores all success in the future.

yours faithfully,
B. N. BETKERUR.

K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA,
B.Sc.,LL.B.,
Minister for Education

"Vidhana Soudha,"
Bangalore-1

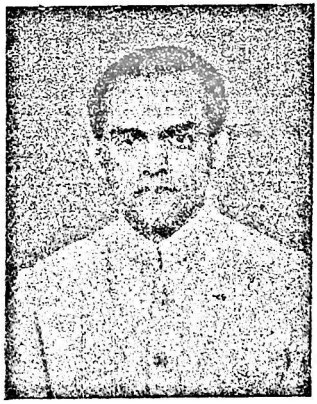
MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Limited, Virajpet is celebrating its Golden Jubilee in December 1968 and in that connection is publishing a souvenir. The Co-operatives have an important part to play in the economy of the country and the well being of the people. It is a matter for gratification that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores are catering largely the requirements of Schools in addition to those of the public in general. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Storss, I wish it all success.

K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA.

95

A. P. APPANNA, M.A.,B.L.,
Deputy Minister for Industries.



Bangalore-1,

Dated:
30—7—1968

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು 50 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ತುಂಬು ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಸ್ತುತ್ಯಾರ್ಹ. ಈ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಿಗಿಲಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘವು ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಆಚರಿಸಲಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪರಮ ಹರ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ.

ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘವು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉಜ್ವಲ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳು,

ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿ,
ಎ. ಪಿ. ಅಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ.

SMT. BASAVARAJESWARI
Deputy Minister for Social Welfare.

"Vidhana Soudha",
BANGALORE. 1,
Dated 24th October '68

MESSAGE

I am glad to know that the management of the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores & Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet have decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Stores & Printing Works in December 1968 and to bring out a Souvenir to commemorate the happy occasion. It is indeed gratifying to note that the institution is doing splendid work for the past fifty years.

On the occasion of its Golden Jubilee,

I heartily wish the institution all prosperity and success.

BASAVARAJESWARI.

R. BHARANIAH. IAS.,
Secretary to Government,
Development, Housing, Panchayati Raj and
Co-operation Department and Ex-officio *Joint*
Development Commissioner.

Mysore Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
Dated: 24—7—1968.

I am very happy to learn that Coorg Teachers' Cooperative Stores & Printing Works, Ltd., Virajpet is celebrating its GOLDEN JUBILEE during December 1968. The society has done commendable work during the last fifty years and the progress recorded so far speaks to the efforts put forth by the Directors and members in general in building of the society on sound lines. It is really a matter of gratification that this society has extended its activities in different fields and has been rendering useful service to its members and the public at large. I congratulate the Management of the Society for their sincere service and efficient administration.

I wish the society and its members a brighter future and the Golden Jubilee all success.

Yours sincerely,
R. BHARANIAH.

T. RANGADASAPPA, B. Sc.,
Joint Registrar of Co-op.
Societies, Mysore Division,

Mysore,
Date: 25—7—1968.

I am glad to know that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing works Ltd., Virajpet is bringing out a Souvenir on the occasion of its Golden Jubilee Celebration.

I wish the function all success and hope that the issue of Souvenir will be an embodiment of the Golden Golden Jubilee.

Yours sincerely,
T. RANGADASAPPA.

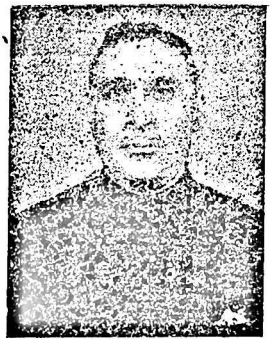
L. G. GURUPUTHRA.
D. E. O.

Mercara,
25—10—68

It gives me great pleasure to know that you propose to bring out a souvenir on the eve of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the C. T. C. Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet. your institution has been doing useful, tireless and dedicated work all these fifly years. This is a matter for congratulation. I wish the institution all the prosperity and a bright future.

LEELA GRACE GURUPUTHRA.
District Educational Officer, Coorg.

96



P. M. Cherayathan
I. L. O. Expert in Co-operation (Rtd.)

Peace on Earth

Cauvery Bhavan, Mercara
Coorg Dt., Mysore State
Dated July 23, 1968.

MESSAGE

I was extremely happy to learn that the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd, is celebrating the Golden Jubilee It reminds me of the inaugural address that I delivered on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Cele bration, while I was the Registrar or Co-operative Societies of the erst-while State of Coorg I have now the good fortune to send a Message on the eve cf the Golden Jubilee, several year after I relinquished that office

It was a successful pioneering effort on the part of the Teachers in Coorg inspired by the late Shri A Calammalah, an Officer of the then Department of Education, to have launched on the venture of trading in school requisites on a co-operative basis, at a time when the Co-operative Movement was in its infancy, not only in Coorg but in several parts of India

The acquisition of decent buildinrgs in the heart of the towns of Virajpet and Mercara Municipalities, the setting up of a Printing Press, the opening of branches in some parts of Coorg, the successful efforts made in generally co-ordinating ihe activities of the various Higher Elementary & High School Co-operative Store and functioning as a Fair Price Shop for controlled commodities, are distinct landmarks in the life of this Institution Apart from being a successful Co-operative Store, the society has rendered very useful service to the thousands of school-going children and the public.

It would be improper on my part to conclude the Message without a word of praise to all those pioneering and honest successive Presidents and Members of the Managing Committee and the Staff Members, May God bless the Society !

B. S. KUSHALAPPA.
Former Speaker,

MODUR ESTATE
KADAGADAL POST, (VIA MERCARA)

As a teacher by profession, I am proud and happy that the Golden Jubilee of our co-operative store is being celebrated. They say that a teacher should be a model. And here you are. The teachers' cooperative store and printing works have been the model during all these years of their existence, in utter contrast to the nauseating affairs in general of the other cooperative concerns. Let us hope that the high tradition built up so very assiduously will be perpetuated and serve as beacon light.

B. S. KUSHALAPPA.

C. M. RAMA RAO.
FIRST D. E. O IN COORG,

I received your kind letter dated 15-9-68 and thank you for the same. I am extremly glad to note that the C. T. C. Stores & Ptg. Works Ltd, is celebrating its Golden Jubilee this month and I wish it success.

I have been observing the work of the Stores all these years and I am glad to state that it has progressed from success to success and has maintained a high level of efficiency in its business. I hope it will strive to keep up the same standard even hereafter.

Your sincerly,
C. M. RAMA RAO.

19—12—1968

VIRAJPET TALUK LAND DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATIVE BANK LTD. VIRAJPET. COORG

OUR BEST WISHES

We are glad that your C. T. C Stores Ltd, is celebrating its Golden Jubilee The fact that it has completed its fifty years of useful service is an evidence of how popular it is among the people of the Coorg Dist. We, the Board of Management Send our congratulations on the occasion and best wishes for the continued progress of your C. T. C. Store.

Yours faithfully,
Board of Directors of
T. L. D. Bank Ltd, Virajpet

MESSAGE

by—

R. H. SHENAI

Hubli

FIRST PRESIDENT AT MERCARA

13—12—1968

A request has recently been received by me from my friend Sri D. N. Krishnayya, Virajpet to the effect that I have to send a message on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the C. T. C. Stores, to be held on 28th inst at its office in Virajpet. I do so most willingly as it takes me back to the happy days of my life in Coorg fifty years ago On this occasion I have great pleasure in sending my hearty felicitations to the Managing Committee for their decision to get up the celebrations and also my best wishes to the Stores for its continuous prosperity and progress in its achievements.

The Stores was started on a small scale under the auspices of the then Asst Inspector of Schools, Coorg, Mercara in his own office in the Mercara Fort in 1918 with the help and co-operation of some teachers, the head clerk, the late Sri U Vaman Shenai and the then Supervisor of N. Coorg Schools the late Sri A. Kalammayya. They undertook all the preliminary steps towards the for-

mation of the Stores before it was registered by the Registrar of the Coorg Co-op. Societies, the late Sri C. Subbaraya. The drive for membership was briskly going on when I joined the Central High School, Mercara in about October 1919. I was also made its member

Sometime later, a meeting of all its members (Share holders) was convened in the Central High School, Mercara, presided over by the Registrar. The Stores had been registered. I was unanimously elected as its first President. I was helped by the Managing Committee and a clerk who not only was a salesman but also the account-keeper in the office started in a small rented shop situated in Mahadevapet, Mercara. The late Sri D. M. Siddalingayya was the first Secretary. The mofussil teachers, the shareholders, used to get their school requisities, from the Stores situated in Mercara The requisities had to be sent to Kodlipet, Ponnampet, Napoklu, Virajpet, Suntikoppa etc. in bullock carts. This arrangement, though very unsatisfactory had to continue for some time till the office was shifted to Virajpet when I ceased to be its President, though I continued to be its share holder. Since then it has grown and the sapling planted in Mercara in 1918 has become a big tree yielding much profit and serving a large clientele.

I am not aware of the time when the Printing Works was attached to the Stores. It is a very wise step which is also very lucrative to the share holders.

Nurtured carefully by the teachers and the public in general, both the institutions are rendering useful service. They supply an ocular proof to the achievements made by the Coorg Teachers as a result of co-operative effort among themselves.

In conclusion I wish the two institutions to prosper and benefit the students, the teachers and the public of Coorg for ever.

Editorial

IT affords me great pleasure to present to our members and to our well-wishers this souvenir brought out to commemorate the happy occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet. In this Souvenir we have attempted to give not only the history of the Stores from its inception in 1918 to 1968, but also have tried to include articles on co-operation and education and also on many other topics of public interest in order to make it attractive and useful to the public. We have also put in messages and good wishes from many eminent men and women of our country who were pleased to send them wishing well of our Golden Jubilee Celebrations and our Stores and Printing Works.

But we regret that in spite of the utmost care taken by the employees of the press and by the Editor in going through the proofs of the articles in the press, some mistakes have crept in the Souvenir. We request our readers to excuse us for them.

We heartily thank all those who have contributed articles to the Souvenir and those who have kindly sent messages wishing well

of our Stores and its Golden Jubilee Celebrations. Our thanks are also due to the institutions and firms who have given us their advertisements and to the institutions and persons who have lent us the necessary blocks and photos. I feel it also my duty to thank the employees of our Printing works who have whole-heartedly worked day and night to print this Souvenir. In this connection, I wish to make particular mention of Sri R. Subramanya Kini, the compositor who gave me many useful suggestions to make this Souvenir more attractive. He has also shown his initiative in putting suitable design illustrations at the beginning of every article. Last, but not least, I cannot forget the assistance rendered to me by the members of the Golden Jubilee celebrations Committee and the members of the Executive committee of the Stores in bringing out this Souvenir and I thank them heartily for the same. In conclusion, I am also beholden to all those who have in some way or other helped us to enhance the value of this Souvenir.

Virajpet
20—12—1968.

D. N. Krishnayya,
Chairman,
Golden Jubilee Celebrations
Committee.

SO LONG AS THE MILLIONS LIVE IN HUNGER AND IGNORANCE, I HOLD EVERY MAN A TRAITOR WHO HAVING BEEN EDUCATED AT THEIR EXPENSE, PAYS NOT THE LEAST HEED TO THEM.

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank the following institutions and persons for having kindly lent us the blocks for use in our Souvenir.

1) The Coorg Provincial Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., Virajpet.

2) Taluk Development Board, Ponnampet.

3) The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Pollibetta.

4) Editor— 'Hithavani', Virajpet.

5) Editor— 'Shakthi', Mercara.

6) D. N. Krishnayya, M.A.,B.Ed., Virajpet.

PAST PRESIDENTS

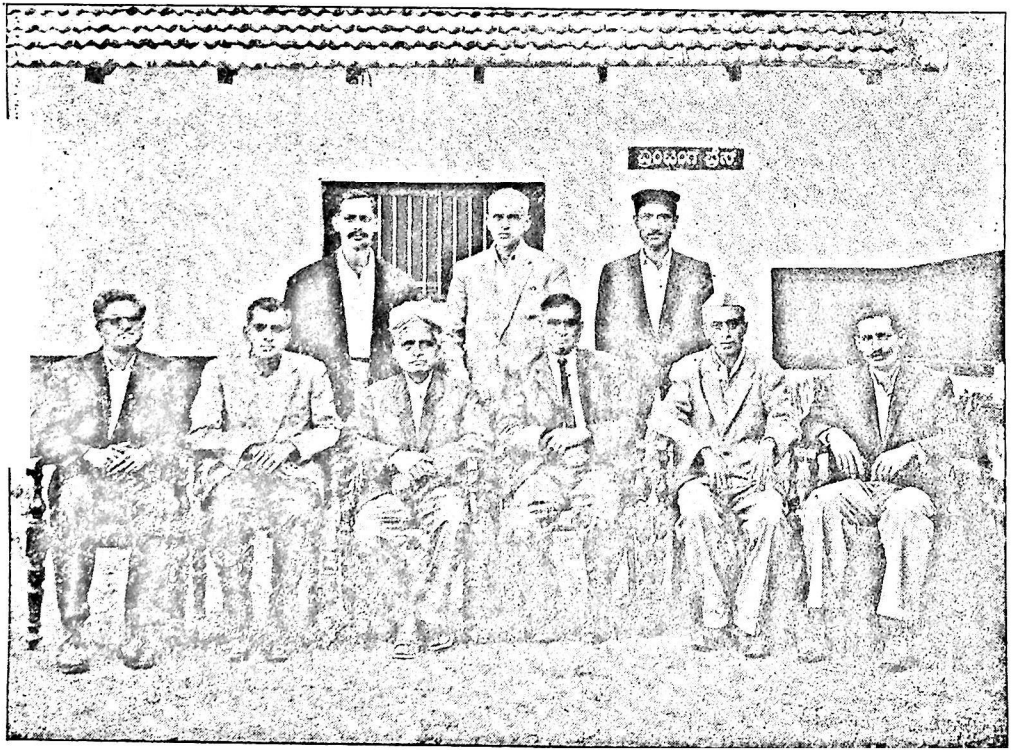
SRI A. KALAMAIAH
FIRST PRESIDENT, VIRAJPET.

SRI R. H. Shenoi, B.A.,L.T.,
,, A. Kalamaya
,, P. C. Uthaya, B.A.,L.T.,
,, N. C. Chinnappa
,, M. S. Madappa
,, N. C. Subbayya, B.A.,B.Ed.,
,, K. P. Muthanna, B A.,L.T,
,, M. C. Belliappa
,, K. S. Muthanna

43	to	44	SRI M. S. Anantha Rao
44	to	46	,, N. C. Chinnappa
46	to	48	,, M. S. Anantha Rao
48	to	52	,, G. S. Nanjappa
52	to	58	,, N. C. Chinnappa
58	to	60	,, M. S. Anantha Rao
60	to	62	,, G. Abdul Sathar
62	to	68	,, C. N. Bheemaiah

THE COORG TEACHERS' CO-OP. STORES AND PRINTING WORKS LTD., VIRAJPET.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1967–68.



THE COORG TEACHERS' CO-OP. STORES AND PRINTING WORKS LTD., VIRAJPET.

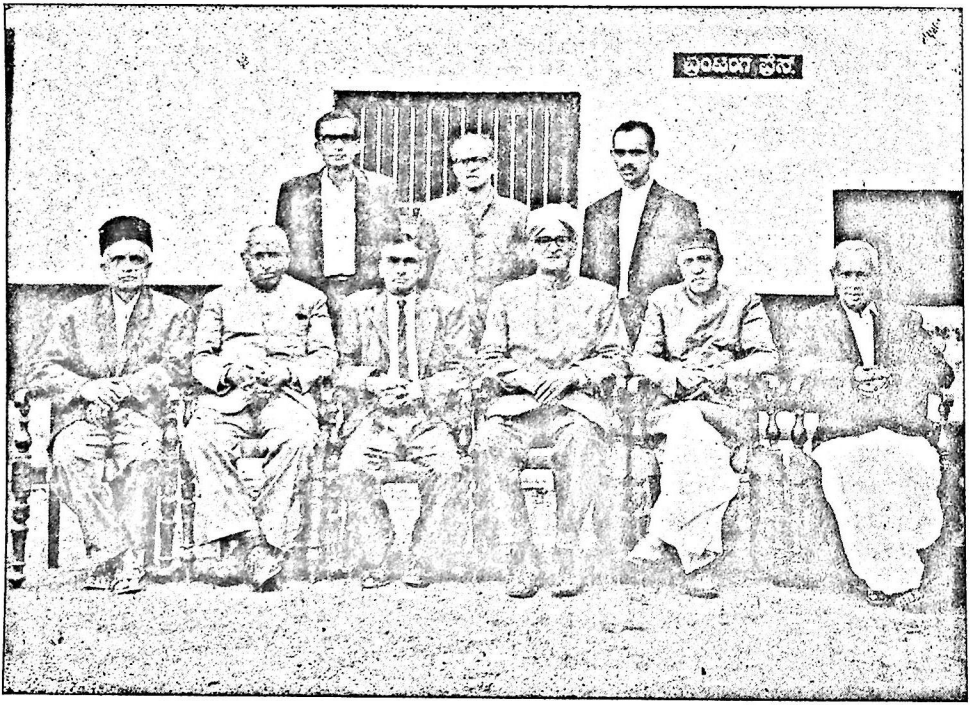
MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE 1967–68.

Sitting L. to R.:— SRIYUTHS— A. C. GANAPATHI, N. S NARAYANA, C. N. BHIMAIAH, (President), D. N. KRISHNAYYA, H. S. MANDAMAIAH, N. C. NANJAPPA.

Standing L. to R.:— SRIYUTHS— C. P. EARAPPA. K. S. SHANKAR, M. T. AIYANNA.

The Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet.

MEMBERS OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE, 1968.



The Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet.

MEMBERS OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE, 1968.

Sitting L. to R :— SRIYUTHS— C. N. BHIMAIAH, P. M. UTAPA, D. N. KRISHNAYYA, (President), N. C. CHINNAPPA, G. ABDUL SATTAR, M. S. ANANTHA RAO.

Standing L. to R.:— SRIYUTHS— B. K. RAMANA SHARMA, S. R. NARAYANA RAO, (Bharathi Suta), M. B. MANDANNA.

The Coorg Teachers' Co-op. Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet.

PRESIDENT and STAFF

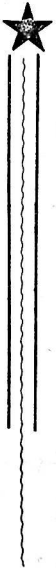
The Coorg Teachers' Co-op. Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet.

PRESIDENT and STAFF

Sitting L. to R.:— SRIYUTHS— S. R. MANJUNATHAIAH- *Sales Asst.*, B. S. NARAYANA- *Head Compositor*, C. N. BHIMAIAH- *President*, G. R. KRISHNAIAH- *Accountant*, M. P. BELLIAPPA- *Sales Manager*.

Standing L. to R.:— KUMARI K. M. DEVAMMA- *Food Section (Temporary)*, KUMARI A. D. SARASWATHI- *Compositor*, SRIYUTHS— R. SUBRAMANYA KINI- *Compositor*, M. Y. EBRAHIM- *Printer*, B. S. SANJEEVA- *Printer*.

WITH COMPLIMENTS FROM



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A. N. SOMAIAH,
PRESIDENT.

115

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[MYSORE STATE]

"BE SWEET WITH 'AGMARK' GRADED COORG HONEY"

116

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BUS OPERATORS & AUTO SPARE PARTS DEALERS,

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JEEP— WILLYS CIVIL & MILITARY.
&
12 BORE CARTRIDGES.

— ಇಂದೇ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಡಿ —

ಮದುವೆ, ಮುಂಜಿ, ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಮನ ಸೂರೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತಹ ಆಕರ್ಷಕ ರೀತಿಯ ವಿನೂತನ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಹೆಸರಾಂತ ಸೀರೆ, ಟಿರಲಿನ್, ಟಿರಿಕಾಟ್, ಶರ್ಟಿಂಗ್, ಸಿಲ್ಕ್, ಕಾಟನ್ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂದೇ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಡಿರಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪುವಂತೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಲಿದು ಸಹ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ಹಾಲ್,

ಜವುಳಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ,

ಮೈನ್ ರೋಡ್, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ (ದ. ಕೊಡಗು.)

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M. A. MEERA,
Proprietor.

FIFTY YEARS IN THE LIFE OF

The Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores and Printing Works Ltd., Virajpet, Coorg.

We are happy we have assembled here to-day to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our Co-operative Stores and incidentally the Silver Jubilee of our Printing Works which began to function from 1943. Fifty years in the history of a country or a nation is a very small time but in the life of an institution, fifty years is a time long enough for its members and well-wishers to be proud of. Particularly it is so, in the life of an institution like ours, dealing in books and stationery articles and having had to face competition from dealers in similar articles at every stage of its growth. But we are glad that in spite of many impediments in our way we were able to render service to our teacher-members and to the public in general, as best as we could. In spite of many vicissitudes in the running of our Stores and the Printing Works, we have continued to render service to our members and to the public and that fact has encouraged us to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of our co-operative stores and incidentally the Silver Jubilee of our Printing Works on this auspicious day in the history of our Stores. Therefore, on this auspicious occasion, I feel it my duty to make you acquainted with a brief history of our Stores and Printing Works which I have attempted to give in this Souvenir.

This Stores was first started at Mercara in the year 1918 as a Co-operative enterprise of the teachers of Coorg and was named 'The Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores'. It was a limited concern. It was started to supply text-books and other requirements of the school and the school-going children easily and in time. In the first two decades of this century, the school-going children in Coorg were finding it difficult and expensive to get their school requirements in time, as there was no bus or lorry communication to Coorg from places outside Coorg. We had to get all our school requirements among many other necessary goods from outside Coorg in bullock carts. Hence, in those days necessity for a Book and Stationery Stores was keenly felt, and therefore, Mr. R. M. Savur, the then Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg took the initiative in starting the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores at Mercara. Mr. R. Hari Shenoi an eminent educationist who is happily with us to-day, was its first President. This Stores functioned at Mercara for six years from 1918 to 1924 where owing to severe competition from private dealers in stationery articles it had to suffer loss. Moreover, there were not enough schools round about Mercara for the Stores to have business throughout the year.

Therefore, some members of the Stores thought it desirable to shift it to Virajpet round about which place there were quite a good number of schools with good strength. Late Sri A. Kalamaiah, the then Supervisor of Schools, South Coorg, became its first President at Virajpet. At Virajpet also in the first few years it had to pass through difficult times, but from 1929 onwards it began to show progress. Member-agents were appointed in moffusil areas of Coorg to push the sale of books and other school requirements.

In the first few years of its existence at Virajpet our Stores was

dealing only in books and stationery articles, but gradually it expanded its business to cover the sale of sports materials, both indoor and outdoor, patent medicines, cosmetics and toilet goods, umbrellas etc., In course of time public bodies like the Municipalities, the District Board, Government offices began to patronise the Stores by buying the stationery articles in bulk for use in their offices.

In 1942, this Stores jointly with the Coorg Educational Officers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Mercara, bought the building at Virajpet, in which the Stores and the Printing Works are now housed. This building is in the main street of Virajpet and is a very valuable asset of both the sister societies of the teachers of Coorg. Some portions of this building have been let out and are fetching a considerable amount as rent.

Towards the end of 1942 or the beginning of 1943, Our stores started a printing works in order to expand its activities. The Printing Works besides attending to the printing work of our Stores and the C. E. O. C. C. S. Ltd , Mercara, undertakes the printing works of other public and private institutions and Government Departments, the printing of question papers of schools and the job work of the public.

In 1943, this Stores celebrated its Silver Jubilee at Mercara in a grand manner. In the souvenir published on that occasion many members of the Stores and its well-wishers had expressed in their articles and messages their wish to see the Golden Jubilee Celebration of this Stores. Their wish has this day been fulfilled. I am glad to say that many of them are alive to-day and have again sent messages wishing greater prosperity to our Stores. Some are present in our midst to-day.

After its Silver Jubilee year, the Stores had to face a set back for some years on account of the change of text-books and the consequent accumulation of a lot of dead stock. Meanwhile, the High Schools and the bigger Higher Elementary Schools had Co-operative Stores in their Schools which did business independently of our Stores and this brought about a decline in our sales to those schools. Our sale of articles through our member-agents in moffusil areas also was stopped and the Mercara branch of our stores was closed.

In 1950, the erstwhile Government of Coorg was pleased to grant us a site at Mercara by the side of the main road between the bus stand and the chowk in response to our request for a site at Mercara to putup a building with a view again to open a branch of our Stores there. Later, our sister institution, the C. E. O. C. C. S. Ltd., Mercara became a joint holder of that site with our Stores and a building was put up on that site in 1956 with the moneys of both our stores and the C. E. O. C. C. S. Ltd., Mercara The office of the C. E. O. C. C. S. Ltd., is in the upstairs of that building and other portions of the building have been let out.

Thus the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores Ltd., Virajpet and the Coorg Educational Officers' Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., Mercara, jointly own the buildings in which their offices are housed at Virajpet and Mercara respectively.

In 1964, a power press was set up in the Printing Works attached to our Stores to quicken the process of printing. In 1965 our Stores was entrusted with the sale of rationed food grains and sugar by the Deputy Commissioner of Coorg and it is continuing to this day which is a testimony to the fact that our Stores sells the rationed articles to

122

the satisfaction of the concerned people and the Government. We have opened a separate section in our Stores to sell the rationed food grains and sugar. In the original stores section a stall of stainless steel articles has been added and we are happy to say that this stall is attracting a good number of customers.

We are also happy to acquaint you that all along from the beginning of this Stores to the present day we have carried on our business activities with our own funds, and with the short credit allowed to us by the firms that supply goods to us. We have provided Provident Fund benefits to our employees and Death Releief Benefits to our members. The nominee of a deceased member of our Stores gets a Death Relief benefit of Rs. Three hundred immediately after the death of a member is informed in writing to the President of the Stores.

An idea of the progress of our Stores from 1943 to 1968 may be had from a perusal of the following statement and figures.

			1943	1968
1)	No. of members	..	267	585
2)	Paid up share Capital	.. Rs.	2,556—00	9853—25
3)	Working Capital	.. ,,	28,000—00	2,37,162—00
4)	Reserve Fund	.. ,,	8,400—00	18,169—24
5)	Death Releif Benefit to member	.. ,,	100—00	300—00

But we are not satisfied with the progress achieved by our Stores till now. We are glad that many members of our Stores have helped

123

the growth of the Stores by purchasing their requirements from our Stores but yet it has not come up to our expectations. We request all the members of the Stores to patronise the Stores by purchasing all their available requirements from the Stores. If they do so, we are sure that the business of the Stores will increase several folds. We request the District Educational Officer and the Sub-Divisional Inspectors of Coorg to place orders with our Stores for all the stationery articles for their Offices and for the text-books, library books and other school requirements to be supplied by them to the schools under their control. We also appeal to the heads of offices of other Departments in Coorg to purchase all their office requirments from our Stores.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the officers of the Co-operative and Educational Departments and to those of the Food Section of the Deputy Commissioners' office for having given us valuable suggestions in the working of our Stores and Printing Works and also to all the members of the Stores and to the pupils and the public in general for having contributed to the prosperity of the Stores in various ways.

In conclusion, we pray the Almighty to bless our Stores with long life of continued service to the people. To day, we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Stores and we pray God that He may bless the Stores that the future members of the Stores may celebrate not only the Diamond Jubilee which comes ten years hence, but also the Centenary after Centenary. With these prayers to the Almighty and our best wishes to the members of the Stores, to its well-wishers and to the people in general, We close our report of the

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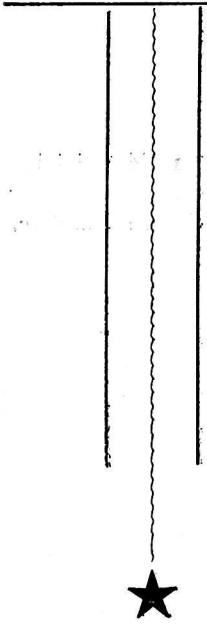

— ಅಮ್ಮೆಂಬಳ ನರಸಿಂಹ ಶರ್ಮಾ
ವಿದ್ವಾನ್, ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯರತ್ನ, ಹಿಂದೀಶಿಕ್ಷಕ,
ವಿ ರಾ ಜ ಪೇ ಟೆ.

ಸಸ್ಯವರ್ಣ ಸೀರೆಯುಟ್ಟು
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಮೆರುಗುಗೊಟ್ಟ
ದಿವದಿದೇವಿಯಿಳಿದು ಬಂದು
ಸೊದೆಯ ಕುಂಭ ಹಿಡಿದುನಿಂದು
ನಿಂದಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ – ದಿವವ
ಮರೆದಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ॥ ೧ ॥

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಗಿರಿಯ ತುಂಗ ತಿಖರ
ಮೆರೆವನಾಡು, ಋಷಿಕನೇರ
ಪುತ್ರಿ ಹರಿವ ಸೊಗದ ಬೀಡು
ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲೆಲ್ಲ ಕಾಡು
ಪ್ರಕೃತಿದೇವಿಯೇ – ನಿಜದಿ
ಮೆರೆವ ನಾಡಿದೇ ॥ ೨ ॥

ಕಲ್ಲು – ಕವಣೆಯಿಂದ ಹುಲಿಯ
ಹೊಡೆದು ತಂದು ಆದರ ಮರಿಯ
ನೆಳೆದು ತಂದ ವೀರ ಪುರುಷ
ರಿಲ್ಲೆ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಬೆಳೆದರನಿಶ
ವೀರನಾಡಿದೇ – ಸೊಗದ
ರಮ್ಯ ಬೀಡಿದೇ ॥ ೩ ॥

ಸಿರಿಯ ನಾಡು ಪುಣ್ಯ ಬೀಡು
ರಿಸಿವರೇಣ್ಯರಿಲ್ಲೆ ನೋಡು
ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತ ಸುತ್ತ ಜಸವ
ಪಸರಿಸಿರ್ಪರೊಂದಿ ಜಸವ
ತವಸಿನಾಡಿದೇ – ನಮ್ಮ
ಜನುಮ ನಾಡಿದೇ ॥ ೪ ॥

ಮನುಜರೆಲ್ಲ ತನ್ನ ಕುವರ-
ರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಅವರ
ಮನದ ಇರವ ತಿಳಿದು ಸತತ
ಪೊರೆವ ತಾಯ್ ಕನೇರದುಹಿತ
ಹರಿವಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ – ಭುವಿಯ
ಪೊರೆವಳಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ॥ ೫ ॥

126

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ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು

ಕೊಡಗು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ಥರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ

ಮೇನ ರೋಡ — ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ.

ದೀಪಾವಳಿಯ ಹೊಸ ವರುಷವು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರ್ಸಗೆ ಸುಖದಾಯಕವಾಗಲಿ. ಕಳೆದ ಹಲವಾರು ವರುಷದಿಂದ, ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ತಾವು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಯಿಟ್ಟು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದ ಅಮೂಲ್ಯವಾದ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯಿರಿ.

ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್

ಅಖಿಲ ಕೊಡಗು ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಇಲಾಖಾ ನೌಕರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಕಟ್ಟಡ

ಮೈನ್ ರೋಡ್, ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ.

★ ಜೀವನ, ಸುಶ್ರಾವ್ಯ ಕಾವ್ಯದಂತಿರಬೇಕು.

★ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಸಂಗೀತ ಝೇಂಕರಿಸುತಿರಬೇಕು. ★ ಅದು ತೃಪ್ತ ಜೀವನದ ಸಂಕೇತ.

ಸಂಗೀತದ ಸವಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಸೆಲೆ

1. ಆಧುನಿಕ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳು. ಅದರ ಬಿಡಿ ಭಾಗಗಳು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಗ್ಗ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಸಿನೇಮಾ ಪ್ರೊಜೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳು, ಟೇಪ್ ರೆಕಾರ್ಡರ್‌ಗಳು, ರಿಪೇರಿ ತಜ್ಞರಿಂದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.
3. ಟಿಲಿರಾಡ್, ಟಿಲಿಫೋನ್‌ಕನ್, ಶಾರ್ಪ್,

ಸವಿ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಗಳಿಸಿದ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಯೊಂದು ನೆಲೆ

ರೇಡಿಯೋಗಳ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು.

"ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ" ಕಾಫಿ ತೋಟ, ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ ತೋಟ, ಕಿತ್ತಳೆ ತೋಟ, ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಯೋಗ್ಯ-ಮರಗಳುಳ್ಳ ಕಾಡುಗಳ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾರಿ, ಕಾರು, ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಯಾ ಮಾರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ

— ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿರಿ —

128

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ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಚ್ಚುಮೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಫಿಲಿಪ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮುರ್ಫಿ ರೇಡಿಯೋಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂದೇ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಡಿರಿ:
ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಅನುಭವ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಪ್ರಪ್ರಥಮ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿ

ಪಿ. ಸಿ. ಅಚ್ಚಯ್ಯ

ಕಾಲೇಜು ರಸ್ತೆ — ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ.

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಇತರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು:—

1) ಫೇನ್ಸಿ ಲೈಟ್ ಫಿಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ಸ್. 2) ಪ್ರೆಸ್ಟೀಜ್ ಪ್ರೆಶರ್ ಕುಕ್ಕರ್. 3) ಫಿಲಿಪ್ಸ್ ಬಲ್ಬುಗಳು
4) ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಇಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆಗಳು. 5) ರೂಮ್ ಹೀಟರ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸ್ಥಲಕರಣೆಗಳು

ಖಾತ್ರಿ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕನ್ನಡ-ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್-ಹಿಂದಿ ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ನಿಯತಕಾಲಿಕಗಳಾದ— ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ, ಡೆಕ್ಕನ್ ಹೆರಾಲ್ಡ್, ಟೈಂಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಎಕಾನಾಮಿಕ್ಸ್ ಟೈಂಸ್, ನವಭಾರತ ಟೈಂಸ್— ದೈನಿಕ. ಸುಧಾ, ಇಲಸ್ಟ್ರೇಟೆಡ್ ವೀಕ್ಲಿ, ಧರ್ಮಯುಗ್, ಈವ್ಸ್‌ವೀಕ್ಲಿ— ಸಾಪ್ತಾಹಿಕ. ಫಿಲಿಂ ಫೇರ್, ಫೆಮಿನಾ, ಸ್ಟಾರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸ್ಟೈಲ್ಸ್, ಮಾಧುರಿ— ಪಾಕ್ಷಿಕ. ಮಯೂರ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ, ಕಸ್ತೂರಿ, ಸಾರಿಕಾ, ಪರಾಗ್, ಫೇಂಟಂ, ಸೈನ್ಸ್ ಟು ಡೇ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಇವರಲ್ಲಿ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿರಿ:

ಎಸ್. ಬರ್ನಾರ್ಡ್

ಚರ್ಚ್ ಗೇಟ್ ಮೈನ್ ರೋಡ್
ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ. ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂದರೇನು ?

ಲೇಖಕ :

ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್. ಮಂದಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ,
ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು,
ಕಾನೂರು ಶಾಲೆ.

ಇಂದಿನ ಯುಗವನ್ನು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳ ಯುಗವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಯಾವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವವು ಒಂದು ಮಂತ್ರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವಾಗ ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 'ಸಹಕಾರ' ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವಾಗ ಸಹಕಾರ ಎಂದರೇನು ? ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ? ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ? ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಲೇಖನದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂದರೇನು ? ಸಹಕಾರ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಸಹ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃ ಎಂಬ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪದಗಳ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದ ಪದ. ಸಹ ಎಂದರೆ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ಕೃ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೃತಿಗಿಳಿಸು. ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಕೂಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡು ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಕಲೆತು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು.

ತಾನು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಾಗಿ, ಎಲ್ಲರು ತನಗಾಗಿ, ಎಂಬುದು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಮೂಲ ಮಂತ್ರ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಧುರೀಣರು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ಕೈಗಳ ಹಸ್ತಲಾಘವವನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗುರುತಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಗುರುತು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಖ ದುಃಖಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಆನಂದದಿಂದ ಜೊತೆಗೂಡಿ ಬಾಳಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಹುಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಆದು ಕೃತಿಗಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಸ್ತುವಿನಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರವೆನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಬೇಕು.

ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ನೆರೆಹೊರೆಯವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಹಕರಿಸಬೇಕು; ಪರಸ್ಪರ

131

ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥ.

ಅನಾದಿ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬೆಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹಕಾರವಿದ್ದಿತು. ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ? ಭಾರತವು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಒಕ್ಕಲುತನದ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಪರಕೀಯರ ಪಾಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ ಭಾರತೀಯರಿಗೆ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಬೀಳದಂತಾಯಿತು. ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಒತ್ತಡದಿಂದ 1904ರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಹಕಾರ, ಕಾನೂನು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರ ಕಾಲ. ಅವರು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು.

ಭಾರತವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ. ಭಾರತದ ಜನತೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ, ರೈತಾಪಿ, ವರ್ಗವು ದೇಶದ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ರೈತನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಡಕಲಾಗಿ ಬೆನ್ನು ಮೂಳೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದು ಶರೀರವು ಸಾಲದ ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ಬತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಏಕೈಕ ಪೂರ್ಗವಾಗಿವೆ. ಭಾರತೀಯ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನೇ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳಾಗಲು ಇದುವರೆವಿಗೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸಾಲದ ರಚನೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದು. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸಾಲ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಹಿರಿಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಚಳವಳಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು.

ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸಾಲದ ರಚನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ-ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ನಮ್ಮ ಬಹುಸಂಖ್ಯಾತ ರೈತರು ಬಹಳ ಬಡವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವೇನೋ ಅತಿ ಫಲವತ್ತಾದ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅಪರ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ ರೈತರ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆದಾಯ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ತಮ್ಮ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆನಾಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರುವ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಸಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ.

ಸಹಕಾರದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಮರದ ನಂತರ ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳು ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ಯತ್ನಗಳು ಆರಂಭವಾದವು. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳ ದೂರ, ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅತಿ ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತೊಡಗಿದೆ. ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಲು ಈಗ ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯತ್ನಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ತೀವ್ರಗೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಆಫ್ರಿಕಾ ಮೊದಲಾದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯು ಉಗ್ರರೂಪ ತಾಳಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ಏನು ಉಪಾಯ ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏಕೈಕ ಉಪಾಯವೆಂದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತಾಪಿ ಜನರ ಜೀವನ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಏರಿಕೆ; ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ದೆಲ್ಲಿಯ:ವರೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ

ಚಳವಳಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಶ್ವ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು ?

ವಿಶ್ವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಆಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಸಾಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಡಾ|| ಬಿ. ಆರ್. ಸೇನ್ ಅವರು 1966ನೆಯ ಫೆಬ್ರವರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆಹಾರ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಗಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ರಂಗದವಳು, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳು ವಿಶ್ವದ ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಲು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುವುದು. ಹಸಿವಿನ ವಿಮೋಚನೆ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಆರಂಭವಾದುದು 1960ರಲ್ಲಿ. ಈ ಚಳುವಳಿಯು ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. 'ಉಳ್ಳವರು ಇಲ್ಲದವರಿಗೆ ನೆರವಾಗಬೇಕು' ಎಂಬ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮನದಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಹಸಿವಿನ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ವೇದವಾಕ್ಯಬೇಕು, ಅಂದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸುಲಭವಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ದಿವಂಗತ ಪೂಜ್ಯ ನೆಹರೂರವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬೇಸಾಯ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಾದಿಸಿದ ವಿಚಾರ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯೆಂದೇ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವವನ್ನು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನಿಗಾಗಿ ತಾನು, ತನಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನು, ಎಂದು ಸುಖ ಸೌಖ್ಯ ಶಾಂತಿಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಬೇಕು.

ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 1964ರಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮ ನಿವಾಸ್ ಮಿರ್ಧಾರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರ ನೇಮಿಸಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯು 72 ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ 1 ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ 40 ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು 1965ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿತು.

ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಧಾವಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಮುಂದಾಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಹು ಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದ.

ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿ ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿ ತಾವೇ ಸ್ವಯಂಭೂಗಳಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೂರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ತಾವೇ ಭದ್ರವಾಗಿ ನೆಲೆಸಲು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕುಟಿಲೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಮಿತಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿದೆ. ಹೊಸಬರನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವುದು, ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಸಭೆಗಳು ನಡೆಯದಂತೆಯೂ, ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಾರದಂತೆಯೂ, ಉಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೂಡುವುದು, ಚುನಾವಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈವಾಡ ನಡೆಸು

ವುದು, ಹೆತ್ತಿರದ ಬಂಧುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಿಗೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ಕಡ ನೀಡುವುದು, ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಸ್ವಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಾಗಿ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಸಹಕಾರದ ಸೋಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ವರ್ತಕರಿಂದ ಕಮಿಶಾನ್ ಪಡೆಯುವುದು, ಇನ್ನೇ ಕೆಲವು ಕುಟಿಲೋಪಾಯಗಳು. ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಲೋಪಗಳು ಮಾಯವಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.

ಸಂಘಗಳ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯ ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ಬಹು ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳವಳಿಯು ಮೊದಲು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಯಿತು. ರೈತರ ಸಾಲ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಿರಿಯದು. ಆದರೆ ಅದುಮಾಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಹು ಕಿರಿದು ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ 1941ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ; ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 1962ರಲ್ಲಿ ರೂರಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸರ್ವೆಯು ರೈತರ ಸಾಲದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 11ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ರೈತರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 60ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಲೇವಾದೇವಿದಾರರೇ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರಕಾರದ ಸಾಲ, ರೈತರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 4ರಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಮೇಲಿನ ವರದಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಂತೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಿರ್ವಾಹವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಸರ್ವರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಬರುವಂತ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಸೆರೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಉಪಾಯಗಳಿವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದು ಅವಶ್ಯ.

1934ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಎಂದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಕೊಂಡ 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ತರುವಾಯ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ 100 ರೂ.ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇ. 3.1 ರೂ.ಯನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರ ಪೂರೈಸುತ್ತಲಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು. ಆನಂತರ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಬೇಂಕಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪತ್ತಿನ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು 1951-52ರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 750 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ಸಾಲದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇತ್ತೆಂದು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಶೇಕಡಾ 3ರಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವು ಬಡ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ತಲುಪಿಸಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದು.

ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಾಲವು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಎತ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯಂತೆ 1962 ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತ 254.81 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ. ಗಳು ಈ ಬಾಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡಾ

75ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣವು 5000/– ರೂ. ಆದಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸ್ತಿ ಇರುವವರಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಒಟ್ಟು ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 30ರಷ್ಟಿರುವ 1000/– ರೂ. ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಉಳ್ಳವರಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡ 30ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣವು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಾಕಿ ಇತ್ತು.

ಒಟ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಶೇಕಡಾ 5ರಷ್ಟಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಸ್ತಿವಂತರು ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಪಡೆದ ಸಾಲದ ಮೊತ್ತವು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ 3ರಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಂಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರಿಗೆ ವಿಶಾಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿ ಹಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹೊಲ ಉಳುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲದ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ವಾದವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ 3 ರೀತಿಯ ಸಾಲದ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. (೧) ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು, ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು, ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್, ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್, ಮೊದಲಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಳುವ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು. ಇದನ್ನು ದೀರ್ಘಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲವೆನ್ನುವರು. 10–15 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆ. (೨) ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ದನಕರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, 3ರಿಂದ 7 ವರ್ಷ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸುವ ಸಾಲ. (೩) ಮೂರನೆಯ ಹಂತದ ಸಾಲ, ಬೀಜ, ಗೊಬ್ಬರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ವೇತನಕ್ಕೆ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ, ಕೆಲವು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಸಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸುಗ್ಗಿಯ ನಂತರ ರೈತರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತಿರುಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ 3 ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದರೂ 3ನೇ ಹಂತದ ಸಾಲ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಬಡ ರೈತ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಬಡ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದೊರೆತರೂ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೇಮಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಿಗ ಇಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸಹಕಾರ ಚಳುವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಸಲು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಜೀವನದ ಸಕಲ ರಂಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಳ್ಳುವಂತ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವುದೇ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾದರೆ ರೈತನ ಸಾಲದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವೇ ವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಆಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಬಾಧೆ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೇಳಿದ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ರೈತ ಪಡೆದು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ದೂರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ತಪ್ಪಬೇಕು. ಕೇಳಿದ ಸಾಲದ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಹಂತ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಲ್ಪಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ 5 ಹಂತಗಳನ್ನು

ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

1) ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಬಿತ್ತನೆಯ ಬೀಜ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನೇ ಹಣದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಬದಲು ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

2) ಚಿಕ್ಕಪುಟ್ಟ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಘವೇ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವುದು.

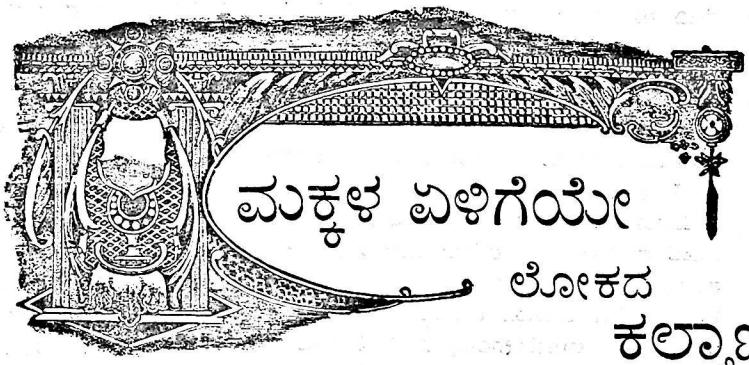
3) ಸಂಸಾರ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಸರಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಕಾಳು, ಕಡ್ಡಿ, ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲೇ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

4) ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವೊಂದು ಹಣ ಮಾಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಮುಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು.

5) ರೋಗ ರುಜಿನಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಆದಾಗಿ ಮುಂಜೂರಾದ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರರಷ್ಟು ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಶ್ಯಕಂಡುಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಮುಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣವು ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗದೆ ಸದುಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವುದು.

ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸರ್ವರ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಬಗೆಹರಿಯಲಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹಾರೈಸಿ ಈ ಲೇಖನವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುವೆನು.

॥ ಜೈ ಹಿಂದ್ ॥



ಲೇಖಕ:— ಪಿ. ಕೆ. ತಿಮ್ಮಯ್ಯ, ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ,
ಜೆ. ಎಚ್. ಪಿ. ಶಾಲೆ, ಚೆಯ್ಯಂಡಾಣೆ.

ಈ ಲೋಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿಲ್ಲದಷ್ಟು ಜೀವಜಂತುಗಳಿವೆ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಒಂದು ಜೀವಿ. ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ತನ್ನ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಉಳಿದೆಲ್ಲ ಜೀವ ಜಂತುಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲೆನಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅರಿತು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುವುದು ಮನುಷ್ಯನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದು.

ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳ, ಹವೆ, ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣಗಳು ಮೂಲ ಕಾರಣಗಳೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಜನರು ಜೀವಿಸಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬಹು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಕಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕಾಡುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂಬುದು ಚರಿತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಮೈಗೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ, ಬೆತ್ತಲೆ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು, ಹಣ್ಣು ಮಾಂಸ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂದಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇಂದು, ಹಿಂದೆಂದೂ ಕಾಣದ ಅನೇಕ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಇತರ ಗ್ರಹಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಸಾಹಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಜಯಶೀಲರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂದಮೇಲೆ ಮಾನವನ ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂದೂ, ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದೂ ವಿವೇಕಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರೆ, ಮಾನವನು ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾರ್ಥಕವೆನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತಿ, ಮಾನವತೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಿ, ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಹಸವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು

137

ಮುಂದಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅರಿತರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವೇಯೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದು. ಈ ವಿಧದ ಸಾಹಸಿಗಳು ಹತ್ತಾದರೆ ದುರ್ಮಾರ್ಗ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಕರು ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ. ಆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಏಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಗಾಗುವುದು?

ಮಾನವನ ಏಳಿಗೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ವಿವೇಕಶಾಲಿಗಳ ವಿವೇಕ ವರ್ತನೆಯಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮೊಟ್ಟ ಮೊದಲು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗವಾಗುವ ಇಂದಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರೀತಿ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಅಣಿಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕೆಲಸದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದು. ಮಗುವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದೊಡನೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹಾತೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ತಾಯಿ ತಂದೆಯರು ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ತಾಯಿತಂದೆಯರು ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣ ನಡತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಬೇಕು. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಾಷೆಗಾಗಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸಬಾರದು. ಮಗುವು ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಡಿಲಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು. ಆಗ ಅದು ತಾಯಿಯ ಕಣ್ಣು, ಬಾಯಿ, ಕಾಲು, ಕೈಗಳ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಎಡೆಬಿಡದೆ ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಅನುಕರಿಸುವುದು. ತಾಯಿಯ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದು, ತಾಯಿಯು ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಯಲೆತ್ನಿಸುವುದು, ಮಾತನಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಸಾಹಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ಗುಣಗಳ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಇದುವೇ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸಲಿರುವ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಅಡಿಪಾಯವು ಉತ್ತಮ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಗುವಿನ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜೀವನವೇ ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುವುದು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಾಯಿಯೇ ಮೊದಲಿನ ಗುರು, ಪಾಲಕಳು. ಇದನ್ನು ತಾಯಿ ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡು, ಮಗುವನ್ನು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾಯಿಯ ತಾಯ್ತನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ತಾಯಿಯು ಮಹಾಪಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಪಾಪದ ಫಲವು ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಯಿ ಸಾಯುವ ಮೊದಲೇ ಅರಿವಾಗುವುದು.

ಮಗುವಿನ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಅವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷದ ವರೆಗೆ. ಆಗ ಮಗುವು ಮನೆಯೊಳಗಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಉತ್ತಮ ಗುಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ತಕ್ಕ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಪ್ಪದೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ವರೆಗೆ ಏಕಾಂಗ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಘ ಜೀವನದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಪಾಠವನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಹಲವು ಶಿಶುಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟು ಸೇರಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಮಾನಸಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ವಿಕಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದನ್ನೊಂದು ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುವು; ಈ ಪವಿತ್ರವಾದ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಸುವ ಓರ್ವ ಪ್ರತಿಭಾಶಾಲಿಯಾದ ತಾಯ್ತನದ ಮರ್ಮವನ್ನರಿತ ಚಾಲಕಳು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ಈಕೆಯೇ ಈ ಶಿಶುಗಳ ತಾಯಿಯೆನಿಸಬೇಕು. ತನ್ನ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದ ಮಹತ್ವವನ್ನರಿತು ತಪ್ಪದೆ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು, ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ಆಗ ಈ ಶಿಶುಗಳು ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ತುಂಬುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುಣಗಳ ನಿಜಾನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಓದು, ಬರೆಹದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಇಚ್ಛಿಸುವುವು.

ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಶಿಶುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ದಾರಿತಪ್ಪಿ ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯುವಂತಿದ್ದರೂ, ಮೊದಲಿನ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಫಲವು ಎಂದೆಂದೂ ನಾಶವಾಗದು. ಆಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಶಿಶುಗಳು ಮುಂದೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಶರೀರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆದು, ಮಹಾಪುರುಷರಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಶಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಶುಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗವಾದರೆ ಭೂಲೋಕದ ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಮಾನವೇನು ? ತಾಯಂದಿರ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಡಲು ತೊಡಕೇನು ? ಸ್ತ್ರೀ ಜನಾಂಗವು ಈ ಸಾಹಸವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪದೆ, ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ಲೋಕ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಮಹತ್ಸಾಧನೆಯು ಲೋಕದ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಉತ್ಸಾಹಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಕೆ.

॥ ಶುಭಮಸ್ತು ॥

ಲೇಖಕ:— ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ಮುತ್ತಣ್ಣ, ಬಿ.ಎ.,ಎಲ್.ಟಿ.,
ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು, ಬಲಮುರಿ.

ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾದಿ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರು ನಾನಾ ವಿಧಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮದುವೆ-ಮುಂಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಹಬ್ಬಗಳಲ್ಲೂ, ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವವು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳಗಾರರ ಸಂಕೋಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬಡರೈತರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಲು ಯಾವ ದಾರಿಯೂ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. 1904ರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವವು ರೈತರನ್ನು ಬಂಡವಾಳಗಾರರ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕೈಹಿಡಿತದಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧದಿಂದ ಪಾರುಮಾಡಿತು. ಇದೇ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಅಮೋಘವಾದ ಸೇವೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬಡರೈತರು ಒಂದು ವರಪ್ರಸಾದವೆಂದೇ ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಸ್ಥಾಪಕ:

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಘವು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಸುಮಾರು 19ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಮಧ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಜರ್ಮನಿಯ ಓರ್ವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಉದಾರಿ ರಾಯಿ ಫಿಸೇನ್ ಎಂಬವನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದನು. ಆಲ್ಲಿಯ ರೈತರು ಎಹೂದ್ಯ (Jews) ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಸಾಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಪಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾವ ಉಪಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಕಾಣದೆ ಅತಿ ಸಂಕಟಕ್ಕೆ ಈಡಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಲಕ್ಷಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಅಸಹಾಯಕರಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಏಕಾಕಿಗಳಾದ ಅನೇಕ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿ, ಒಂದು ಸಂಘ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿವಂತರು ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಾವು ಕೂಡ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ತತ್ವ. ಹೀಗೆ ರಾಯಿ ಫಿಸೇನನು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಟ್ಟುಗೂಡಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿ ಬೇಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ, ರೈತರು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೇಂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಠೇವಣಾತಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಡುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದನು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ರೈತರು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುನ್ನುಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

140

ಭಾರತ :

1883ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂನಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ ವಿಲಿಯಂ ವೆಡರ್ನ್‌ಬರ್ನ್ ಎಂಬವನು ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬೇಂಕನ್ನು ತೆರೆದನು. ಇದು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಫೆಡರಿಕ್ ನಿಕೋಲ್ಸನನು ಜರ್ಮನಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, 1902ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದನು. 1904ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಾಲಗಾರರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಪಾಸು ಮಾಡಿತು. 1912ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕೊಡಗು :

ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು 1905ರಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿತು. ಆಗ ಬರೆ ಸಾಲದ ಸಂಘ ಮಾತ್ರ ರೂಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿತ್ತು. ಅದು ಮಂದಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿತು. ಆದರೆ 1914-15ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೆಕಲ್‌ಗಾನ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ವರದಿಯು ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾಲದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ ವಾಯಿತು. ಅಂದಿನಿಂದ ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಭರದಿಂದ ಸಾಗಿತು.

1968ರಲ್ಲಿ

ಈಗ (1968ರಲ್ಲಿ) ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಜನ್ಮವೆತ್ತಿವೆ. ಶೇ. 90ರಷ್ಟು ರೈತರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 482 ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘಗಳವೆ. 1.13 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನರು 83.28 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕಾದಿರಿಸಿದ ನಿಧಿ (Reserve Fund) ಮತ್ತಿತರ ನಿಧಿ ಸುಮಾರು 180 ಲಕ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು 21 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಇವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 478 ಲಕ್ಷ ಹಣವು ಚಲಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

ವಿವಿಧ ಸಂಘಗಳು:

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೇಂಕು; ಜಮಿನು ಅಡಮಾನ ಬೇಂಕು; ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ; ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಬೇಂಕು, ಫಸಲು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಘಗಳು, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮೂರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳು; ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಸಂಘಗಳು; ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಬೇಸಾಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿ; ದವಸ ಭಂಡಾರಗಳು; ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಸ್; ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಯೂನಿಯನ್; ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಹಂಪಲುಗಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸಂಘ; ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಸಮಾಜ; ಹೀಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಫಿ ತೋಟಗಳು ಕಾಣುವ ಹಾಗೆ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮನೆಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಬ್ಬಿವೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ :

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು ಮೂರು— ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನ, ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಾಯ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಯಾಸ.

ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಐನತ್ತು ಜನರು ಈ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಎಂಬ ಶಂಕೆಯು ಎದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಡತನದಿಂದ ಪೂರಾ ಮುಕ್ತರಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಸುಖಮಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲವು ಹಲವಾರು ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಸುಲಭ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೀರ್ಘ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತು ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳು :

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈವತ್ತು ಕೊಡಗು ಕಾಫಿ, ಕೆತ್ತಳೆ, ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಮೆಣಸು ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕೃಷಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಗೊಳಿಸಿ ಉದ್ಯಾನ ವನದಂತೆ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರಣವೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ರೈತರಿಗೂ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರಿಗೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವರ್ಣಾಕ್ಷರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು, ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ರೇಶನ್ ಕಾರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಗೋಧಿ, ರಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಇದೆಲ್ಲವು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂತಹ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಬಡ ರೈತರ ಆವಸ್ಥೆಯು ಎಷ್ಟೆಂದು ಅಧೋಗತಿಗೆ ಇಳಿಯುವುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು 1910ನೇ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಮುನ್ನ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅರಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಿನಹ, ಇತರರಿಗೆ ಆದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರನ್ನು ಮತದಾನ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ, ಕಮಿಟಿ-ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಭಾಷಣ ಕೊಡುವ ತರಬೇತು, ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಾಯಕರನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಶಕ್ತಿ-ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಯ ಸರಕಾರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ನುರಿತ ನಾಗರಿಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳು :

ಸಮಗ್ರ ದೇಶವೇ ಸಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಳುಗಿದೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಘಗಳು, ಸ್ಟೋರುಗಳು, ದಿವಾಳಿಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರವು ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಲಿದೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಆದನ್ನು ಬಳಸದೆ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬನ, ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಈ ಮೂರು ತತ್ವಗಳು ಬೈಲಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಾಣುವುದೇ ವಿನಹ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣುವುದೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರ ಬದಲು ಸಾಲ ಹೊಂದುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನುರಿತವರಾಗಿರುವರು. ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಬಡಬಗ್ಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಾವವಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಸ್ಸು, ಸಾರಾಯಿ, ಸಿನಿಮಾ— ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಹಣಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಜೀವನದ ಮಟ್ಟ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಏರಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಚಿಂತಾಜನಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹುಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಕಡಿಮೆ

142

ಯಾಗಿ ಹಂಚಿನ ಮನೆಗಳೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಲಿವೆ. ಒಟ್ಟನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಸಾಲವಿದ್ದರೂ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಜನಜೀವನವು ಸುಸೂತ್ರವಾಗಿ, ಸುಖಮಯವಾಗಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಬಡವರಿಗೂ, ಕೆಲವು ಬಂಡವಾಳಗಾರರಿಗೂ ಅತಿ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಅಂತರವಿದ್ದಿತು. ಆದು ಈಗ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದೃಶ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಭಾರತದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ತಲೆದೋರಿರುವ ಅತಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದ ದೋಷವು ಯಾವುದೆಂದರೆ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರದ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವೇ ಜನ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಹಿತಾಸಕ್ತರು ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡಿತದಿಂದ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಹಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ವಿಡಂಬನೆ :

ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠ
ಹಾಗೂ
ನಮ್ಮ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟ !

ಲೇಖಕ:— ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಗಣಪತಿ
ಸಂಪಾದಕರು: "ಕೊಡಗು", ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ.

"ನನಗೊಂದು ಚೂರು ಕಾಗದ ಕೊಡು" ಎಂದು ಹೋಟೆಲಿನ ಮಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಕೈಗೆ ಅಂಟಿದ್ದ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಒರಸಿ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಮಾಣಿಯು ಏನೋ ಗೊಣಗುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಚೂರು ಕಾಗದ ತಂದುಕೊಟ್ಟನು.

ನಾನು ಬಹು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯ. ಕಾಗದ ಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂಥಾ ಗಹನ ವಿಚಾರವಿರಬಹುದೋ ಬಲ್ಲವರಾರು? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದೊರೆತ ಕಾಗದ ಚೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಬರೆದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನೋಡುವ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ನನ್ನದು. ಕೈ ಒರೆಸುವ ಮೊದಲು ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ, ಮರುಗಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ.

ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚೇನಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಒಂದು ಹಾಳೆ ಆದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕವಿತ್ತು.

"ಒಬ್ಬ ಹಾಲು ಮಾರುವವನು ಸೇರಿಗೆ ೭೫ ಪೈಸೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಬೆರೆಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಸೇರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಯಂತೆ ಮಾರಿ ಶೇಕಡ ೮೦ರಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಆತನು ಸೇರಿಸಿದ ನೀರೆಷ್ಟು ? "

ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಓದಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಕ್ರಮಶಃ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗತೊಡಗಿತು. ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೋಟೆಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪಾನೀಯ ಕಾಫಿ ಎನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬದಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನೀರೇ ಆಗಿತ್ತು !

ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಲಾಭವಾಗುತ್ತ

ದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಯಾ ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠದ ಮುಸುಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಆ ಮಗು ಬೆಳೆದು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ತೊಡಗಿದಾಗ ಈ ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನ ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿತ ಲಾಭದ ಅನುಭವವು ಆತನನ್ನು ಆ ಕಡೆ ಆಕರ್ಷಿಸುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವೇ ಇದೆ. ಇಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಶುದ್ಧ ಹಾಲು ದೊರೆಯದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಪಡುವಂಥಾದ್ದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ನಾನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗುವಾಗ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಮಗುಚಿ ನೋಡಿದೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳ ಮಾದರಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಹೌಹಾರಿದೆನು. ನಾವು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವೆವಂತೆ ! ಇದೇ ವಿದ್ಯೆಯೇ ?

ತುಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಬೆರೆಸುವುದು, ಕಾಫಿಗೆ ಚಿಕೋರಿ ಮಿಶ್ರ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಿಶ್ರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಲಾಭ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದು ಹೇಗೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಣಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಹಸುಳೆಗಳ ಮೆದುಳಿಗೆ ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಇದೇ ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠವಂತೆ !

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರಾರು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಹುದು.

"ಒಬ್ಬ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನ ವರ್ತಕನು ೫ ಭಾಗ ಮದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ೭ ಭಾಗ ನೀರು ಬೆರೆಸಿ ಈ ಮಿಶ್ರಣವನ್ನು .... ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಿ .... ಲಾಭ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲವೇ—

ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಯು ೧೧ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲ್ ಅಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ೫೫ ಕಿಲೊಗ್ರಾಂ ಬಿಳಿಕಲ್ಲು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕ್ವಿಂಟಾಲಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ ೧೨ರಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಆತನು ಏರಿಸಿದ ಬೆಲೆಯ ದರವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿ."

ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ; ಇದೇ ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಅಳತೆ, ಮಾರುವಾಗ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಳತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ಹೇಗೆ ಲಾಭ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೆಂಬುದೂ ಕಲಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ!

"ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಾಗಲೆಲ್ಲ ನಿನ್ನ ನೆರೆಯವನ ಕಿಸೆಗೆ ಕನ್ನ ಹಾಕು" ಎಂಬ ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತರ ನೀತಿ ಪಾಠಗಳೂ, ಬೋಧಪ್ರದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೂ ಕಲಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ, ಎಂಬುದು ನಿಜವಾದರೂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾದ ಈ ಪಾಠಕ್ರಮದ ಗೊಂದಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಯಾವುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಭೌತಿಕ ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಆರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೇನಿಲ್ಲ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಗಣಿತ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು ಹೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನೋಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ದರೋಡೆ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಿಶ್ರಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅದ್ಭುತ ಒಳಸಂಚನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ರಾಜಕೀಯ ರಂಗದ ಪಂಚಮದಳದವರಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣಿತ ಪಾಠವು ಗೂಢಾಚಾರದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಬೇಹುಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ಕಾರಣವೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಬೆಳೆಯದ ಮನವು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ತನ್ನ ನೈತಿಕ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ.

"ರಾಮನಿಗೆ ಗೋವಿಂದನಿಗಿಂತ ಎರಡು ಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವಿದೆ. ಶಂಕರನಿಗೆ ರಾಮನ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಪಾಲು ಅಧಿಕವಿದೆ. ಈ ದಾಮಾಶಯದಂತೆ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರೊಳಗೆ ಹಂಚು."

ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳು ಎಳೆ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಈರ್ಷ್ಯೆ, ದ್ವೇಷಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಪರಸ್ಪರರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾ ಭಾವನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಅನೈತಿಕತೆಯ ಬೀಜವನ್ನೂ ಬಿತ್ತುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

' ಶೇಕಡ ೩೫ರ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರೂ.

145

೨೫೦ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. ೧೦೦೦/- ವಾಗುವುದು'' ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಆಶಾ ಪ್ರಜೋದಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಗಳಿಸುವ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಪ್ರೇರೇಪಕ ಮಾದರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಷೇಯ ಪರಂಪರೆಗಳಾದ ತ್ಯಾಗ, ಧಾರಾಳತನ, ಪರದುಃಖ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಳತ್ತ ಒಲಿಯುವುದೆಂತು ?

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದಾದರೆ "ನನ್ನ ಹಿರಿ ಮಗನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ೧೦ ಸಾವಿರ ಮಗಳ ಮದುವೆಗೆ ೮ ಸಾವಿರ, ಎಳೆಯ ಮಗುವಿನ ಕಾಯಿಲೆಗೆ ೮೦೦ ರೂ. ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿ ೩೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ನನ್ನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೆಷ್ಟು ?"

ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಹಿತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವೆಚ್ಚವಾದುದನ್ನು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹಣದ ಮಾಪನಗಳಿಂದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕುವ ಭೌತಿಕ ಮನೋಭಾವದ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಗಾದೀತು ?

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ನೋಡಿ: "ಒಬ್ಬ ತಂದೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಎರಡನೇ ಒಂದಂಶವನ್ನು ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಗನಿಗೂ, ಉಳಿದುದರ ಅರ್ಧಾಂಶವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮಗಳಿಗೂ, ಉಳಿದುದನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಪತ್ನಿಗೂ ಹಂಚಿ ಮೃತನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ." ಈ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಮಾಡುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಇಂದಿನ ದುಡ್ಡಿನ ಆರಾಧನೆಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಭೌತಿಕ ಉಪಾಸನೆಯ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ತಂದೆ ಸತ್ತು ತಮಗೆ ಆಸ್ತಿ ದೊರೆಯಲೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವೇನಿದೆ ?

ಇಂದಿನ ಯುವ ಪೀಳಿಗೆಯವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರು ಕನಸಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಹರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ ಸುಖದ ಕಲ್ಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ, ವಾಮಾಚಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸುವ "ಆದರೆ ಹೋದರೆ" ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪಾಠವೂ ಪ್ರಬಲ ಕಾರಣ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ''ನಾನು ಈಗ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದರ ಹತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ... .'' ಇಲ್ಲವೇ "ನಾನಿರುವ ಮನೆ ಮಹಡಿ ಮನೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಮಹಡಿಯ ಎತ್ತರ ೬೦ ಅಡಿ ಇದ್ದು ಅದರ ನೆರಳು ಇಷ್ಟು ದೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ .... " ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ 'ಆದರೆ ಹೋದರೆ' ಮಂಡಿಗೆಯನ್ನಿರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಆಕಾಶ ಗೋಪುರ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದರಲ್ಲೇ ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದರೆ ವಿಶೇಷವೇನಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿ—

''ಒಂದು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ೧೦೦೦ ಗಂಡಸರಿಗೆ ೧೪೦೦ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ೧೦೦೦ ಹೆಂಗಸರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಂಡಸರಾದಂತಾಯಿತು ?''

ಈ ರೀತಿಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳು ಎಳೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವದೆಂದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ವಿವರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ನೈತಿಕ ಪತನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೀವನದ ನೆಲೆ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಕುಸಿದಿವೆ. ಎಂಬಿತ್ಯಾದಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಲುಬುವವರು ಇಂದು. ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಗಣಿತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಅಧಃಪತನಕ್ಕೆ ತನ್ನ ಪಾಲಿನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು.

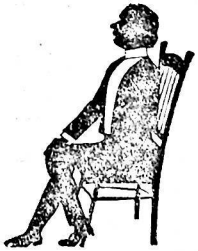
''ಒಬ್ಬ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರನು ೯೦ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟುವಂತೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ೫೦ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡದ ಐದನೇ ಎರಡಂಶ ಮಾತ್ರ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾದುದನ್ನು ಕಂಡು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ ೯೦ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿಸಿದನು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ?" ಇದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾದರಿಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕ. ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಚಲಿತವಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೂ ಈ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೂ ಎಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಅಂತರ ! ಯಾವುದೇ

ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರನು ನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ ನಿದರ್ಶನ ಇಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೇ ?

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆ. ''ಒಬ್ಬನು ತನ್ನ ಮಾಸಿಕ ವೇತನದ ಶೇಕಡ ೧೦ರಷ್ಟು ದಾನ ಧರ್ಮ ಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಉಳಿದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ....'' ಶೇಕಡ ೧೦ರಷ್ಟು ದಾನ ಧರ್ಮಕೊಡುವ ಮಾತಿರಲಿ; ನಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜದಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ೧೦ ಪೈಸೆ ದಾನ ಕೊಡುವವರೆಷ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಸಂಬಳದ ಶೇಕಡ ೧೦ರಷ್ಟು ದಾನ ಕೊಡುವವರಿದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರತದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ ಇಂದಿನಂತಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ ?

ಈ ರೀತಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಣಿತ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ– ಹಿಟ್ಲರನ ಗೆಸ್ಟಪೋವಲ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಿಂತಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನಾಹುತ ಮಾಡಿದೆ; ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇದನ್ನು ಓದುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳೂ, ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೂ ವಿಡಂಬನಾತ್ಮಕವಾದ ಈ ಬರೆಹದ ತಿರುಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆದೇ ನನ್ನ ಶ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಧನ್ಯತೆ !



ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೇಂಕಿನ

ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮುನ್ನಡೆಯ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ನೋಟ

ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬೇಂಕು 1921ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕಾಯಿದೆಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡಿತು. 48 ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಮತ್ತು 16 ಬಿಡು ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ರೂ. 4,400/- ಪಾಲು ಭಂಡವಾಳದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಗೊಂಡ ಬೇಂಕು ಇಂದು 423 ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು 136 ಬಿಡು ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ಇದರ ಪಾಲು ಭಂಡವಾಳವು ರೂ. 35 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿದೆ.

ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಆರಂಭದ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬೇಂಕು ಕೇವಲ ರೂ. 11,000/-ವನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದಾಗಿದೆ. ಆನಂತರ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ನುರಿತ ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳ ದುಡಿಮೆಯಿಂದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯ ಹಂತವನ್ನು ಏರುತ್ತಾ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಂಕುಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಪಾರಿತೋಷಕವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಹೆಗ್ಗಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪುಟ್ಟ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾದ ಕೊಡಗು ಹಾಗೂ ಬೇಂಕು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಹಿಂದಳ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 1 ಕೋಟಿ 51 ಲಕ್ಷ ಫಸಲು ಎತ್ತಾವಳಿ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಳೆಯು ಒದಗದೆ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ ಮೊತ್ತದಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲವು ವಸೂಲಾಗದೆ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ರೂ. 39 ಲಕ್ಷ ವಾಯಿದೆ ಮೀರಿದ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 1 ಕೋಟಿ 71 ಲಕ್ಷ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಘಗಳು ವಾಯಿದೆ ಮೀರಿದ ಬಾಕಿದಾರರಾದ ಕಾರಣ ವರದಿ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಲು ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಂಘಗಳು ವಾಯಿದೆ ಮೀರಿದ ಬಾಕಿದಾರರಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ವಗೈರೆ ಹಲವಾರು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಬಡ ರೈತಾಪಿಗಳ ನೆರವಿಗೆ ಬೇಂಕು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ವಾಯಿದೆ ಮೀರಿದ ಬಾಕಿದಾರರಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 1400 ಎಕ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನನಾಸು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರೈಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಧಾರವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಅನನಾಸು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವ ವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಬೇಂಕಿನಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಿರ್ವಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

148

ಅನನಾಸು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಎಕ್ರೆ 1ರ ರೂ. 3,400/– ರಂತೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಮಂಜೂರಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು 2 ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರವರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಬಟವಾಡೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದೆ. ಮೊದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷ ರೂ. 3,000/– ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೆಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 400/–ರಂತೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು. ಈ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡಕೊಂಡ ತಾರೀಕಿನಿಂದ 3ನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ರೂ. 2,500/– ಮತ್ತು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಉಳಿದ ರೂ. 900/–ನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪರಭಾರೆಯಾಗದೆ ಸ್ಥಿರ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳ ಗಿರ್ವಿ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದು.

ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಜಮೀನು ಮತ್ತು ಜಲವಸತಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಬಾವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ರೈತರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮೋಟಾರನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಂಕಿನ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರವಾಗಿಯೂ ರೂ. 2,000/– ವಿಾರದಂತೆ ಮಧ್ಯಮಾವಧಿ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಶಕ್ತರಾದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ನಿಯೋಜಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ನಿಯಮಗಳಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಡಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ರೈತನು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮೋಟಾರನ್ನು ಈಡು ಮಾಡುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಶೇಕಡಾ 7ರಂತೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ವಾಯಿದೆ ವಿಾರಿದ ಕಂತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನ ಶೇಕಡಾ 12ರಂತೆ ಸುಸ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮೋಟಾರನ್ನು ಬಾವಿಗೆ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರವರ್ತಿಸುವ ವರೆಗಿನ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳನ್ನು ರೈತನೇ ಭರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಥಮ ಕಂತನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಮೋಟಾರು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ದಿನದಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮರುಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಲೇ ಡಿವಾಂಡು ಡ್ರಾಫ್ಟಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ರವಾನಿಸುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಪವೆಚ್ಚದಿಂದ ರವಾನಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದು.

ದಿನದಿಂದ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಲಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಜನ ಸಮೂಹಕ್ಕೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧದ ಬೇಂಕಿಂಗ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಇದೆ.

ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಬೇಂಕಿಗೆ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಬೇಂಕಿನ ಎರಡು ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೆರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಖೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದು ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಉಳುವರಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೇಂಕಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗಲಿ ನಿರಖು ಠೇವಣಿಯನ್ನು ಇಡುವರೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೊರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಅತಿಥಿ ಗೃಹವನ್ನು ಬೇಂಕಿನ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ತೆರೆಯಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಪಿ. ಎಂ. ಉತ್ತಪ್ಪ, ಬಿ.ಎ.,ಎಲ್.ಟಿ.,
ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ನೀಡಿದ ಆದರ್ಶ

ಲೇಖಕ:— ಎದುರ್ಕಳ ಕೆ. ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಟ್,
ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು, ಭಾಗಮಂಡಲ.

ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣವಾದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯದ ಶಿಖರಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಲೂ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ— ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಹಾಳಾದುದಾಗ ರೋಗ ಸಂಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ಕೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತಳ್ಳಲೂ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಉದ್ಭವಿಸಿರುವ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದೊರೆಯಲು ಆದರ್ಶವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪುವ ಅಂಶವೇ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾದರೆ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಎಂದು ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ಬೆಂಕಿಯಾದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಾದ್ಯಂತ ನಾವು ಇಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಬೋಧಕರು- ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ಎಂದು ಬಹು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶಿಸ್ತು, ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಉದ್ಭವವಾಗಿ ಸಮಗ್ರ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಗ್ರಹಿಸಲು ಕಷ್ಟವೇನಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಒಳಗೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಅನ್ಯೋನ್ಯತೆ – ಹಾರ್ದಿಕತೆ, ಇವುಗಳ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಪಾಲು ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ವ್ಯಾವಹಾರಿಕತೆ, ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕತೆಗಳು ನೆಲೆಗೊಂಡಿವೆ. ಸತ್ಯ, ಧರ್ಮ, ಗುರುಹಿರಿಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ, ಆತ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಾಳಿನ ಮೂಲ ಸತ್ವಾಂಶಗಳು ಇಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಸ್ತೇಜ ಹಾಗೂ ಆಕರ್ಷಣ ಶೂನ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಕಲಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ— "ಸಂಬಳ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ— ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಸುವುದು". ಕಲಿಯುವವರಿಗೆ— "ಕಲಿಸುವವರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ, ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ". "ಕಲಿಸುವವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ— ಕಲಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ" ಎಂಬ ಕೇಳು ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಪ್ರಬಲ

ವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಹತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದಶೆಗೂ ಗೃಹಸ್ಥದಶೆಗೂ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಬಾಳಿನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ— ವಿದ್ಯೆಗೂ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೂ ಎನೇನೂ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯವರು ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ದೇವರ ಪರಮ ಭಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆದರಂತೆ ಗೀತಾ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಅವರ ಪಾಲಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಂತ ತಾಯಿಯೇ ಆದಂತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಬೋಧನೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಪಠ್ಯ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಮನೆಗೆ ತೆರಳಿದಾಗ ಆದನ್ನು ಮರೆಯುವಂತಹ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಲುಕಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪುನಃ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸಂಸ್ಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಮರಳಿ ಮಾರನೆ ದಿನ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯಗಳಿಗೂ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಬಾಳಿಗೂ ಯಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬಾಯ್ದೆರೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿನದ ಇಪತ್ನಾಲ್ಕು ಘಂಟೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಅಂಶದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಮಗುವು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಆಶ್ರಯದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿದ್ದು ಬರೀ ಕಾಲು ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲ ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಮಂದಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವಂತಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಮಗುವಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲು ಆಗದಿರುವುದು ಒಂದಂಶವಾದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಒಳಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕವಾದ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಏರ್ಪಡುವುದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಲಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯ, ಕಲಿಸುವ ಅವಧಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಆರ್ಹತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಳೆಯುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಅಂಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನು ಅಂಕೆಯೊಳಗೊಂದು ಅಧೀನ ಯಂತ್ರದಂತೆ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನೂ ಸಹ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಯಂತ್ರದಂತಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ದಿನದ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಸಮಯವನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೊರಗಣ ವಾತಾವರಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಕಳೆಯುತ್ತಾನಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ 'ಆದರ್ಶ' ಎಂದು ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆಗೇ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬದಲು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಒಂದು ಜೀವಂತ ಯಂತ್ರ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಲ್ಪಡುವಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಜೀವನ, ವಿದ್ಯಾ ವಿಷಯ ಇವುಗಳು ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ವಿಷಯ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತವೆ ವಿನಾ ಬದುಕಿನ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸಿನ ಸಾಧನೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಸತ್ವವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಈ ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಅಹಿತವಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಅಳಿಸಿ ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿತೀಕರಿಸಲು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಉದ್ದಗಲಕ್ಕೂ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಹರಡಿರುವ ಮೂಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಲವಾರು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಕನ್ನಂಬಾಡಿಕಟ್ಟೆ ಚಿತ್ರದಂತೆಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೆಕಿ ಗತ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಲೋಪದೋಷಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಕೊಂಡ ವಿದ್ವೇಶ್ವರರಾದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಇದೀಗ ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂತಹ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ''ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವು ಗುರುಕುಲವಾಸವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ

ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಜೀವನವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ಬೆಳಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ'' ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಜಿಯವರು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ ''ತನ್ನ ಬಾಲ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಮಾನವಾದ ಪ್ರಜ್ವಲ ಅಗ್ನಿಯಂತೆ ಇರುವ ಶೀಲವುಳ್ಳವನೊಡನೆ ಬಾಳ ತನ್ನಮುಂದೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉಚ್ಚ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಆದರ್ಶವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಪಡೆದಿರಬೇಕು. ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ತ್ಯಾಗ ಜೀವಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೇ ನೀಡಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಮತ್ತೀಗ ಅದು ಪುನಃ ತ್ಯಾಗಿಗಳ ಹೆಗಲ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಬೀಳಬೇಕು'' ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಜಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಕಲಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ, ಕಲಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯ, ಕಲಿಯುವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಈ ಮೂರಂಶವೂ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಹಾಗೂ ಯೋಗ್ಯಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು "ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಗುರುವಿನ ಎಡೆಗೆ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ತೆರಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಗುರುವು ಶಿಷ್ಯನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ, ವಿನಯ, ಶರಣಾಗತಿ, ಭಾವನೆ, ಗೌರವ ಇವುಗಳು ಗುರುವಿನ ಬಗೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಯೂ ಆಗಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯೋಚನೆ, ವಚನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧತೆ, ವಿದ್ಯೆಯ ಬಗೆಗೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಬಯಕೆ, ಸ್ವಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕಾದ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ." ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಈ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಬೆಳೆದು ಬರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವೋ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ''ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನು ಕೇವಲ ಭಾಷಣಕಾರನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅವನು ಸಂಬಳವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುವವನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ಮಾತುಗಳಿಂದ ತನ್ನ ಮಿದುಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯವನಾಗಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟಾದ ನಂತರ ಈರ್ವರೂ ತಮಗಿಷ್ಟ ಬಂದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವವರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇಂದಿನ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು ಸರಿ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೂ ಕೇಳಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿಜಕ್ಕೂ ಈ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸತ್ಯದೊಡನೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಶವೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ – ಶಿಷ್ಯ – ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಯಾವುದೂ ಹಿಂದಿನಂತೆ ಆದರ್ಶವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬಹುಪಾಲು ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಈ ಐದು ಆಂಶಗಳು ಒಂದನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ— ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದು ಅಡಿ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಆದಂತೆಯೇ ಸರಿ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಂದಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ದುಡಿಯುವ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನಾಗುವವನಿದ್ದಾನೆ. ಹಾಗಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣರಂಗದ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಯು ಒಂದೇ ಸಮನಾಗಿ ಈ ಐದು ಆಂಶಗಳ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ನಿಜವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನು ಯಾರು ಎನ್ನುತ್ತಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಜೀವನದ ಗಾಯತ್ರಿಯಂತಿದೆ.

"ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಬಂದು ತನ್ನ ಆತ್ಮವನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿ ಅವನ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸುವುದು; ಅವಲೋಕಿಸುವುದು ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ವನೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕ. ಜ್ಞಾನವು ಮನುಷ್ಯನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರ್ಗತವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ವೇದಾಂತ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಗುವಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಸರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇವಲ ಜಾಗ್ರತಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕನು ಪಥದ ವಿಘ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಿಸಬಹುದು— ಜ್ಞಾನವು ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ಪ್ರಕಟಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಗುವು ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೇ ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತ ನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ." ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಘೋಷಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗಿಯೇ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ನಿಶ್ಚಿತವಾದ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ತಲಪಿದಂತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಈಗ ಆರು ದಶಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತುಗಳು ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿವೆ. "ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಆಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಲೌಕಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀಡಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವಿಚಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷೆ, ಪಾಶ್ಚಿಮಾತ್ಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಇವುಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಕೇಬೇಕು. ನಮಗೆ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳೂ ಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರು ಉದ್ಯೋಗದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಪರಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳು ಆಗುವುದರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳೂ, ಮಿತವ್ಯಯಿ ಗಳೂ, ಆಗಿ ಬದುಕುವಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ." ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕ ನುಡಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ದಿವ್ಯ ನುಡಿಗಳು ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ನವ ಭಾರತದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಥದರ್ಶಕ ನುಡಿಜ್ಯೋತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಲಿ.

॥ ಹರಿಃ ಓಂ ತತ್ಸತ್ ॥

ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ-ಸಹಕಾರ-ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ

ಲೇಖಕ:— ಎನ್. ಎಸ್. ನಾರಾಯಣ,
ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕ, ಸರಕಾರೀ ಉನ್ನತ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆ,
ಮಡಿಕೇರಿ.

ಜನನ ಮತ್ತು ಮರಣಗಳು ಜೀವನದ ಆದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತ್ಯಗಳು ಅಥವಾ ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳ ನಡುವಣ ಕಾಲವೇ ಜೀವನ ಕಾಲ. ಜನನ ಮರಣಗಳ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತವೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಜನಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಮರಣ ಹೊಂದುವುದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಿಯಮದ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲು. ತಾನು, ತನ್ನದು ಇತರರಿಗಿಂತ ಮೇಲು ಎಂದೂ ತಾನು, ತನ್ನದು, ತನಗಾಗಿ, ತನ್ನ ಉಳಿವು ಅಳಿವುಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಂಬ ಜಾಗೃತ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಜಾಗೃತವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಲೌಕಿಕ, ಪಾರಮಾರ್ಥಿಕ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ "ಸ್ವ" ಮೂಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಿವೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾದರೂ 'ಸ್ವ' ಮೂಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇರುವುದು ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ನಿಯಮವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮಾನವ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಜೀವರಾಶಿಯ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಏನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಏಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಬಿಂದು ತಾನು ಎಂಬ ಮೂಲ ನಿಯಮ ನಿತ್ಯ ಸತ್ಯ. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ— ಬಿಡಲಾರೆವು— ಜೀವನ ನಿಸ್ಸಾರ, ಪ್ರಪಂಚ ಶೂನ್ಯ. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ದತ್ತವಾದ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಹಲವಾರು ಇದ್ದು, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಪೂರಕವಾಗಿದರೂ, ಸಮಾನ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೂ ಸಕಲ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ. ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ಆಗು-ಹೋಗುಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ, ಮಾನವನ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ವಯೋಧರ್ಮವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಕಾಲದೇಶಗಳನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿರದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಂತಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹಜಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಾದಿ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಸಮಾಜವಂತೂ ಎಂದೂ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಯುತ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ಥಕತೆ ಪಡೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ನಿಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಮಯ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆವು ಎಂದರೆ ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಚಾರವಾದಂತೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆಂದು ಕೈಚೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರುವುದಂತೂ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಹಿರಿಯ ಬುದ್ಧಿಜೀವಿ ಅನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಅಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗುಳಿಯಿತು. ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ

ವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಂತೆಯೇ ಅದಮ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಾಯಿಯಾದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಸಂಘ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ. ತನ್ನ ಸೀಳಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅದಮ್ಯ ಬಯಕೆ ಆಥವಾ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಿಂದ, ಪ್ರಜನನ ನಿಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸವಾದವಾಗಿರಲಾರದೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ವುರುಷ ಸಂಯೋಗ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲ ಮೇಲೆ ತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ನಿಂತಿತು. ತಾನೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿದ್ದು ತನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಗಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯಂತಹ ಮಹಾನ್ ಶಕ್ತಿಯೊಡನೆ ಹೋರಾಡುವುದಂತೂ ಸರ್ವೇ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳು ಜೀವನ ನಾಟಕದ ರಂಗಮಂಟಪವನ್ನೇರಿದುವು.

ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗತವಾದ ಕೌಟುಂಬಿಕವಾದ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧೆಗಳು ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಯ ಅಪಜಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಜಯವನ್ನು ಕಂಡಾಗ, ಔದಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪರ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ತನ್ನ ಋಣಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿಸಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಇಂತಹ ಸಮಾನ ಧರ್ಮವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ, ಸಮಾನ ಗುಣಗಳಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳು, ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳು ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಸಮೂಜಗಳಾದುವು. ಆಗಲೇ ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂಬ ಸ್ವಭಾವ ಮಾನವನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗೃತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಗಾಗಿಯೇ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕವಾದ ಯತ್ನ ನಡೆದು ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಯಿತು. ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಸಾಧನೆಗಳಾಗಿಯೇ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಾಗಿಯೋ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಾಗಿಯೋ ಮಾನವ ಸಮೂಜ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿತವಾಯಿತು.

ಕೆಲವರು ಔದಾರ್ಯ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶನದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಿಂದ, ಕೆಲವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಶಾರೀರಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ಶಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇತರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇರಿ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಕ್ರೂರ ಆನಂದದ ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜ ಸಾಮೂಹಿಕ ಹಿತಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸೋಗನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಭಾವಶಾಲಿಗಳ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಗರಾಗಿಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಲೌಕಿಕ ಲಾಭದ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಿಂದ, ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಅಪ್ರಕಟಿತ ಅಭಿಲಾಷೆಯಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವಾದರೆ, ಕೆಲವರು ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ತೃಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ, ಉಪಜೀವನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಗಣ್ಯ ಅಗಣ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಮೂಲ ಪ್ರಭಾವಗಳಿಂದ ಸಮಾಜ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣರಾದರು.

ಅಂತಹ ಮಾನವ ವಿಚಾರ ಧಾರೆ ಬೆಳೆದುದು ವಿಚಾರಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ. ಇದು ಮಾನವ ಜೀವಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಉಳಿದ ಜೀವರಾಶಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಗೋಚರವಾದರೂ ನಿಯಮಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಕಾಲಗಳ ಚೌಕಟ್ಟಿನೊಳಗೆ; ಲೈಂಗಿಕ ತೃಪ್ತಿ, ಮಾತೃತ್ವದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು, ಪ್ರಜನನದ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಆನಗತ್ಯಗಳ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಂತವಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಪಂಗಡವಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿರಲಿ, ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಸಾಧನೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ್ಣನೀಯ ಹೇಯ ಕೃತ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆದಿವೆ, ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲಿವೆ, ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲಿರಲೂಬಹುದು.

ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆದರೂ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಮೂಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಆದರೂ ಸಹಕಾರಯುತವಾಗಿ

155

ಬೆಳೆದ ಸಂಘ ಜೀವನವು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದಂತೆ ಮಾನವನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ ವಿಕಾಸವು ಗಣನೀಯವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಸಹಕರಿಸುವುದು, ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಬಾಳುವುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವೆಂಬ ಅಗೋಚರ ಸತ್ಯ ಹೊಳೆದು, ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆದುರಾಗಿ ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂಬ ದೈವೀಶಕ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಾದುರ್ಭಾವ ಹೊಂದಿತು. ಸಂಘವೇ ಸರ್ವ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳ ಮೂಲಶಕ್ತಿಯೆಂಬ ಅರಿವು ಬಂದಾಗ "ಸಹಕಾರ" ಎಂಬ ಪದವು ಜೀವನದ ತಾರಕ ಮಂತ್ರವಾಯಿತು. ಕಷ್ಟಸುಖಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಮಾಜ-ಸಮಾಜಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡುವುದು ಬಳಕೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂಬ ಪ್ರವೃತಿ ಹಾಸುಹೊಕ್ಕಾಯಿತು. ಜೀವನದ ಆಗತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಲು ವಿನಿಮಯ ವಿಧಾನ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಜೀವನದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಬಲಿಷ್ಠನದೊಬ್ಬನದೇ ಆಗಿರದೆ ಬಲಿಷ್ಠ ಬಲ ಹೀನರೆಲ್ಲರ ಹಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಹೊಂದಿತು. ನೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾದಂತೆ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಅರ್ಥವೂ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಯಿತು, ಜೀವನದ ಸಕಲ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ವಿರಾಟರೂಪದಿಂದ ಪಸರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿತು.

ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಮೂಲ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾದ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವು ತೆರೆಯ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಣಿದು ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸುವುದು, ತನ್ನ ರಾಕ್ಷಸೀ ಚೈತನ್ಯವನ್ನು ಅಗೋಚರವಾಗಿಯೇ ಬೀರುವುದು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದೆ. ಶತ ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥದಮನವಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹಕಾರವೆಂಬ ಜಾಗ್ರತ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಲೋಕದ ಸಂಕಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉಳಿದ ಸಂಕಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಉಳಿದಿರುವ ಬೃಹತ್ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ತನಕ ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಭಾಗ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಹಗಲು ರಾತ್ರೆಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಯಲ್ಲ; ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಸಾಧನೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಬೃಹತ್ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯ ಪರಿಹಾರವೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕಕ್ಷೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಯುಗಯುಗಳೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದಾದರೂ ಮುಂದೊಂದು ದಿನ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂಬುದಂತೂ ನೆಗ್ಗ ಸತ್ಯ. ಅದಕ್ಕೇನಾಗಬೇಕು ?

ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಉದಾತ್ತೀಕರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗ ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಬುದ್ಧಿಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತವಾಗಬೇಕು. ಜೀವನದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದೇ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನಾವಧಿಯ ಕೆಲವಂಶವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿರಿಸುವುದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕ್ರಮವಲ್ಲ. ಅಥವಾ ಸೀಮಿತವಾದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಸಾಧನೆಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪೂರೈಸಿತೆನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವವಿರಬಾರದು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣರಂಗ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾನವನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಪರಿಸರ ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುವಂತಿರಬೇಕು. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ, ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳ ಉದಾತ್ತೀಕರಣದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ನೆಲೆಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಮಾನವ ಜನಾಂಗದ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಐಕ್ಯತೆಯೇ, ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವೇ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮೂಲವನ್ನು ಗಮನಲ್ಲಿರಿಸಿ ಸಮಷ್ಠಿ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವನು ಯಶೋವಂತನಾದಾಗಲೇ ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವಾದೀತು; ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾನವ ದೇವಮಾನವನಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ಮಾನವನ ದಾಸ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡೀತು. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಮಾತೆಯಿತ್ತ ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥವೆಂಬ ಶಾಪ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾದೀತು. ಅದುವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿಜ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರಿಯಾಗಲಿ !

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ

ಲೇಖಕ :— ಎಸ್. ಶಂಕರನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಟ್ಟ,
ವಿದ್ವಾನ್, B.A.,B.Ed., ರಾ. ಭಾ. ಪ್ರವೀಣ.

ಇಂದಿನದು ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವದ ಯುಗ. ಇತರರ ಸಹಕಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಾಳುವುದೇ ದುಸ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಇಂದು ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಸುಖದ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವನದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಕಾಲದಂತೆ ಸೀಮಿತವಾಗಿರದೆ, ಆಂದಿನ 'ಬೇಡ' ಇಂದಿನ 'ಬೇಕೆನ' ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನಾಕ್ರಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಓದುವವನ —ಬರೆಯುವವನ ಕುರ್ಚಿ ಮೇಜುಗಳು ಆಡಂಬರವ ದ್ಯೋತಕವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. 'ರೇಡಿಯೋ' ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತಿಕೆಯ ಪ್ರತೀಕ ವಾಗಿದ್ದುದು ಇಂದು ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಞಾನಾರ್ಜನೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಸ್ತುವಾಗಿದೆ. ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ ಇಂಥ ಜೀವನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಭೌತಿಕ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಸುಹೊಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೆ. ತತ್ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಯುವ ತನಕ ಆದು ಬೇಕೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಜಗತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮಂತ - ದರಿದ್ರರ, ಶಕ್ತ - ಅಶಕ್ತರ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಮಾಜ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಬೌದ್ಧಿಕ, ಶಾರೀರಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವಿವೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿ, ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ಸಮಾನತೆಯಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆದ್ದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದೆ. ಬಡವ ಬಲ್ಲಿದರೆಂಬ ಅಂತರವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವರ್ಗದ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳೂ. ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ನಿಸ್ಸಹಾಯಕರು ಸೇರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಹಾಗೂ ಶಕ್ತಿವಂತರು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಹಾಗೆ ಇಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ, ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ, ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ, ಕಾಫಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವವರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಮುಂತಾದವು ಜನ್ಮ ತಾಳಿದುವು.

ಇಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಜಾತಂತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಹೆಗಲ ಮೇಲೆ ಧರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವೃಕ್ಷ ಚಿಗುರಿ ಕುಸುಮಿಸಿ ಫಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಳಗಿದವರೂ, ನಿಪುಣರೂ ಆದ ನಾಗರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ವತೋಮುಖವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಹೊಂದುವಂತೆ ರೂಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧನವೇ ವಿದ್ಯೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆ ದಾಂಗುಡಿಯಿಡಲು ಬೇಕಾದುದು ಸಹಕಾರ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರದ ಅಡಿಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾರಾಜಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಜಾಸತ್ತೆಗೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿದ್ಯೆ ಆಗತ್ಯವೆಂದಾಗ ಇಂದಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವದ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಪಾತ್ರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜೀವನದ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯ ಗೊತ್ತುಗಂಬವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸಾಮಯಿಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನ ದರ್ಶನ ನೆಂಬ ಮೂರು ಮುಖಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ಸ್ಲೇಟು, ಸೀಸದ ಕಡ್ಡಿ, ಪೆನ್ನು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ಅಂತರವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಕೆಲವೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆವರಿಗೆ ಆನಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕೇವಲ ಶಾಲೋಪಕರಣಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ನಿತ್ಯೋಪಯೋಗೀ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ಕೇಂದ್ರವನ್ನಾಗಿಯೂ ಆ ಸಹಕಾರೀ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಡವರಿಗೂ ದೂರದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗದೇನೇ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ತಾವಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬೇಕಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು ಸಿಗುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯೊದಗಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುವ ಸದ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಇತರ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳ ಮೌಲ್ಯ ಮಾಪನದ ತುಲನಾತ್ಮಕ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಗೌಣವಾದುದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಮೊಗಮಾಡಿದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದುದು. ಮಕ್ಕಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸಹಜ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕುವುದೆಂದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣವಾದ ಉನ್ನತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲಿಪೆಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿದಂತೆ. ಹತ್ತಿಕ್ಕದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಾಮ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಎರಡು ದಾರಿಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿ ಋಜು ಮಾರ್ಗಾವಲಂಬಿಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ತತ್ವ. ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೋ ಎಂತೋ ಹರಿದು ಕೊಚ್ಚಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ, ಆದರ ಉಪಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದೆನೇ ಸರಿದಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಈ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ನೆರವನ್ನೀಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಕುತೂಹಲ, ಕೂಡುಬಾಳ್ವೆ, ಸಂವಾದನಾ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಗಳು ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಂತೆ ಅದು ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರವನ್ನಿಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಅದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಣಿತದಲ್ಲಿ

ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿ, ಜ್ಞಾನಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಪತ್ರವಿಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ, ಆದರ ಪರಿಶೋಧನೆ ನಡೆಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆ ಲಭಿಸುವುದು ತೀರ ವಿರಳವೇ ಸರಿ. ಆಂತಿರುವಾಗ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಭಾವೀ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಗಣಿತದ ಅರಿವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಲು ಸಮರ್ಥ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ, ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಹೇಗಿಡಬೇಕು, ಜಮಾ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳ ತಖ್ತೆ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಅಂದಾಜು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹೇಗೆ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕರಗತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಹಸ್ತಗತವಾದುದು ಮುಂದಿನ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನ ಸಂಗಾತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನ ಹಸನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂತಹ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವಿಚಾರದ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಗಿದೆ.

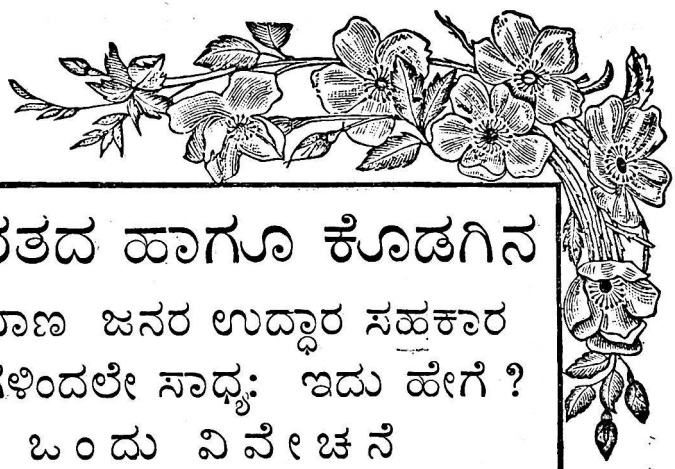
ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಜೀವನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಈ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ನೆರವೇರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕಂದಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಸಂಘಜೀವನದ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ, ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವದ ತಿಳುಹು, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯ ರೀತಿ ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಹಕಾರೀ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಗೂ ಅಂಟಿದ ನಂಟು. ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆಯೇ ಅದರ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬು. ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕ್ರಮ, ಆದರ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ, ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ, ಪರಸೇವೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಅನುಭವದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಇಂದಿನ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿ ಬದುಕಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವನಲ್ಲಿ 'ತನ್ನಂತೆಯೇ ಪರರು', —'ವಸುದೈವ ಕುಟುಂಬಕಂ', —ಸಹ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹಕಾರೀ ಜೀವನದ ಅರಿವು ಇರಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ಪ್ರಜೆಯಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗರಿಕನಾಗಿ ಬಾಳಿಯಾನು. ಸಹಕಾರ ತತ್ವದ ಗಂಧವೇ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ 'ತಾನೇ ತಾನಾಗಿ' ಜೀವಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಇಂದಿನ ವಿಶಾಲ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾವಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಕಪ್ಪೆಯ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಸರಿ.

ಆದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕರಣದ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕಹಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆ ಮೊಳಗುತ್ತಿರುವಾಗ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಯಾಜಮಾನ್ಯವೇ ದೃಗ್ಗೋಚರವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜನಾಂಗವಾದ ಇಂದಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳ ಅನುಭವಜ್ಞಾನವಿರುವುದು ಯುಕ್ತನೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮೂಡಿಸಿ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಆಡಳಿತದ ತರಬೇತಿಯನ್ನೀಯುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳಿಂದ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಹಾಗೂ ಜೀವಿತದ ತರಬೇತಿಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರವಾಗಿವೆಯೆನ್ನಬಹುದು.

ಈ ತರಬೇತಿಯು ಅನುಭವಸ್ಥರೂ ಮಾರ್ಗದರ್ಶಕರೂ ಆದ ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರ ನೇತೃತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು

ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂದೆಂದಿಗೂ ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು. ಅವರು ಸಂಘದ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಮಾಡಿಸುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದು ತಾವು ದಕ್ಷರಾದ ಮೇಲುವಿಚಾರಕರಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಂಘದ ಎಲ್ಲ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು (ಅಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು) ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇ ತಲೆಕೆಳಗಾದಂತೆಯೇ ಸರಿ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಜವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶದತ್ತ ಸಾಗಿದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವುಗಳಿಂದ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಬಯಸುವ ನಾಗರಿಕರಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಹೊಂದುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕಾಣಬಹುದು.



ಭಾರತದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಜನರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದಲೇ ಸಾಧ್ಯ: ಇದು ಹೇಗೆ ? ಒಂದು ವಿವೇಚನೆ

ಲೇಖಕ:— ಡಿ. ಎನ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯ, M.A., B.Ed.,
ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯ, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ.

ಭಾರತವು ಕೃಷಿಪ್ರಧಾನವಾದ ದೇಶ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತಾರು ಮುಂದಿ ರೈತರಾಗಿರುವರೆಂದು ಜನಗಣತಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಭಾರತವು ಕೃಷಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇಶವಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ನೆಲ ಹವಾಗುಣ ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಳೆ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುವುದೂ, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಖನಿಜ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿರುವುದೂ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ಕೃಷಿಪ್ರಧಾನ ದೇಶವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈತನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಭಾರತದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರೈತರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ರೈತರು ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿರುವುದು ನಿನ್ನೆ ನೊನ್ನೆಯ ಕಥೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಲೆತಲಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆ. ಆ ಕಾರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅವರ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದವಾಗಿವೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಅವರ ಹಿಡಿತಕ್ಕೊಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮುಂದಾಲೋಚನೆ, ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ, ಹಿಡಿದ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾದವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಓದುಗರಿಗೆ ಅವು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು.

161

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯನ್ನೇ ಅಂದರೆ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿದತ್ತವಾದ ಮಳೆಯನ್ನೇ ಆವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಳೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಂದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇವತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಏನು ? ಮಳೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಬಂತು, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಬರುವ ಮಳೆ ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಸರಿ, ಅಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ನಷ್ಟ. ಮಳೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಅತಿವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಆದರೂ ಆಯಿತು, ಅನಾವೃಷ್ಟಿ ಆದರೂ ಆಯಿತು. ಇಂಥಾ ಮಳೆಯನ್ನು ನಂಬಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಶತಮಾನಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ನಡೆದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಅನಾವೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾದವಾಗಿವೆ. ನೀರಿಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಳೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸೋಣವೆಂದರೆ ಮಳೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಜಲಾಶಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ನೀರಿನ ಕೊರತೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಿರಂತರ ಪ್ರವಾಹವಿರುವ ನದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಟ್ಟುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬೃಹತ್ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದ ಜನರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ, ಕಲ್ಪನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿಲುಕದವಾಗಿದ್ದವು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅನಿಶ್ಚಿತ ಮಳೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೇವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅವೂ ಬಡಕಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇವು ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ಬೇಸಾಯ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಯುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ರೈತನ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಕುಂದುತ್ತದೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ಜತೆಗೆ ರೈತನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹುಳು ಹುಪ್ಪಟೆಗಳೂ ಕ ೀ ಣಿಗಳೂ, ಪಶುಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳೂ ಬಿದ್ದು ನಾಶ ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತವೆ. ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಳು ಹುಪ್ಪಟೆಗಳಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಧನಗಳು ತಿಳಿದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ರೈತನ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ರೈತನು ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಬೆಳೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಿ ಅವನು ತನ್ನ ಜೀವನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಒದಗುತ್ತವೆ.

ರೈತನ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಅವನ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಬದ್ಧತೆಯಿಂದಲೋ ಯಾ ಮುಚ್ಚಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲಿಯಾಗಿಯೋ ಯಾ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದಲೋ ಆತನು ಸಾಲಗಾರನಾಗುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ರೈತನು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ವಿವಾಹ, ಹಬ್ಬ ಹರಿದಿನಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳನ್ನೂ ತನಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಬರುವ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆತನಿಗೆ ತನ್ನ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯು ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಗಣ್ಯವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯೆಂದೆನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿಯಾದರೂ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಾಗುವ ಸಮಾರಂಭಗಳನ್ನು ಜರುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಆತನಿಗಿದ್ದು ಇದರಿಂದ ಆತನು ಸಾಲ ಎತ್ತುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳು ಒದಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಎರಡನೆ, ರೈತನು ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಮದ್ಯಪಾನದ ಯಾ ಜುಗಾರಿ ಆಡುವುದರ ಯಾ ದುರಾಚಾರದ ದುಶ್ಚಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪಾಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆ ಚಟಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಅವನು ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡುವ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಂತವನಿಗೆ ತಾನು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಕಸಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ ಸಮಯ, ಕೆಲಸ, ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ, ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಆತನ ವರಮಾನವೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೂರನೆ, ರೈತನು ತನಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲದ್ದರಿಂದಲೋ, ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ದಾಕ್ಷಿಣ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟು

ಬಿದ್ದೋ ತಾನು ಬೆಳೆದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹಕಾರೆ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಅಧಿಕೃತ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಕೆಲವು ರೈತರು ಸಣ್ಣ ವುಟ್ಟ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರೊಡನೆ ಅಥವಾ ನೆರೆಯವರೊಡನೆ ವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ ಹೂಡಿ ಹಣ ಕಳೆಯುವ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿರದ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿರುವರು. ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 75ರಷ್ಟು ಚಿಕ್ಕ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಾಲಗಾರರಿರುವರು. ಶೇಕಡ ಹದಿನೈದು ಮಂದಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಎಚ್ಚರದಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಲವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರರ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗದೆ ಜೀವಿಸುವರು. ಉಳಿದ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಹತ್ತು ಮಂದಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಶೇಕಡಾ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಮಂದಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ಶೋಷಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವರು. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬಡ ರೈತನಿಗೆ 1 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಧನಿಕ ರೈತನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಆ ರೈತನು ಸಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಹತ್ತು ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹತ್ತು ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಫೆಬ್ರುವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಧ ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮೂಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಭಟ್ಟಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮರುಪಾವತಿಸಬೇಕು. ಈ ಭತ್ತದ ರೂಪದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯು ಶೇಕಡ 40ರಿಂದ 70ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಭಾರತದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರೈತರು ತಲೆತಲಾಂತರದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ತಮ್ಮ ನೆರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಯಾ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೆಲವೇ ಕೆಲವು ಹಣಗಾರರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಶರತ್ತುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದು ಆ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವರು. ಇದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ರೈತರು ತಮ್ಮ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಭೂಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರ ಭೂಮಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗೇಣಿದಾರರಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ದಿನಗೂಲಿ ಮಾಡುವವರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಜೀವನವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಸಾಗಿಸುವುದೂ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರ ಅಥವಾ ಊರ ಧನಿಕರ ಶೋಷಣೆಗೆ ಒಳಗಾದಂತ ರೈತರನ್ನು ಅವರ ಹಿಡಿತದಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ದರದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭ ಕಂತುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 1904ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವು. ಯೂರೋಪ್ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧದಲ್ಲೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದವು. ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 1904ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯು ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿವರೆಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಬರೇ, ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳೂ, ಕೃಷಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯೋಗ್ಯಬೆಲೆ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾರಿಸುವ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರ ಸಂಘಗಳೂ, ಇತರ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳೂ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಪೇಟೆ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲೇ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರೈತರ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಸಬುಗಾರರ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಹೇಗೆ ಶ್ರಮಿಸಬಹುದು ? ಮೊದಲಾಗಿ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೊಂದರಂತೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮವು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥಾ 2 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೊಂದರಂತೆ, ವಿವಿಧೋದ್ದೇಶ ಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಸಂಘದ ಭಂಡವಾಳವು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವಷ್ಟು ಸಮೃದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತರು ಸೇರಿರಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲದ ಬಾಧೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೀತಿಯ ಜೀವನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಘದ ಮೂಲಕ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರು ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಸಂಘದ ಮೂಲಕ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾರುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

ಇಂಥಾ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಕಸಬುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೊದಲು ಆ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಯ ಸಾಲ ಪಡಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು (Loan-worthiness) ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ತಖ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ತಖ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷ ಆತನ ವರಮಾನದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯನ್ನೂ ಆತನಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಇಂಥಾ ತಖ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತನ ಅಥವಾ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ವಾಸವಿರುವ ಕೈಕಸಬುದಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ; ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆಗಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ವಿಧಿಸಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಸಾರಗಳಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಆವರಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರ ಭೂಮಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಿವರಗಳು ಬರೆದಿಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರದಿಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಖಾಯಂ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಯ ಅವರಲ್ಲೂ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿರುವ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಯ ಭೂಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ತಪಶೀಲು, ಆತನಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಂದ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರಮಾನ ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ತಮ್ಮ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಾಯಿಸಿಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಾ ತಖ್ತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತನ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕಸಬುದಾರರ ಭೂಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಬೆಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆತು ಆ ರೈತನು ಯಾ ಕಸಬುದಾರನು ತನ್ನ ಭೂಸ್ವತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅರ್ಹನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವ

ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವೂ ಆದರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯನು ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಶೇಕಡಾ 60ರಿಂದ 75ರಷ್ಟರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸದಸ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತನ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಆತನಿಗೆ ಸಂಘದಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ದೊರೆಯುವುದೆಂದಾದರೆ ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ಭೂಸ್ವತ್ತನ್ನು ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ರೂಪಿಸಿ ಆದಶಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಳೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ; ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಆತನು ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಮತ್ತು ಆದರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದಷ್ಟೂ ಅವನ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಹಣದ ಮೊತ್ತದ ಅರ್ಹತೆಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ರೈತನು ಯಾರಾದರೊಬ್ಬ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು ಆ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ, ಯಾವ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ ಭೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರನಿಗೆ ಅವನ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಬೆಲೆಯ ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಜನರಿಂದ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆದ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಗಳ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಆ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಕಾರವು ಒಂದು ಕಾಯಿದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದು ಭೂಸ್ವತ್ತಿನ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯನೂ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘದಿಂದಲ್ಲದೆ ಇತರ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಪಡಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಿಸಬೇಕು. ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘವು, ರೈತನು ಖಾಸಗಿ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾಲದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸಂಘವು ಅಂಥಾ ಸಾಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ದರಕ್ಕೇ ಇಳಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೂರನೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವು ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಧದ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿರುವೆನು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಭತ್ತದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಭತ್ತ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಭೂಮಿ, ಕಾಫಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಫಿ ತೋಟದ ಭಾಗ, ಏಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಕಿತ್ತಳೆ, ಅನಾನಸು ಮೊದಲಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಫಸಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಗಿರ್ವಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸಂಘದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ವಿಧದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೇನೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವು ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ಸಂಘದ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಹೋಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ಸ್ವತಃ ಬಂದು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವು ಹೇಗೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗವಾಯಿತೆಂದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ಸಾಲ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡವನು ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಗೊತ್ತುಪಡಿಸಿದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇನೇ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲವಿದ್ದರೆ ಈಗಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬಾವಿ ತೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಲ ಹಬ್ಬದ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಯಿತು; ಭೂಮಿ ರೂಪಿತಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಸಾಲ ಮದುವೆ ಖರ್ಚಿಗಾಯಿತು ಎಂಬಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ರೈತನು ತನ್ನ ಕರೆ ಫಸಲಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಬಾಳೆಹಣ್ಣು, ಅಡಿಕೆ, ಒಳೈಮೆಣಸು, ನಿಂಬೆಹಣ್ಣು ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘವೇ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕವಿಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಜಿನಸು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಂದ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಮ್ಮೆಯೋ ಹದಿನೈದು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಗೊಮ್ಮೆಯೋ ತರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅವರಿಂದ ಮುಂಗಡ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದು ಪಟ್ಟಣದ ಗ್ರಾಹಕರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಂದ ಅವನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ

165

ಅಡಿಕೆ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರೆ ಸಂಘವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆ, ಔಷಧಿ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳು ಮೊದಲಾದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಿತ್ಯ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ, ತಾನು ಮಾರುವುದಕ್ಕಿರುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ತನಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಲಗಳ ವಿತರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳೇ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವೇ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೊಡಗಿನ ರೈತರ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಯವರು ಸ್ವಾರ್ಥೋದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯಪರರಾಗಿ, ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹಿತವನ್ನೇ ಹೆಗ್ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆಂಥಾ ಉತ್ತಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಲೆಂದು ಹಾರೈಸುವೆನು.

166

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167

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ನಂ. ೩೧೫ನೇ ಮೂರ್ನಾಡು ಹೈಯರ್ ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಶಾಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ

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ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ.

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168

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(ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲೊಂದೆಂದು ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಪಡೆದಿರುತ್ತೆ.)

ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೈಪ್ ರೈಟಿಂಗನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತರೂ ಅನುಭವಿಗಳೂ ಆದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಂದ ವಾಡ ಪ್ರವಚನಗಳು ನಡೆಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಎರಡು ಬಾರಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಜೂನ್, ಜುಲೈ, ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ನವೆಂಬರ್, ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್, ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಮೇ ಮತ್ತು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ-ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಈ ಸದವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಷಾರ್ಟ್ ಹ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟೈಪ್ ರೈಟಿಂಗುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲಿಯಬಹುದು.

ಸೂಚನೆ:— ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ.ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫೇಲಾದ ಮಕ್ಕಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಟೈಪ್‌ರೈಟಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಕೂರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

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169

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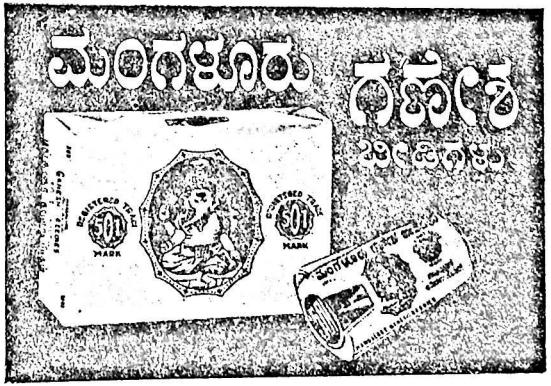

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By

General K. M. CARIAPPA.

LET us not please neglect the value of religion as a personal factor to help build national character. It puts into us the essential ingredients required for good citizenship-honesty, truthfulness, sincerity, selflessness, good fellow-feeling for mankind, purity of mind and of action. We are a Secular State and so we have many religions in our country. Let us teach our children who are the citizens of tomorrow to respect all religions, as the common faith of them all is the belief in the existence of God and as His children to be good always. Religion is NOT to be used for Political or any other similar organisational benefits. It is just personal.

Whilst no communal aspect is ever hinted at the preachers of Islam, Christianity, Buddhism and so on, any Hindu who is an active follower of Hinduism is promptly dubbed by some of us as being 'Communally minded'. This is difficult to understand, when nearly 90% of the people of this vast country are Hindus. Why should they not talk of Hinduism which is such a flexible and broadminded religion ? Its Scriptures contain, as those of Islam, Christianity etc, do too, real gems of wisdom and sagacity which, if practised will help us keep our morals on the 'right track'. The Bhagwad Gita, the Quran, the Bible, the Granth

Saheb and similar Scriptural treasures must be made books of compulsory study in all schools, according to the respective religious denominations of the students. The principles of Hindu Dharma and Karma must be understood in their full sense and practised in their full form by all Hindus.

It is no crime nor sin to practise the precepts of our religion as long as such practice does not harm the welfare and the interests of those of other religions.

Unless religion is taught in our schools as a character and morale builder, our children will not and cannot grow up to be good citizens of our land, and of the world.

On every school staff there must be one good religious teacher for each religion taught in that school, to teach religion in the spirit of what I have said earlier. It is the duty of the Government of the day to pay official attention to this matter of such National importance. Spiritual Education of the youth of India should be a MUST in all our Educational Policies and so help us save our Mother-land from the harms of the two horrible crazes of to-day— "Greed for Power" and "Greed for Money".

THERE IS SO MUCH GOOD IN THE WORST OF US, THERE IS SO MUCH BAD IN THE BEST OF US THAT IT LITTLE BECOMES— ANY ONE OF US TO TALK ABOUT THE REST OF US.

—R. L. STEVENSON.

THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS (Stds. I—VII)

By

G. S. KRISHNA RAJU,

Asst. Educational Officer (Sec. Edu.) Coorg, Mercara.

WHY ARE THE RESULTS IN THE PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS SO LOW ?

So much is talked of and written on the low results in some of the public examinations— especially the SSLC and the PUC. Not only the persons at the helm of affairs in the Education Department, but the parents of children and the public as well are perturbed over the colossal waste in our education. Those who fail in one or more parts are students with low achievements in general, and as such, not motivated in their studies, not interested in the subjects, but frustrated, without a definite goal. They may spend some time attending some sort of a "coaching class" but waste considerable time, aimlessly wandering about in groups, or gathering in places such as hotels, restaurants, cinema houses or other public resorts. It is also likely that at times these youths indulge in anti-social activities of a more or less serious nature. It is high time that we open our eyes to this serious problem of the education of our youth when their counterparts in more advanced countries are applying themselves hard to develop into great scientists, technologists or eminent personalities in other walks of life. English language is one of the subjects contributing a large number of failures to the examination results Being a foreign language, its sentence structure,

usages, pronunciation and diction are so very different from those of our languages. No wonder our children find it very hard to learn it in the absence of systematic teaching through appropriate methods and techniques— especially at the Primary and Secondary School level where the foundations of the language patterns are to be established.

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA ?

It has been the language of Government Administration for over a century and it is so even to this day. But of late, there are many who strongly feel that it is high time we should be able to carry on administration with the help of our own languages. But this feeling, natural and very proper as it seems, is beset with many difficulties if it is to be put into practice.

Secondly, the English Language has been the common medium of communication between the different parts of India which is a vast country with diverse languages and dialects. So also, it has served as a means of international communication, linking the various countries and cultures of the world.

During the pre-independence years, English language was the medium of instruction at the Secondary level of education as well as the college education— at least in most parts of our country. Now, we find an extreme view that even at the college level the regional languages should replace English as the medium of teaching and learning. There are, no doubt, many who feel that it is a very retrograde step to banish English from the higher levels of education, at least till some of our own languages are enriched sufficiently to bear the burden of expressing modern thoughts, ideas, and concepts especially in the fields of Science and Technology.

174

Being the language understood by most of the world population, English is no doubt accepted as an international language. None can stop one from studying English as a literary pursuit— for enjoying its literature and poetry.

HOW TO TEACH ENGLISH LANGUAGE EFFECTIVELY IN OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS ?

Whatever be the aims and objectives of teaching the English language, it is evident that we should be able to chalk out a programme of teaching in which we have to ensure economy of time and energy and eliminate waste.

All experts of language teaching are agreed on the fact that the DIRECT METHOD is the most effective and least time-consuming and as such, the best method of teaching are any language.

On the basis of the above truth relating to the teaching/learning of a language, the REGINAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH situated in Bangalore have evolved a SCHEME for the teaching of English in the four States of South India: Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore. This Scheme comprises: (1) A carefully constructed curriculum— common for the above States (except Mysore State which has not accepted the above Scheme in its entirety) with slight variations for local colour. (2) Appropriate METHOD and TECHNIQUES of teaching

From the very early days when English came to be taught in Indian Primary Schools and Secondary Schools teachers of English have been imparted training in the Direct Method of teaching the language. But during recent years, especially during the last

six years or so, owing to the introduction of COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION, the enrolment in our schools has shot up so sharply that classrooms have become quite crowded in spite of strenuous effort to provide more and more schools, classrooms, equipment, furniture and teachers: many trained and quite a few untrained. Consequently, the use of the Direct Method has not been made as satisfactorily as desirable— partly due to the teachers' inability to grasp fully the theory and practice of the method and partly perhaps due to the unfavourable classroom conditions.

WHAT IS THE METHOD EVOLVED BY THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH ?

It is nothing but the DIRECT METHOD IN ITS MOST PRACTICAL AND PRACTICABLE FORM. It is Direct Method blended with Child Psychology and a lot of Commonsense.

What are the Fundamental Principles underlying the above Method ?

The Principles are derived from the Psychology relating to the learning by a child of its own mother tongue. But then there is a difference: a child learns its mother tougue through conversation with its mother, father and the other members within the family circle and later its sphere of communication goes on widening into ever growing social contacts as the child grows. It is neither practicable nor possible to expose the child to an atmosphere of English language in order to help it to learn the language in a natural way. Hence the Principles of language learning are harnessed to the classroom situation as best as possible. Those Principles can be broadly Summarised as under:—

176

(1) The four aspects of language learning are: [a] Comprehension of spoken language [b] Oral expression [c] Comprehension of the written symbol i.e. reading and understanding the written or printed language [d] written expression. They are arranged in the order in which they are to be introduced in the programme of teaching English.

In std III where the teaching of English is started (not in our State of Mysore where it is started in std V at present) children are taught only [a] and [b] above. It is only about the middle of std IV (i. e. after three or four months) [c] is taken up and [d] comes still later. In stds. V, VI and VII all the four aspects are developed.

(2) In initiating children to the four aspects of language work listed above, the teacher should start with the simplest of "CONTENT WORDS" and "STRUCTURES" and gradually proceed to the more difficult, more remote and more abstract ones.

(3) Both the content words and the structures should be adequately drilled in so as to ensure their assimilation by children.

Example: Sentence: The pen is in my pocket

The — is **in** / **on** / **under** — —

Content words: pen, pocket, etc.

By substituing other content words in the above structure many sentences can be expressed

Example: The book is on my table
The basket is under the table
The map is on the wall etc

177

(4) The structurers/words once taught should be revised periodically for consolidating the learning process.

(5) If a period of English teaching is of 40 or 45 min. duration it will be both tiring and boring to the child if the teacher keeps on with one kind of activity. So, in order to avoid boredom and keep childrens' interest alive, there should be a change of activity every ten or fifteen minutes. For example if the first ten minutes are used for revision of certain words or structures previously taught, the next three minutes may be employed for singing a song or saying a rhyme, the subsequent ten minutes for teaching new content words/structures and the next five miautes for making a few simple drawings. Other activities like miming, dramatization, making of simple models etc can be introduced for variety calculated to sustain interest of the class.

(6) Even while introducing new words or structures the mother tongue/regional language should never be used unless it is impossible to make their meanings clear through other techniques. Some of the other techniques are: Using the very objects, using models, pictures, blackboard figures, cuttings from newspapers and magazines and gestures or miming. The use of the mother tongue should be limited to the bearest minimum if at all. Once a teacher starts using the mother tongue, he runs the risk of falling a prey to the translation method which is the poorest of all.

THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME: WHAT IT MEANS.

Keeping in view the Principles of language teaching/learning, listed above the programme prepared by the Regional Institute of English has an INTEGRATED APPROACH. For each of the standards except Std. III they have prepared [1] A HAND BOOK

178

for the guidance of the teacher, [2] A WORK BOOK and [3] A READER for the students. For std. III there is only a Hand Book.

An academic year is supposed to comprise at least 180 working days (barring examination days, days for celebrating various FUNCTIONS and other types of non-teaching working days) with 180 periods of English teaching in each of the classes III to VII.

The Teacher's Hand Book provides in detail the plan for each lesson: what words/structures to revise, what words/structures to teach afresh, what activities to carry on and what teaching aids to use, and still leaves scope for the teacher' initiative and skill if he wishes to use any of his own.

The WORK BOOK provides exercises which enable children to use the new teaching items (i. e content words and structures) and to revise the ones learnt earlier. This book can be used in the class-room or also for giving home assignments.

The READER (just as the workbook) contains only the teaching items already familiar to the children and does not contain any new or unfamiliar ones. The Hand Book gives clear guidance to the teacher as to the use of the WORK BOOK and the READER too.

It has been proved beyond doubt that if the method and techniques mentioned above are carefully adopted, it is quite possible to develop ability in comprehension of spoken or written English and in expression through speech or writing ideas suited to the child's level of development. Here I do not mean children who are exposed to more English language such as those studying in Convent schools or special English schools or those coming from English speaking homes, but the type of children found in the average village schools of this country.

179

THE STUPENDOUS TASK

It has already been mentioned above that in our State of Mysore the Scheme of teaching English prepared by the Regional Institute has not been adopted fully. The policy in our State has been to start the teaching of English in std V. We have only a "TEXT BOOK" of English which is not and cannot function as the READER used in the three other States. The exercises provided at the end of each "LESSON" of the text book function as the WORK BOOK to some extent. We learn that a Scheme is on the anvil to have Hand Books and Work Books prepared for the text books of this State. It is the task of the Educational Planners and Policy makers to do what is necessary in the matter. We can only analyse the situation and indicate our problems:

(1) The gradiation of the teaching items introduced in stds. V to VII is perhaps too steep i. e. the standard of achivement to be reached in the course of three years in respect of COMPREHENSION and EXPRESSION including growth of vocabulary is perhaps too much a burden on the average child. This remark is not based however, on any study or statistics, but just on cursory feeling.

But two things are very clear: [1] Unless teachers of English are not given proper training in and made to feel the importance of using the Direct Method as against the Translation Method widely used, children will never develop COMPREHENSION and EXPRESSION so vital in language learning. This will only encourage cramming of ready made answers to questions by way of preparing for the examinations— a very wrong way, indeed, of teaching a language.

(2) The rise in standard from the TEXT BOOK of std VII

to that of std VIII is again very sharp. Hence, I am of personal opinion that the English teaching programme at the Secondary Level also needs rethinking.

CONCLUSION

If we set out to consider the first of the above problems- it is indeed a problem of tremendeous magnitude. Even according to a rough calculation, there should be about 20,000 teachers who teach English in stds V to VII in the State. The training of all these teachers may take many years. To facilitate this mighty task, a multi - pronged programme is being organized: it comprises: [1] Imparting proper training to the teachers in Secondary grade training Colleges, [2] Giving refresher training at the English Teachers' Training Campaign Centres started at Mysore, Doddaballpur, Dharwar and Gulbarga. [3] Training Inspecting Officers such as Asst. Educational officer, S. D. Inspectors of Schools, or Deputy Inspectors of Schools and they, in their turn, imparting training to teachers at the Teachers' Centre Meetings and [4[Listening to Radio broadcasts of English teaching undertaken by the Regional Institute of English in collaboration with the All India Radio. After listening, the methods and techniques may be discussed under the leadership of trained Cfficers or High School teachers.

Thus, the problem of TEACHING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY is just one of the many problems of our Education. But as long as we decide to retain the English language in our education programme it is up to us to pay due attention to it. Unless we take to this seriously, it is imposible to eliminate the waste in education resulting through failure in the subject of English alone.

181

It is the duty of all those concerned with problems of Education— Educational Planners and Policy Makers, Inspecting Officers at various levels, Principals of Training Institutions, Headmasters and Asst. Teachers of English in High/Higher Secondary/ Primary Schools— to take up the problems relating to the teaching of English and do their best to solve them.

WHAT IS WORTH DOING IS WORTH DOING WELL !

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—Orison S. Marden.

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II.	**CURRENT ACCOUNT:**		Rs.	½%
III.	**SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT:**			4%
IV.	**CALL DEPOSITS:**			
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V.	**FIXED DEPOSITS:**			
1.	15 days to 45 days			2½%
2.	46 days to 90 days			3½%
3.	91 days but less than 6 months			5¼%
4.	6 months but less than one year			5-7/8%
5.	1 year but less than 2 years			6-3/8%
6.	2 years but less than 3 years			6-5/8%
7.	3 years but less than 5 years			6-7/8%
8	5 years but less than 7 years			7-1/8%
9.	7 years but less than 9 years			7-3/8%
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181

ನಂ. 281 ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ: 1931

ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋತ್ಪನ್ನ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮೂರಾಟ ಸಂಘ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್, ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ.

" ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸುಸಂದರ್ಭ "

ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋಪಕರಣಗಳು, ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೋಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ತರದ ಕೃತಕ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಗಳು, ಮುಳ್ಳುತಂತಿ, ಕಾಫಿ ನರ್ಸರಿ ಜೀಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಹತ್ಯಾರುಗಳು ಕೋವಿ, ತೋಟ, ಚಿಲ್ಲು, ಮದ್ದು ವಗೈರೆ, ಹಸನಾದ ಜೀನುತುಪ್ಪ, ಸ್ಟೈನ್‌ಲೆಸ್ ಸ್ಟೀಲ್, ದಿನ ಬಳಕೆಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳು, ಶಿಶುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳ ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳು ಸದಾ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ದೊರೆಕುತ್ತದೆ.

" ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಸಂದರ್ಶಿಸಿರಿ "

ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಸೋಮಯ್ಯ, ಮೇನೇಜರ್.

ಎಂ. ಎ. ಮುದ್ದಪ್ಪ, ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟ್.

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(In this loan Rs. 1,40,000 disbursed up-to-date)

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V. P. BHIMAIAH, Secretary.

B. P. BOPAIAH, President.

182

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50 YEARS

ಮತ್ತು

ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮದುವೆ ಆಹ್ವಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳ ವರೆಗೂ, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮುದ್ರಣ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪೂರೈಸಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಲಗ್ನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭದ ಕರೆಯೋಲೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ವಿವಿಧ ವರ್ಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನ ಒಪ್ಪುವಂತೆ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕೊಡಗು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸ್ಟೋರ್ಸ್

ಮತ್ತು

ಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್

ವಿರಾಜಪೇಟೆ (ಕೊಡಗು)

185

Upliftment of villagers under the Co-operative field

By— V. P. BHEEMAIAH,
Rtd. Asst. Registrar Co-operative Societies,
VIRAJPET.

INDIA is a land of agriculture. A great majority of its people live in villages. They depend chiefly upon farming. They work very hard from morhing till evening. Their life is pitiable. They suffer from pangs of poverty and remain hungry however much they work hard. Their dress is very poor and rough. Mainly they live in thatched houses. They cannot educate their children because of poverty. Cleanliness of villages is not good. Dirty water collects in front of the houses. People are very simple and kind. Their motto is honesty and Labour. They are God-fearing and cannot decevie any one. They follow mainly heriditary customs and spend much money in marriages, feasts and festivals. For these purposes they need loans. As the Indian farmers are born in loan, they live in and die in Loan. So this debt is their greatest enemy. Now India is free. Farmers are the back bone of free India. Hence, Our Govt. has taken steps to improve the lot of the farmers by introducing Grama Panchayats, Co-operative Societies and compulsory education in villages.

Now, to improve the miserable conditions of the villagers as defined above, we are now dedicated to democratic Socialism as our ultimate goal. So far we have been talking about Ramarajya,

Sarvodaya, Co-operative Commonwealth and socialistic pattern of Co-operative Societies as the objective of our social and economic policy. The Govt. has already initiated action to ensure that the Co-operative structure consists of viable units. Accordingly, it has implemented the Crop loan system to farmers (i. e.) short term loan, medium term loan, and long term loan. Specially crop loans and medium term loans are being encouraged in villagers in village Service Co-operative Societies by combining them under the Co-operative fold, by dedicating their labour under self-help and mutual help. The fundamental principle of Co-operation is the one, as mentioned above, to join together under voluntary basis in the Co-operative Societies, as its main principle is not to end the Capitalism or the Communism but to mend them to join in the Co-operative Sector.

It is being visualised that the middle men are the blood-suckers of the farmers in the villages. It is the Co-operative Sector that helps very much by eliminating such blood suckers in the villages.

It is the Co-operative Society in villages which gives loan under cheaper rates of interest by abolishing money lenders in villages. By the introduction of crop loan in service societies, there is benefit of action by over-looking the middle men as well as the the money lenders and hole annual produce of the farmers has been controlled by the Co-operative societies. They have a link with the Co-operative marketing societies by introducing linking credit with marketing; enabling the whole produce of the farmers to fetch higher rate through the marketing societies during the whole year and to control the market rates without allowing it to be fluctuated. At present the Co-operative Sector has thought of providing necessary implements, fertilizers, and all other essential commodities to the villagers by linking credit with marketing, through the Marketing Societies and Co-operatives Provision Stores,

187

to have cheap and smooth supply direct to the villagers through the village Co-op societies.

The Co-operative sector has also come forward to improve the conditions of the villagers by introducing compulsory primary education and long term loan policies, enabling the poor farmers to give proper education to their childeren and to redeem debts, to improve their landed property, to give facilities for the irrigation of their land by Well-Scheme and Pumpset-scheme and also Orange loan Scheme through the Co-operative Land Development Banks under long term loan of 15 to 20 years instalments with cheaper rate of interest, just to abolish the blood-sucking money lenders in villages. Under the present structure the eminent Co-operators have even introduced linking agriculture. Co-operative education, Revenue and Grama Panchayats by co-ordinaring these departments to work in the villages alone, to work after the welfare of the farmers.

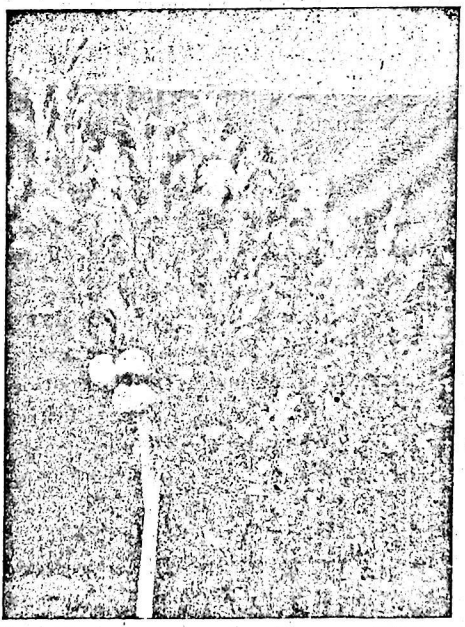
By introducing all these benefits to the villagers as narrated above, the fundamental principle of Co-operation and Co-ordination with other departments, the previous so-called poor farmers are being transformed as cultured farmers in the modernised civilisation of the world.

Thus the Co-operative movement is the main and foremost one to uplift the poor condition of the Ryots in the villages.

WITHOUT THE INSTINCT FOR ADVENTURE IN YOUNG MEN —ANY CIVILISATION, ANY STATE HOWEVER WELL ORDERED, MUST WILT— AND WHITHER.

—Prof Trevelyan.

188



Orange

(Mandarin)

PRODUCTION GUIDE

P. P. NANJAPPA, B.Sc. (Ag), D H, M.Sc. (Agri), Cardamom Development Officer, Mercara, Coorg.

1. COORG ORANGE (MANDARIN) ENVIRONMENT:

The Coorg Orange is quite at home in areas with:

altitude: ranging from 1500′ — 5000′ above m. s l, the most productive range lying between 2000′ — 3200′,

rainfall: range of 40″ — 200″, the most productive range around 80″,

temperature: range of 13°C — 39°C, the most favourable temperature is around 32°C,

humidity: around 50%. Prevalence of high humidity during certain

189

months aids the development and constant occurence of several diseases and pests; on the other hand, low humidity requires frequent irrigation,

wind: high wind causes mechanical injury to the trees as well as flowers and fruits and thus interferes with pollination and fruit setting,

sunshine: exposed area encourages more shoot and crop production,

topography: a slight slope,

aspect: northern or eastern for best performance,

soil: a deep, well drained red loamy or light soils with soil pH ranging from 5.5 to 7.5

and

and tendency for high water table, shallow soils underlaid with hard sub strata or prolonged drought results in low performance.

II. PREPARATION OF LAND:

Select the land as per the requirement in Part I given earlier.

1) Clean the area of all the jungle growth including uprooting of stumps. Levelling or terracing may be done,
2) protect the area with barbed wire fence using Duranta, jatropha or any other suitable species as live hedge,
3) provide wind break if necessary,
4) arrange for roads, drains, channels etc.,
5) **mark places for planting:**
   a] planting distance 20′ × 20′ to accomodate 108 plants,
   b] planting dates— June - September for best results. At the time of planting, weather should not be too

190

wet or too dry,

c] pit size— $2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}' \times 2\frac{1}{2}'$,

d] fill the pits with the top soil scraped from alround each pit and allow it to settle.

III. PLANTING MATERIALS AND PLANTING:

1) Use only budlings/Seedlings of known performance,
2) Scoop out soil in the centre of the pit providing sufficient space to accomodate ball of earth.
3) the bud joint should be well abvove ground (about 6") while planting,
4) press the soil around after planting,
5) Secure the plant firm to stakes to prevent damage by wind,
6) it is always advisable to plant in the afternoons. A light drizzling at the time of planting adds to success,
7) mulch the base of the plant with leaves or dried grass.

IV. AFTER CARE OF THE PLANTS:

An ideal growing orange budling/seedling should be kept always.

1) free from watershoots, suckers and stock sprouts arising from the stem both below the budjoints and above upto $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2' from the ground level,
2) free from pests and diseases by timely spraying against pests and diseases as per the plant protection schedule furnished in Annexure— 1,
3) growing vigorously which can be accelerated by irrigation

and further accelerated by proper fertilization as per the manurial and nutritional spray schedule furnished in Annexure— 1,

4) free from dead and dying twigs by pruning as and when required and protecting the cut surfaces with fungicides,

5) protected from rough weather by staking the young plants during monsoon,

6) protected from dry weather by covering the young plants and protecting the stem by white washing against heat of sun during summer.

V. AFTER CARE OF THE ORCHARD:

An ideal orange plantation should always be kept:

1) free from gaps by replanting during June - October avoiding heavy rains or dry weather at the time of planting,

2) free from weeds by sod culture during June - October and scraping during November - May around the base of the plants in particular and entire plantation in goneral,

3) free from soil erosion by providing renovation pits,

4) free from water logging by providing proper drainage system,

5) earthed up whenever the root system at the base of the plant is found exposed without causing damage to the roots,

6) mulched during drought particularly during summer months,

7) free from fire hazards by providing fire belt around the plantation,

192

8) free from animal damage by repairing fence as and when required,

9) growing of vegetable crops or any other legume as inter-crops for three years is recommended.

ANNEXURE— I

Ad-hoc Manurial and nutritional spray schedule for orange (Mandarin) trees.

Sl. No.	N P K ratio Mixture (*1)	Quantity applied (*2) in lb. per tree of the mixture as per the N P K ratio in Col. (2). Age Years								Remarks
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1)	1:1:0.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applied in 3
2)	0.3:0.3:0.2	—	3.85	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3)	0.6:0.9:0.6	—	—	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	or
4)	0.9:0.9:0.6	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	
5)	1.5:1.0:1.2	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	more
6)	1.5:1.0:1.2	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	
7)	1.5:1.0:1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	Instalments

(*1) = N P K mixture is prepared preferably out of calcium ammonium nitrate, single superphospate and muriate of potash.

(*2) = Applied broadcast from trunk to trunk in case of grown up trees at least in three instalments coincident with major flush periods viz. May - June (pre-monsoon), September - October (post-monsoon) and March - April (during blossom showers).

193

NOTE:— a) Application should be done only when there is sufficient moisture in the soil.

b) Once in 3-5 years, liming the soil is essential and recently dolomite application is recommended as 10-15 lb. per tree applied broadcast, in place of lime.

c) Frequent light application of manures and fertilizers is encouraged to stimulate the young trees into vigorous growth.

d) Give shallow scuffling after the application.

e) Application of 100 to 200 lb. of bulky organic manure per tree applied broadcast from trunk to trunk every year has decided advantage in keeping the trees much more vigorous and productive.

(3) Nutritional spray as and when the symptoms are noticed is a Must and whenever tree-decline symptoms are noticed, contact the Department of Horticulture for a spray schedule. Unless the trees are inspected, no definite nutritional spray schedule can be recommended.

ANNEXURE— 2

Ad-hoc plant protection spray / dust schedule for orange (Mandarin) trees

It is a matter of common observation from the time of the earliest records, that weather and other environmental conditions have an important influence upon the severity of certain plant diseases and pests ... ...' F a w c e t t .'

194

NAME OF THE DISEASES/PESTS:	CONTROL:
A. DISEASES:	
1. **Leaf fall and fruit rot of orange :**	Spray bordeaux mixture 5 : 5 : 50 in the month of May - June as pre-monsoon spray and if necessary again in August-September as post-monsoon spray.
2. **Brown rot gummosis :**	Protect the trunk of the tree from below ground to 1½ to 2′ above the ground level with bordeaux paste applied in May-June before the onset of monsoon.
3. **Powdery Mildew:**	Dust fine sulphur or spray any other sulphur, compound - Wettable sulphur, Ultra sulphur, Solbar etc. 1 lb. in 20 gal. of water.
4. **Pink disease :**	Spray 1% bordeaux mixture after removing the infected parts.
B. PESTS:	
1. **Stem borer:**	Search for infected shoots (which are weak and yellow) and destroy. On the stem air holes with wood dust and excreta of the grub being thrown out can be traced and too such holes inject few drops of petrol or carbon disulphide and plug the hole. The method if pursued systematically, checks the further spread of the pest also.
2 **Orange dog :**	Hand pick and destroy the caterpillars.
3. **Aphids, scales and mealy bugs, leaf miners and mites :**	Spray folidol 2 CC in one gallon of water. Wettable sulphur spray against mites is often effective.

It is always advisable to contact the Horticultural Department for more resonable suggestions for effective control measures.

THE VALUE OF Wild Life Preservation

By— **K. S. LAKSHMANA RAO,** M. Sc.,
PRINCIPAL, GOVT COLLEGE,
MERCARA.

IN recent years man has learnt many things from animals. We cannot get on without animals. For these animals to thrive, there must be proper surroundings. Amidst dense jungles, we find wild habitat, trying to protect themselves from external aggression. It has been the trend in recent years to cut down forests for the sake of timber needed for the construction of houses and also to provide space for expansion of cities. This has resulted in a great handicap

to animal life in particular to Wild Life because Wild Life can no longer thrive in cities. To provide amenities to city dwellers in the form of game sanctuaries, and also to help us to utilise the forest products, this indescriminate cutting of trees should be restricted and also the Wild Life preserved. The Government is taking ample measures by Legislation to preserve Wild Life and also to plant new trees in place of old trees cut down and to commemorate these every year, functions like Wild Life Week, Vanamahothsavam, are being celebrated. This is a happy augury for the progress of civilisation.

What is Wild Life ? Different kinds of animals that live in the natural habitat constitute Wild life. They are birds, mammals and fishes. These can easily adopt themselves to the surroundings and provide recreation and also utility to mankind. Birds, through their natural colours, and eloquent music can seduce human beings. In fact man has imitated the birds in the invention of Aircraft. He has learnt the flying mechanism by imitating birds. The musical notes of the colourful parrot is really to be emulated.

Struck by the complexity of the animal systems, Biologists depended on Engineers for the Language and techniques with which they can handle them. Startling developments have been observed in the application of computer science to the study of behaviour of nervous system. Some animals are equipped with ingenius devices like wings, brains, eyes, Echolocating equipment and so on. So, It it is hardly surprising that Engineers are having an envious look at what Biologists design. Biologists have recently developed a Science of animals known as Bisnics.

Some animals shine by their colours and colours produced under a particular set of circumstances. The colouration or colour camouflage of animals is of historic importance and serve as defence mechanisms. Animals protect themselves from external aggression

and also protect smaller creatures, who form an easy prey to external danger, Malaysian frog changes its position by hopping, when it is alarmed by something, which approaches too close. Some kind of insects protect themselves in this situation in a very curious manner. The red under wing moth (Catocala nupta) serves as anothr example. It has mottled grey fore wings red and black hind wings and when it is at rest on a tree the hind wings are completely hidden under the fore wings, so that the insect appears grey and is well concealed,

Fishes of varying sizes are an ornament to the underwater world. Not only they serve as rich food being the source of phosphorus as well as proteins, but by their delicate mechanisms swim in the sea, serving as a model for human beings. Dolphins swim swiftly. without being affected and they can survive even in great depths. The musical notes of some of the fishes serve as an under-water orchestra. During wars, The Japanese took advantage of the noise made by some fishes, in misleading the enemy ships, because the noise of some of these fishes were just like the noise produced when a torpedo moves under the Sea. Some of the torch bearing fishes like the Electric Eel produce luminescence and can move in their our lights under the Sea. So these fiishes manifest wonders in the Sea apart from their utility value.

Some of the the Snakes produce venoms which find use in Medicine in curing certain diseases. Elephants, though a menace, have Economical value. They are still the agencies of transport in a few places in the interior.

Earthworms live by tunneling through the soil and they feed on decaying matter which they extract from the soil they swallow. The worms tunnels help to drain and accrete the soil, allowing vital oxygen to get into the plant roots. They produce natual ploughing

198

action. Gilbert in 1777 rightly said that "Earth without worms would soon become cold hard bound and consequently sterile".

The horns of animals were devolve to function as weapons inflicting damage as defence organs, shielding their owner, as bending organs allowing opponents to interlock securely in a contest, as display organs having an intimidating effect depending upon thorn size Discovery of a new animal is a boon, just like the discovery of new weapons in warfare, when certain animal species are about to be extinct.

Chameleons, which are well known for their colour display establish and guard animal territories.

Diving champions such as seals and whales possess several physiological adaptations that help them to survive for long periods without access to free air. These adoptations have been intensively investigated.

The skins of some animals serve as dress for mankind. The flesh of wild animals is still being used as food. The glands of certain animals are a valuable source of Medicinal Chemicals.

Man cannot campare or compete with animals in Social behaviour and adaptability. The animal world is a real asset, through which the civilisation survives. So there must be a check to the extinction of the animal species for which man alone is the cause.

MISTAKES MADE ON THE PATH ARE OFTEN EVEN MORE INSTRUCTIVE THAN THE MISTAKES MADE BY TURNING ASIDE FROM THE PATH.

—Sri Aurobindo.

IMPROVISED TEACHING AIDS PREPARATION.

By – H. R. NAGENDRANATH,
Teacher, G. H. P. School,
Somwarpet, Coorg.

Nothing replaces imagination in helping a teacher involve her/his students so that they learn by doing rather than just memorizing useless facts for an examination. The teacher who realizes that the best visual aids are right there in the classroom in the minds and activities of her/his students is a wise one. Children have a very wonderful way of looking at things. It doesn't matter if a drawing is perfect or if the colour is right. What matters is that it is relevant (means something) to the child. To make good teaching aids then, you do not have to be an artist but you do have to look very closly at your students and see what they are interested in, what games they play, what things make them excited about learning. In order to help you C. A. R. E. (the organization that supplies the midday meal to your students) has given a small grant to supply especially creative teacher trainees with the basic low cost materials to make many kinds of teaching aids. These are all, things that can be found easily and cheaply by you in your village. What is more important, they can be used not only by you in preparing teaching aids, but by your students, if only you will take the trouble to look around and find them. It is highly pleasing to note that the District Educational Officer, Coorg, Mercara is the first and foremost to take initiative steps in implementing the scheme in our district. The

/200

interest and enthusiasm put forth by the officer has made almost all the teachers get the benefit of the scheme in different Teachers' Centres and in training centre alsoand as such the teachers of the district are highly thankful to the officer. Attached is a list of directions on how to make them in these quick and easy and inexpensive ways.

MATERIALS IN THE KIT

1 Box
1 Bottle of ink
1 Bottle of Indian ink
1 Piece of charcoal
1 Set of CAMEL OIL PASTELS
1 Drawing book (for stick figures and examples of poster types)
3 Sheets of paper (for paper folding)
1 Sheet of coloured tissue paper
1 Bottle of gum
1 Bamboo (for making bamboo pens)
1 Assortment of odds and ends for making posters (grams, rice cloth scraps, string etc)
Cotton (for making a dip pen)
1 Piece of Khadi or other material for a Bulletin board cum Flannelgraph
1 Set of ten cards for making flash cards
1 Flip book to be assembled
1 Piece of Heavy paper for flannelgraph figurs, pins, needle and thread,
Newspaper
Directions.

HOW TO MAKE AND USE :

I. THE DIP PEN:

1) Get a small stick for each child
2) Give each student a piece of cotton, a scrap of cloth and a

2D1

piece of thread

3) Wrap the cotton around the stick (not too thick) and roll in the fingers to make smooth
4) Cover with the scrap of cloth and tie
5) Use for lettering posters, drawing class, making, stick figures, numbers, Kannada letters, maps. Much quicker and cheaper for children than paints

II. THE BOOKLET :

In this kit we are going to use the booklet to experiment with all kinds of writing methods, colours and ways of making posters. A 10 paise booklet is a good teaching aid for telling a story, for each child in the class draw pictures in the book, for keeping sets of problems or science examples which are good.

III. FLASH CARDS :

To make them:

1) Cut poster paper into cards no smaller than 8″ × 6″ and make about 8-12 cards.
2) Think of a story, words, mathematics problems or what ever you are trying to teach. List the important points.
3) Using a pensil quickly, sketch each card on one side only.
4) Make BIG, SIMPLE, CLEAR figures, words or numbers.
5) Colour with pastels or dip pen. Do NOT waste time painting.
6) Number the cards on the back side in order that you will use them.
7) If there is a story, write it on the back side.

to use the.

1) Review lesson and story or words BEFORE class time

practice with the cards.

2) Get cards in correct order.

3) Hold the cards **High,** show around the class in all directions.

4) Show only one card at a time. Put the rest on the table or under the other cards.

5) Go Slow and do not go on to the next card until you have explained and every child has seen the last card.

6) Review the lesson using the cards as a game with the children telling the story or giving the answers if you are using flash cards for a math's lesson.

IV. FLIP BOOK :

To make them

1) Get some paper (preferably heavy) and cut into even pages.

2) Poke two holes at the top and tie with a string dipped in coloured ink.

3) Make a list of the important points of the lesson.

4) Write a story or problem on scrap paper.

5) Now like the flash cards sketch the stick figurs of letters quickly in pencil.

6) You can Use two sides of the page to save money but it is more difficult to show figures on both the pages.

7) Colour in bright clear colours with a dip pen or oil pastel.

8) Write the story in pencil on the back of the page preceding the picture.

To use them:

1) Practise the lesson using the flip book BEFORE the class time.

2) Hold the booklet high and show all around with ONLY the page you are talking about showing. Turn the finished pages over the back.

3) DO NOT look at the pictures yourself but only read the story on the back and then observe the class to make sure all have understood.

4) Take the pages from the bottom and turn.

5) Review using the flip book and ask the children to retell the story with each picture.

6) Pass the booklet around at the end, for all to see.

V. FLANNELGRAPH:

To make them:

1) Take a gunny bag, C. A. R. E. food bag, or piece of Khadi or rough cloth.

2) Stretch tightly over a piece of board or cardboard (Note: if your flannelgraph is ALSO a bulletin board you can drape on the back of a rolling board over a black board or a table)

3) Stich it to the board or pin with tacks.

4) Test the figures to make sure they will stick easily.

To make the figures or pieces for teaching words, numbers

1) Take some poster paper and cut out simple, big, even sized figures or numbers.

2) Colour them with pastels, dip pen etc.

3) Gum some sand paper, khadi scraps or clean sand to the back

4) Let dry, and test on the flannelgraph. (for variety; make figures from scrap, cloth, or magazine pictures)

To use the flannelgraph:

VI. FLANNELGRAPH:

To use them:

1) Practise your story or lesson with the flannelgraph BEFORE teaching,
2) Arrange the pieces in order on a table on the side (number the back if you cannot remember the order)
3) Put only one or two figures on the flannelboard at one time
4) After you have finished talking about a figure take it down Too many figures confuse the children
5) Place the flannelgraph in a place where it is high enough for all the students to see. Try to avoid the wind. If you make no board to prop the flannel board against, hold it or make the students hold it at a start angle so that the pieces will not slip off.
6) If the story is simple and the letters or figures bold and bright, you will make the children interested in your lesson.
7) Repeat and review at the end using the figures and eliciting answers from the children.

VII. BULLETIN BOARD :

To make them:

1) In this kit the bulletin board is also a Flannelgraph but you can make them from: Khadi, old cloth, a gunny bag, on the back of a rolling board or from wood
2) Cut a piece of wood or cloth to about 4 ft. × 3 ft. and hang it between two poles or stretch it on two bamboos in the ground.

3) It should be high enough for all to see but not too high for children.

4) Use pins or tacks to attach materials.

To use them:

1) Don't crowd material. Space nicely and leave room for clear, big, headings.

2) Remove all the old materials REGULARLY

3) CHANGE the material on the bulletin boards (this can be done by assigning a team of children to be responsible for it every week)

4) Post pictures, announcements, results of sports competition, charts showing the health progress of the children, the pictures and good points of the children themselves.

5) Use simple words and BRIGHT colours to attarct children to to read the bulletin board.

VIII. PUPPETS :

To make them:

In this kit we are going to make only the bangle and cigarette box puppets, but a cloth puppet, paper bag puppet, vegetable puppet, stick puppet and other kinds are easy to make.

1) Take a bangle.

2) Sew to the top of a cigarette box (push out kind)

3) Take string and dye in Indian Ink and make hair.

4) With scraps of cloth cloth puppet according to what yeu want him to be; saree for lady, lungi etc.

5) Make things for the puppet to use; Vegetable, pot.

6) Wrap its arm in a hankie to the elbow or sew on to the puppet drsss a long cloth to cover the arm.

206

To use them:

1) Turn a table or bed on its side and cover with saree or sheet.
2) Set up on a platform or stand behind the table so that all can see the puppet's hand but nothing else.
3) Rest your arm on the edge of the table.
4) Move only the puppet who is talking.
5) Make many and exaggerated gestures with the puppet while he is talking.
6) Make the story funny, but do not forget the lesson.
7) Speak clearly and loudly so that all can hear.

WE ARE BEST TRIED WHEN WE ARE THWARTED IN WHAT TO US ARE HOLY PURPOSES. GODS' WAYS ARE STRANGE AND INSCRUTABLE. NOT OUR WILL BUT HIS MUST BE OUR LAW.

—M. K. GANDHI.

ASPECTS OF 'THE COORG'

By—

MICHAEL GARMAN, B.A., (Oxon.)

(A note about him and some of his observations will be given at the end.)

AS a foreign visitor to Coorg, and one who has been here for only 6 months, I am not quite sure what right I have to put down my impressions of my stay here, especially since the readers will be Coorgs, not my own countrymen. I raised this problem of what I should write about in a Coorg household not many evenings ago, saying that I did not want simply to turn out the usual tourist's gushing praise ; to which the lady of the house replied, with a smile,

"Well, you'd letter not criticise us, you know. or we'll come chasing after you !"

"But if I praise you, you'll get swell-headed", I objected.

"Oh, don't worry, we've got big enough heads already !,' was her reply.

So let me (even without the due acknowledgement of giving her name !) take my cue from her gratefully, and gush forth. Before I start. however, let me say at once that by a "Coorg". I mean a member of the ethnic group so indicated, and am not dealing

with those of other communities who have come to settle here, comparatively recently in many (but not all) cases. For the country called Coorg finds its distinctiveness primarily in having given birth to, and nurtured, that extraordinary fellow, the Coorg, Without him, it would be just another mountainous part of India. Who is he ? (There is also a theory that the Coorg got his name from the country, Kutaka or Kudaga where he settled in large numbers round about 8th or 9th century —*Editor.*)

To come to grips with him, it is necessary to state, then examine, the many facets of what might be called "Coorg-ness". I propose to put these down as follows ; There in Coorg the Fabulous, Coorg the Practical, Coorg the Arrogant, Coorg the Meek. I suggest that all these aspects are continually at play with each other in Coorg life, making a complex whole out of a Society whose individual members are deligtfully simple and straight forward.

COORG THE FABULOUS : I mean this literally, and am here concerned with the element of Fable and myth in the Coorgs. This is probably the first aspect to greet the foreign visitor, in the form of the delightful and bottomless after-dinner topic of "where did we come from ?" Adherents of Greek, Arab, North Indian, even Dravidian ancestry of the Coorg community advance their reasons with great conviction and plausibility ; and the principal joy is that us answer will be found. The mysteriousness of their origin, and not the explaining it. is the important thing for Coorgs. In this way, they are a vivid example of the condition of the mankind itself ; for if any priest, or evolutionary scientist could solve the riddle of man's origin finally he would simply not be believed. Man's own mystery is his religion; and the religion of the Coorg is simply their origin located primarily

209

in the apotheosized spirit of the dead ancestor, and kept alive by apparently secular table-talk after a good meal. It is this deceptive secularity, or historicity, of the Coorg religion that makes outsiders sometimes claim that the Coorg is not a religious animal at all. Of course, they are wrong; but their view highlights the fact that what they mean by religion they cannot find with the Coorgs. The Coorg is his own priest, and, abstractly, his own God; but because of this his religion lacks the otherwordly aspects one would naturally look for. It is in this way that the Fabulous connects with the Arrogant and the Practical, so let us leave the matter at that point for now.

A further element of the Fabulous is really not Coorg at all, but has to be mentioned at this point. It is the sanskritic and Hindu attempt to grapple with the unsolvable problem of Coorg origin, mentioned above. I hope I shall offend no one at this point, but the Cauvery story as found in parts of the Skanda Purana seems to be a reinterpretation in Hindu terms of the origin of a community which was previously outside the Pan-India caste-system, and indeed had no obvious place therein, where it could comfortably be fitted. The Purana, trying to grapple with this problem, has done its best, but the local myths and legends it had to work on, and the basic facts of Coorg life, render its success only partial. But it has had its effect on the culture it has tried to assimilate; the relationship has been a two-way one. As a result, Coorg practice must now frequently be refered to a set of twin standards, native Coorg, and Sanskritic Hindu, for explanation, only in this way can the **Kaymada** be reconciled with the **Cauvery Thirtha**. Interestingly, an exactly analogous effect seems to have taken place in the language; where a very large number of loan-words from Kannada are noticeable, especially since the time of the Lingayat rulers. They exist side by side with the native words, within the native grammatical struc-

910

ture, and mislead people into thinking the Coorg language to be a dialect of Kannada ; but more of this later, as it takes us into Coorg the Meek.

Finally, the land itself is fabulous ; people call it, we are told, the Scotland of India, but as a half-Scot I suggest this is only superficially adequate; for Scotland has never known the prosperity of the estates here, nor the harrowing days of economic slump following boom, followed by boom again. And the stories of immense wealth and property lost in a generation, by gambling or drink. do not recall Scotland ; for its families, with few exceptions, never had such prosperty (admittedly precarious) in the first place. Even the average Coorg is likely to have landed property, and a consequent possible way of life, that is enviable to many Britishers, In the old days here many a British Planter went through just this pattern of life with a gusto that perhaps suggests a premonition that the opportunity would not be his for long ; he sometimes gambled a fortune away overnight ; living a life that seems like a cautionary tale to us in this more sedate era ; and now finds a place in the fable of the land.

COORG THE PRACTICAL : We have touched lightly on this earlier, in discussing what religion is in Coorg Society, With its roots in speculation and myth, Coorg practice in this regard is firmly committed to the needs of the present. The marriage ceremony - the only one I can claim any competence to write of — is outstandingly a matter of social solidarity; all persons possibly concerned with the matter in hand are invited, and pay their respects. Thus becoming parties to the action, they are also automatically its ratifiers. If priests are to be found anywhere, they are those people who pay their respects —and this means, of course, everyone. And in the moment of the

211

union, is the Coorg purely sentimental concerning the happy pair ? No, for his instinct for the practical, one might say his prosaic genius, is enshrined in the words of the sammanda ritual: his mind roves ahead in time to possible future difficulties, and he wants to know—

"if the new bride complains, saying 'The house is awful', or 'There's on roof', or 'The yard is shippery'...or 'The curry here is sour', or 'The dog bit me'...or 'The cow kicked me'...who is the **aruva** who'll talk it over, and come to some decision, and give her a torch for the road and a servant to walk beside her on her way back ?"

And he gets his answer. And while the rest of India takes its bath in the morning, the Coorg is in the fields he owns, and, coming only late, washes at night. His womenfolk, also work in the fields, or used to ; though some now go only as far as the well, for the **Ganga Pooja** ! And as a result, he looked on them with respect unheard of elsewhere in India. Even now, this is largely true, though, there are indications that, prior to the most recent, western "fashion of female emancipation, Coorg women were gradually becoming less free than anciently. If this was true, it must surely have been a further effect of the Sankritisation process mentioned earlier. Prof. Srinivas cites elderly Coorgs as recalling that women used to sing and beat cymbals in public on festive occasions, and points out that folksongs mention women who killed tigers and held men to ridicule. Thus it is not surprising that in Coorg women's education has been so long and firmly established ; in this respect, Coorg society is returning to its old values once more, rather than breaking with its past. Simone de Beauvoir correctly points out that where women play an essential function in society, they are de-mythologised, not relegated to the kitchen, and accorded a personal respect from men. This is the old, the practical Coorg ; and of the near future also.

212

COORG THE ARROGANT AND COORG THE MEEK:

Let me, finish by taking these two aspects together, and briefly suggest what I mean with reference to the language of the Coorgs. Language, then, informs us that Non-Coorgs and animals give birth to **Kutti** ; only Coorgs give birth to **Kunyi** ! This splendid arrogance is worthy of the concept of **Kroda Desha** ; Where in, if you will excuse the pointing out of the obvious, the picture of just one man coming to the ancient land, taking wives and begetting a whole nation, which at once set to work with their bare hands on the soil is a perfect synthesis of the Fabulous, the Practical and the Arrogant.

But most Coorgs meekly dismiss their speech as a mere dialect, a mixture of all sorts of languages. Would they be surprised to know that it is in fact much older than, say, Malayalam, and certainly an independent language, though lately heavily influenced by Kannada ? I fear they would not believe me, but would be much too polite to say so. And if this is a necessary consequence of their meekness, I willingly accept it ; for their personal simplicity and honesty is of the same origin and makes the average Coorg, in the terms of highest praise that an Englishman can bestow, "such a nice chap".

The writer of the article 'Aspects of the Coorg' is Mr. Michael Gorman, a British youngman who had come to Coorg about six months ago and who has left Coorg and India just six weeks back for England, I said that he is a British youngman, because as he told me his father is an Englishman and his mother a Scottish Lady. He is a graduate of the Oxford University— and he had come to Coorg on a research scholarship from the Edinburgh University to prepare a thesis on 'Coorg Language and its grammer' for the doctorate degree of that University. In

213

the course of his about six month's stay in Coorg he had acquired sufficient knowledge of the Coorg language and had learnt the conjupation of verbs, gramatical variations of nouns pronouns etc. in different genders and numbers. He could understand Haradasa Appacha Kavi's Coorg drama "Yayathi Rajanda Nataka" when it was read to him by his Coorg friends. He has gathered enough material for his thesis in Coorg and will finalise it in Edinburgh. He was coming to me sometimes and as our intimacy grew I requested him to write an article on his impressions of Coorg for publication in this Souvenir— and he was good enough to write this article.

What opinions he has expressed on the different aspects of 'the Coorg' are based on his own observations. He had stayed with many Coorgs as their guest and had intimately moved with them. About his observation of Coorg having given birth to and nurtured the Coorg I find that the ancestors of the Coorgs seemed to be a vigorous and virile race of people before they came from the north and settled in Coorg. Anthropologists say that they are a branch of the Indo-Sythian race who came from the North Western part of India and settled along the Western Coast of India and incidentally in Coorg. The first mention of the Coorgs as 'Kodagas of all the Nads' appears in the inscriptions for the first time in 1174. When it is said in the inscriptions Kodagas of all the nads 'ಸಕಲ ನಾಡ ಕೊಡಗರು' it can be assumed that the Kodagas must have settled in Coorg at least two or three centuries before 1174. Mark wilks says that they were a part of the army of the Kadambas who ruled in the northern part of Coorg in the 8th and 9th centuries. In the early Tamil literature what is now Coorg or Kodagu was called Kutaka In course of time it became Kudaga or Kodagu. As Coorg was a mountainous Country full of forests the ancestors of the Coorgs must have become more hardy and enterprising after they settled in Coorg. As they were larger in number than the other peoples of Coorg naturally the people of the neighbouring districts must have called them people of Kodaga or the Kodagas.

—*Editor.*

HEALTH OF CHILDREN

By—
Dr. M. M. CHENGAPPA, M.B.,B.S.,
Virajpet.

THE Greek Philosopher Plato emphasised the importance of healthy Children as a precondition at the time of admission to schools. A Healthy child is bound to have healthy Mind. A class room filled with such children would be a delight to every teacher. It would give him or her a tremendous impetus to carry on the task of teaching. With clean, soft and yielding clay, which potter would not create Graceful Pots !

In the circumstances available in our country to day, it is a distressing fact that majority of the School going children are in a very poor state of health. From all accepted standards of nutrition and health our children are half starved, Economic backwardness of the people, large families, ignorance of the parents in proper child care and sickness in childhood all combine together to present this picture of Substandard health.

Our national Plans are aimed at overcoming all our economic backwardness and improvement of Social standards. Co-operation of the people at the various stages of Planning, would hasten the implementation of the programmes and ultimately benefit our country. In the interim period, we are receiving massive food aid to the school going children in the form of CARE AID. This balanced nutritious midday meal, goes a long way in keeping up the health of our school going children .... There is a very

215

urgent need to tackle the problem of ignorance and sickness. More than the state machinery, private organisations can do a lot in this direction. Social workers, voluntary organisations working for the betterment of the common man and every educated individual— all have a responsibility in this task.

I wish to stress more on the Sickness in childhood. Modern medical Science applies itself more and more on the Preventive aspect of diseases. A vast majority of the diseases are preventable. The day is not far off when, all the diseases will be preventable. This applies with greater emphasis on children's diseases. Sickness among children is a very distressing event in the Family. The treatment of a major illness is prolonged and expensive. Small Pox, Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelites are the dreaded diseases of Childhood. They take a heavy toll of life or devastate the health of children and curtail their Life. Modern medical science offers protection against these dreaded diseases. Vaccination and preventive Injection in the early life of a child will certainly keep that Child free from the afore-mentioned diseases. The Doctors in our hospitals and private medical practitioners are carrying on this preventive work everyday in their practice. More and more of our people— particularly the educationally backward and rural people must be made aware of this measure. In Coorg District a voluntary organisation. Freemasons have come forward to meet the cost of protective Inaculation. The work will be carried on in the three Taluk Headquarters Hospitals.

Medical examination of the School going children is a very important community service. Many lurking diseases of children escape the notice of parents. A child may not receive timely medical attention in such cases. Periodic medical inspection of children at school will help reveal these diseases.

216

As the years march, more and more hospitals and doctors are coming forward in the Service of the people. There should be a growing awareness among people about the existence of the developing medical facility. Full advantage must be taken of these good facilities. Very often it is an exasperating experience to find a child going through all kinds of "treatment" before being brought to a qualified Doctor. When there is sickness in the house it is a wise-thing to seek the assistance of a qualified medical man. This dictum applies with greater emphasis to Sick children, Let us treat our children as our greatest possession. Let us do everything in our power to help our children in grow into healthy intelligent knowledge able Adults. Let us not forget the good saying. The child is the Father of Man.

ANGER, —DRUNKENNESS, OBSTINACY, BIGOTRY, —DECEPTION ENVEY, SELF-PRAISE, DISPARAGING OTHERS, SUPERCILIOUSNESS AND EVIL INTENTIONS CONSTITUTE UNCLEANNESS; NOT VERILY THE EATING OF FLESH.

—BUDDHA.

The Government and the People in the post-Independent India

D. N. KRISHNAYYA, M.A.,B.Ed.,
Virajpet.

THE constitution of India declares India to be a Soverign Democratic Republic. In the preamble to the constitution of India drawn up by the Constituent Assembly of India it is stated, We, The people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Soverign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens.

Justice, Social, Economic and Political ; Liberty of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith and Worship.

Equality of Status and of Opportunity And to promote among them all

Fraternity, assuring the Dignity of Individual and the Unity of the Nation.

Thus the Indian constitution is essentially democratic and republican in character, In other words, India has a system of Government in which every citizen has direct access to the sources of authority. The right to political power thus means not only the right to vote or choose representatives but also the right to hold office and be chosen for it. For the first time in the history of Modern India, the Constitution confers that right on all adult citizens and removes all discrimination based on birth, wealth, race or sex. By Parliamentary Government and universal adult franchise, the Government becomes accountable to the people and to their representatives.

Thus according to the constitution of India, People of India are the ultimate source of all governmental authority in the country. But how far is this true in practice ? Does the common citizen in India today enjoy more powers or better status than he was enjoying in pre-Independence days under the burocratic British rule ? I am constrained to say 'no'. The lot of the common man and for that matter, of any man who is not in some position of power or favour has become worse than what it was in pre-Independence days. In pre-Independence days in India a common man knew what he could expect the Government to do

for him or not to do for him. Within those limits he was sure of a good deal to him. Within those limits, if an injustice was done to him he was sure to get it redressed by appealing to the higher authorities. True, there were not as many amenities provided by the Government in the pre-independence days as have been provided by the Government in the post-independence days, but in most cases, it is the experience of any citizen of India that what an uphill task it is to get the benefit of those amenities, winding through a maze of formalities and red tapism.

People in India faught for obtaining independence to their country, because they felt that if they became masters in their own land they can frame their own constitution, have the government suited to their needs and temperaments and through the government initiate various— development projects— and industries to improve their lot politically, socially, and economically. But after obtaining independence have the people realised what bright future they had hoped for ?

It has to be admitted that our leaders have framed a constitution taking the best out of the different constitutions of the world. It has given equal rights to all sections of the people. Adult franchise has been introduced enabling the people of India to elect their own representatives to the Indian Parliament and to the State Legislatures. Of course, election of members to the Upper Houses of Legislature both in the Centre and in the States is indirect in asmuch as those members are chosen by the members of the State Legislatures, by special Constituencies and by nomination. The Governments at the Centre and in the States brought into being according to the newly framed constitution of India, have during these twenty or twenty one years after Independence have prepared five year plans successively and have started new irrigational projects, fertilizer projects, Research centres, industries etc; for bringing more land under the plough, for encouraging intensive cutivation in the existing agricultural land and for opening new avenues of occupation to the people. They have improved the means of communication by opening more roads, constructing bridges across rivers, and converting the present inter-distrtct and inter-state roads into National Highways. The Governments have also opened more schools and hospitals, advanced money for the starting of many small-scale industries, Co-operative Rice Mills, Sugar Mills and the like. The State Governments have created many Welfare Departments to provide amenities to the people.

But with all these improvements brought about by the Central and State Governments, a common man finds his lot still the same or sometimes even worse. He finds

219

his tax burdens increased and the prices of essential commodities soaring. He has to sell his produce at low prices because he is always in needs and therefore cannot wait till he gets a good price for his wares. The industrialisation of the country might have helped the Governments to save some foreign exchange or earn some foreign exchange, but a common man finds that these industries which are mostly in the public sector working under loss and therefore being subsidised from the Coffers of the Country. He finds that even to get the benefits of the amenities provided by the Government he has to go through so many formalities and approach so many officials that when he gets the benefits, he finds that he has spent more in money, time & energy than the value of the benefits he has got.

Theoretically our Government is the Government of the people, for the people and by the people. But as all the people cannot form the government, they elect their representatives to conduct the Government on their behalf. Therefore, it is the duty of the representatives of the people elected to the Legislatures and to the different Local Government Institutions to safe-guard the interests of the people. The representatives of the people might have been elected on any political party ticket, but once they are elected, they should consider themselves responsible to the people as a whole, irrespective of their party affiliations. But what do we see now ? In most cases after the elections, the voters are forgotten and their interests are neglected. The persons elected to Legislatures and other adminis-trative bodies pose themselves as big bosses and lord over common people. More than that, the people find them buttering their own bread in the name of public service.

Again, a common man finds the Government Officials and Officers most indifferent and apathetic towards him whenever he goes to them for the redressal of his grievances or for the satisfaction of his legitimate demands. He finds that he has to follow the papers submitted by him to the officers for getting some of his requests granted, however genuine or reasonable they are, from table to table and that he has to grease the palm of every official through whom his papers have to pass. Even then he finds his papers unduly delayed. Is it because the office is understaffed ? No, He finds in the course of years the number of clerks trebled or quadrupled. And whenever he goes to any office he finds most of the clerks not in their seats. He finds them taking things easy but saying that they are overworked but underpaid. He does not get replies to his

220

petitions or letters for months to come and sometimes does not get them at all.

Then he wonders whether this sort of Government was what he had expected after India attained independence. What should have been the ideal sort of Government and its relation to the people of the land ? The Government Servants who are themselves the people of the country should have been helpful to the common people in every way. Common people, for that matter, all people have to approach the Government for something or other. We find that day by day the grip of the Government is becoming tighter and tighter over the people by the imposition of a vast array of controls. Under such circumstances Government Servants big and small shpuld hear the representations of the people calmlay and patiently and give them to understand whether their demands are reasonable or not and whether their grievances can be redressed or not and if they cannot be redressed why they cannot be redressed.

They should be prompt in dealing with the papers or representations submitted by the people. They should not expect any illegal gratification from the people. The Government Servants are compaeratively more educated and more enlight ened than the common people and they should set an example to the common people in their daily conduct if of affairs by their integrity, honesty, and sense of duty. If they expect people to give them money or other material things for any work they do for them they would be degrading their office, position of power and influence and education.

With regard to attending to the peoples letters to the Government in the United States and in India, Dr. Apple by, the distingushed American expert in Public Admi nistration had this to say some years ago, when he visited India at the late Prime Minister Nehru's invitation. "The Department of Agriculture used to receive both in Washington and its regional offices, several hundred thounsand letters a year, some times a million and a half. The average time taken to reply to them was three days. Every single letter was replied to. In our Democracy we believe that Government is there to serve the people. A man writing to Govern ment is entitled to a reply. If he does not get one, he will probably call the office of the Senator or the Congressman of his district and that gentleman will raise hell with the Department. Apart from proceedings the fundamental diffe rence between our democracy and yours is that of attitude. your people are evidently accustomed to not getting replies from Government". It has been said by a relired I. C. S. officer that the imposition of a vast array of controls

in India now, has given a tremendous amount of power to officials to show off authority and often to delay and harass. The officials because of the power vested in them do not regard the citizen as some one who has to be helped, but as a petitioner to whom a favour has to be shown.

This undesirable state of affairs in India must disappear If people's representations are dealt with quickly and replies given to them promptly, people will have confidence in the Government and will hearlily co-operate with the Government During pre-independence days under British rule ccrrespondences were moving more rapidly than they are moving now Even in early British days in the last cent ury when the letters had to be carried by boats where the rivers were navigable or on horse back in the interior of the country to the nearest port and then to Calcutta letters were getting replies within a month. For example, a letter sent by Captain Carpenter, Superintendent with the Ex-Rajah of Coorg in Benares sent on 16th April 1836 fetched a reply from the Secretary to the Gover nment of India in fort William, Calcutta on 2nd May 1836.

Now we find people opposing any measure of the Government, even if it be good because they do not consider the Government as their Government. There is no identity of feeling between the people and the officials The ideal thing would be for both the people and the officials to work whole-heartedly for the good of the country. Germany and Japan had been reduced to rubbles in the last world war, but within twenty years the people of those two countries rebuilt their countries and are now in a position to give aid to India but India which had felt the warmth of the last world war only from a distance has not been able to become self-sufficient in any respect.

What we lack most is patriotism:

We care more for our personal interests than for our country's interests. If every citizen of India in whatever position he is, what ever avocation he follows, does his job well caring ultimately for the good of his country and the welfare of his fellow beings he will have served his country Educated people and particularly those in Government Offices must set an example to the rest of the people by working with a missionary zeal for the good of their country Every paisa they receive by way of salary must be accounted to the people in terms of service to them. Many of our former British rulers and Officers, though foreigners have tried to do their best for the people over whom they were sent to

999

rule. They wanted the people to be treated well even after they left the country Here I like to quote the advice given to Poorniah, the Dewan of Mysore during the minority of the Maharaja of Mysore, how he should rule the people of Mysore by Sir ArthurWellesley in 1805. In the course of his letter to the Dewan he said, "Upon the occasion of taking my leave of you, I must take the liberty to recommend to you to preserve in the laudable path which you have hitherto followed, let the prosperity of the country be your first object Protect the Raiyats and traders and allow no man whether vested with auth ority or otherwise, to oppress them with impunity, do justice to every man and attend to the wholesome advice which will be given to you by the British Resident, and you may depend upon it that your Government will be as pros perous and as permanent as I wish it to be

I wish that every person in India both in Government Service and outside considers the prosperity of his country his first object and does justice to every other man and that he looks upon the prosperity and the glory of India as his own pros perity and glory and tries to do his best for his country India will then surely march from progress to progress. Praying the Almighty to make my wish a reality I close,

Who are you to solve women's problems ?
Are you the Lord God, that you should rule
over every widow and every woman ?
Hands off ! They will solve their own
problems.

—Swami Vivekananda.

VIRAJPET— OUR LITTLE TOWN

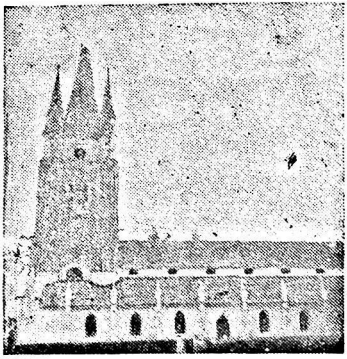
D. N. KRISHNAYYA, M.A.,B Ed , Virajpet.

Virajpet where the Coorg Teachers' Co-operative Stores Ltd, is functioning is the second biggest town in Coorg the first being Mercara, the District Headquarters town. Virajpet is the shortened form of Virarajendrapet. It was so called till a few decades ago in official records and the post office seal also had the name Virarajendrapet in it. This town was called Virarajendrapet because it was founded by Virarajndra Wodeyar I the greatest of the Rajahs of the Haleri Dynasty who ruled Coorg from about 1600 to 1834, in 1792. It was founded by Dodda Virarajendra in 1792 in commemoration of the meeting that look place between himself and General Abercromly advancing with British forces from Bombay via Cannanore against Tippu Sultan at Srirangapatna. Dodda Vira rajendra had allied himself with the British against the Sultan and had given them passage for their armies through his country. In the III Mysore war General Abercromby met Dodda Virarajendra in a camp pitched on the grounds where the Inspection Bungalow of Virajpet now stands. The villages of Maggula and Betoli had touched there and it was an elevated place. In commemoration of meeting a British general for the first time there Dodda Virarajendra founded a town there naming it after him self as Virarajendrapet. He built a small palace on those grounds. That palace existed there till some years after the British

224

occupation of Coorg in 1834. Now the small fort gate facing east and pieces of low fort walls in one or two places are the only remains of the old palace and its premises. It was then that the Rajah got the Gowri Tank to supply water to his elephants and horses dug on the Southern slope of the palace hillock and the small well and the small tank to supply drinking water to the palace on the northern slope of the hillock. The Virajpet Electrical works are making use of water from this tank for the working of their machines.

When the town was founded the Rajah could not get any people from the Villages to settle there as they were all agriculturists wedded to their lands. Fortunately for the Rajah, Tippu Sultan had just at that time destroyed Periyapatna to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. Then most of the inhabitants of Periyapatna fled to Virarajendrapet for protection and were settled by the Rajah in what is now called the Teluga Street. The same year i. e. 1792 he extended protection to the fugitive Roman Catholic Konkani Christians who escaped from Srirangapatna when Lord Cornwallis besieged that place. These Konkani Christians of South Kanara had incurred the displeasure of Tippu Sultan and had been carried away by him to Srirangapatna in 1784. These Konkani Christians were noted for their industry and Doddavirarajendra eagerly welcomed them to Coorg, granted them lands at Virarajendrapet and in the villages round about, procured for them— a priest from Goa and settled them in his new town. He also assisted them in



building a Church. The tall gothic tower of the Church which we see to-day at Virarajendrapet was built in 1855 or so, Doddavirarajendra also peopled the town with the persons whom he swept away from Mysore in his predatory incursions. Hindustani speaking Muslims who were said to have come from Bengal after the fall of Mir Kasim to the west coast by sea had settled at Cannanore. Virarajendra induced many of these Muslims to come and live at Virarajendrapet, through his friend the Ali Raja of Cannanore. The place where they settled is called the Bengali street. In this way Dodda Virarajendra peopled his newly founded town.

Virarajendrapet was the largest and commercially the most important town in Coorg till the British times. It became a Municipality together with Mercara in 1870. Therefore, both Mercara and Virajpet may seriously think of celebrating their centenaries in 1970. Virajpet is the Taluk Headquarter and the Taluk offices of almost all the Departments in Coorg have been located here. There is a Government Civil Hospital with about 300 bed strength here a Munsiff Court is functioning here. There are two High Schools, two Middle Schools, one Primary School, a number of Sishuviharas and a Co-operative Mahila Samaja at Virajpet.

There are also many big co-operative societies established here. Shandy is held on every Wednesday and large numbers of people come to the shandy from the Villages round about; A clock tower built by Devanageri Muckatira Aiyappa in 1912 at the triangular junction infront of the Post office of the town enhances the beauty of the town. The Gowri and Ganapathy festivals for 10 days and the procession coming off on the Anantha Chaturdasi day at the end of the festivals once a year is a great event to the people of Virajpet and round about. With this short account of our Town, I close.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

1)	Anuradha Press —	IX
2)	Arun Stores —	XIII
3)	Apex Bank —	XVII-XIX
4)	A. S. Kamath —	XI
5)	Bombay Coffee Club —	VI
6)	Coorg Dist. Co-op. Central Bank Ltd.,	I
7)	C. P. C. M. Federation Ltd., —	II
8)	C. V. S. Bros. —	IV
9)	Coorg Coffee G. C. S. Ltd., —	V
10)	Coorg Honey —	VI
11)	Colombo Stores —	XVi
12)	C. H. Abdul Kadar —	IX
13)	Choushetty Bros. —	X
14)	C. E. O. C. C. S. —	XI
15)	Coorg Institute —	XV
16)	Coorg Ex-servicemens' M. C. S. Ltd.	VII
17)	Dress Land —	XIII
18)	Ganesh Beedies —	XVI
19)	Meera Stores —	VIII
20)	M. C. S. Radios —	X
21)	Marudhar Industries —	XIV
22)	Modern Stores —	XVII
23)	P. C. Achaiah —	XII
24)	P. P. Kunhimohamed —	XVII
25)	Rakhra Sports —	V
26)	Sri Rama Hall —	VIII
27)	Somwarpet Co-op. Bank —	III
28)	Sudarsan Trading Company Ltd.,	VIII
29)	S. Bernard —	XII
30)	Students' C S. Ltd., Murnad —	XIV
31)	Sattar & Sons —	XVII
32)	S. L. N. Restaurant —	XV
33)	Tyre Service —	XVII
34)	V. A. P. C. M. Society Ltd., —	XX
35)	V. T. L. D. C. Bank Ltd., —	XX

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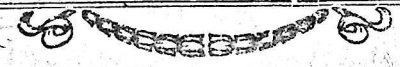

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The Evils That Men do live after them
The good is oft interred with their bones.

Shakespeare

ಶ್ರೀ ಶುಭ್ರ

20 ಮಹಾರಾಜ ಎಲಿಗ ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಚತೆಯುರವರು.
ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾನಗೊಂಡರು [illegible]

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ನಾಮೇ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದರೆ:-
ಮುಂದಣ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಹಾಗೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಡ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರರು ಅರಮನೆ ಆಶ್ರ
ಮಾಡ ಕೆಲಸ ವಿವರ ಹೇಳಿಗಂದರೆ:- ರಾತ್ರಿ ಒಳ್ಳಿದು
ವರೆ ಗಂಟೆ ಧ್ವನಿಗೆ ಎದ್ದು ಸ್ನಾನಮಾಡಿಯೂ, ಆರು
ಮಣಿ ಬಡಿಯುವ ಧ್ವನಿಗೆ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಧ್ವನಿ ಕೂಗು
ಕೊಂಡು ಈ ಧರ್ಮ ನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಣಂಟೆ ಬಡಿ
ಯುವ ಪರಿಯಂತರ ಓದಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವದು. ಆವಾ
ಗ್ಲೆ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗಾಗಿ ಎರಡುವರೆ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಮ್ಮ

ಈ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ

(2) ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಷ್ಣಾತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕೆಲವು ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಷ್ಣಾತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕಿಯರ ಹುದ್ದೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಾಗಿರುವ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಿರುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಆಯ್ಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅಂತಿಮಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಅನುವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜಾತಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಕೋರಿದೆ.

ಸಹಾಯಕ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು
ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಉಪವಿಭಾಗ
ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ

ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಹಾಯಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳು
ದಿವಾಳಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಗುಪ್ತಚರ ವಿಧಗ್ರಾಮ
ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಜಾಕಿ ಮಾಡಿ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವದಾಗಿ —

ಬರಡನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಸ್ಸಿ Method of Collecting tax.

ನೀನು ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಜಾಕಿ ಹೊಂದಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹ್ಮ
ಪ್ರಾಗಶೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಬನ್ನ ಗದ್ದೆ ಮುಟ್ಟುವಾಗ
ಮೊಕದ್ದೂರು ಅಪ್ಪಸ್ಸಿ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಕಲಂ ಮೂರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿವರ
ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥ ಆದಾಯ ಮುಂಬಾಧ್ಯ ವಿಸೋಂ
ದು ಗದ್ದೆ - ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬರ ಮಾಡುವದು ಪ್ರಾಗಂದರೆ:-
ಆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯಾಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬೆದಿ ಸೋಲಿಸಿ
ಸಿಕ್ಕಾಂಡು ಗದ್ದೆ ಬರದಿರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಆದ್ಯಾಂಶ
ಹಂಚು ಕರಿಮೆ ಗಲ್ಲದೆ ತೋಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಸ್ಯಾದಿ ನಿಂದಲು ಬಾ
ಶನದಿಂದಲು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೋನ್ನೆ ಗಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಅರ
ಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥಾ *ವಾಜಿಬ ವರವೆ ವಸೂಲು
ಮಾಡುವ ಕಲಂ ಒಂದು. ಇತಾದಿ ಶೇಕಡ ಮುಂ
ಶಿರದವರಿಂದ ವಿಸೋಂದು ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬರ ಮಾಡು
ವುದಾದರೆ ಗದ್ದೆಯಿಂದಾದರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಬರ ಮಾಡುವದೇ
ಅಥವಾ ತೋಟದಿಂದ ಶೇಗದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಾವಂ
ದ್ದಾಂ ದಯಪಾತ್ರ ನೀವೇನು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ

* ತೋಟದ ಸಸ್ಯಾದಿ ನಿಂದಲು * ವಾಜಿಬ

చశే అదు అరమనేగే బందద్దంద ప్రసారదు
భంగార బెంబలిచ్చల్ల. అదు కారణ ఒందు కాస
వీస బరువంథాద్దు బిరదే అవశరాచారగళన్ను
శగరుబిగంబు హొట్టు బర మాడువదల్లదే అన్యాయ
దింద జనర మోయిసలాగదెంబ కలం వచ్చు.
రక్షణ్ణు మాడువ కావంచరన్ను రద్దాదరు దూష
మాడిబహుంతెందు ముందే సంసార ప్రకార గొల్లబేల్ల
భయింద కద్దరదు కేళుయింద మాడువహుసర
కర్తవ్యశీలరు కివియింద కేళిదల్లి అదన్నో వం
గొల్లదే తిక్కగవే అరిక తిరుగువంతే మాడువ క
ఒందు తోరు మురు కలమన్నో వంతవే గొల్లదే అ
మనేగే ప్రశేషోగిస బేకు. ప్రశేషోగిసదే ఇద్దరే
అరమనే దయక పాత్రనాగవల్లే గొల్ల. గొదల్ల
నతేయువంథవ్ ఎరగువరూ లంచు మాడువంథ
శిష్టపదూ లంచు. అరమనే తాక మాడువంథ
బు ఒందల ఒందు తాళయల్లు రపిదాగ్నూ, తో
ప్రకారం యేనశక్తే ఓదిద్దు రంజనాదియింబదాగి
ఓదిద్దు హుగ్గిసి మలంచే నతేయువంథాద్దక్కే ఒగ్గి
మాగగ్గ బోధిసుతాదీతు. సదరి బరసిద మూర

కర్తవ్యశీలరు * దాతార్థవిశేషగళు

(5) 135

ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಿವಂದಕೆ ಕಲವಿನಾರಮ ಅಪ್ಪಗಿ ಮೂರಿ ಕಪ್ಪಿ
ನರಕ್ಷಗ್ರೋದ್ದ ಬಂಧಾಕಕೆ ಅರಮನೆಯಿಂ ಕಾಲಾಜಿಗೆ ಧಗಲು
ಅರಿಯಿ ಗ್ರದನಷ್ಟಮ ದ್ಯಾಜ್ಞಾಶಿಂದ ನರಕ್ಷಗ್ರೋವರು
ಬರ್ಮ ಜನರಹಿತರು ಪಲ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರ್ಪರೆ
ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಇಂದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮಾಗನಿವಲ್ಲು
ನರಸುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಅರಮನೆ ಮದ್ದೆ ದ್ವಿಗ್ಗಿ ಬಿಗಿಂಗಿ ಲಾಲಂ
ಗ್ಗರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಕಾರ್ಯ ದುರಂದ್ಧರಯಿನ್ನಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲೆ
ವೆಂಬುದ್ದು ದ್ಯಾನೆಯಂದಕೆ:- ರಕ್ಷಿಸುವ ಕಾವಂದರ
ಯಾರಾದರೂ ದೂಷಿಸಿದೆ ಮಾಡುವಂಥಾದ್ದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ
ತ್ರಿದ್ರುಷ್ಟ ಜನರನ್ನು ನಿಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಕ್ಷೇಲಾದಲೆ ಹಿಡಿದು
ಸುನ್ನಿವಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದು. ಕಾರ್ಯ ಗಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ
ಆ ವಿವರಂ ಚಿಸ್ತವಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಳಿಂಬಿ ಬರಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.
ಗ್ರದುಳ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸು ಹಾಗೆಸುವಂಥಾ
ಸಾಕ್ಷೆಕ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಶಾಯಿಯೋಪಾದಿ ನಿಗೆವಾನ ಮಾ
ರುವದು. ಗ್ರದು ಅರಮನೆ ಮದ್ದೆ ದ್ವಿಗ್ಗಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ
ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾದಂಥದ್ದು. ಗ್ರದನರಿತು ಮೊರು ಕಲಮಿನ
ಲೀಕಾಂಶ ಹಿಳ್ಳು ಕತಿಮೆ ಗಲ್ಲದೆ ನರದಂಥಾವರಿಗೆ
ಗ್ರರುದಲ್ಲಿ. ಅಪರ ತಿಲಿ ~~ಅಂಕ~~ ಅವಲಾದಿನಾ
ನಿಗಳಾನಿ ಆಬ್ರಾ ಡೆಳ್ಳಾದಿಕು; ಪರದಲ್ಲಿ ರುಭವಕಿ

ಕ್ರಿವಂದಕೆ ಅರಮನೆಯೊಳಕಾಲಾಜಿಗೆ ಧಗಲು ಅರಿಯಿ
ಕ್ರಿ = ಕೆಂ = ಳ್ಳು ! z ನಿಗೆವಾನ. X ಅವಲಾದಿನಾ = ಆವಾಲ್

(6) 8 234

టుంచొ దీనెకు ఇరక్కే స్టల్ప డబ్బు కేరి మేంయూని నర
చుంద్రవదు ఊర పురు ఎరథక్క కేష్ణవరాదాదు యిం బదా
గి చ్రమ్ శాస్త్రదల్లి హేళిరువంతే శిక్షే దు నరకదల్లి
వదాగుత్తదే

ప్రమాణపత్ర Agreement

ఆ రమణ శోకమేయింద బళలేక్కే కందాయుర
ప్పగా శేషశాయింద వసూలు మాడి ఆ రమణనిగే కేళ
దు హేగాగి తిళిసి బన్నువ కేశి హేంచి ఓదిసు ఆ రమణ
అప్పనాగి మేరకే కట్టుబిలు బేకాదే ఆ ప్రకారవాగి స్వామి
కార్య వయస్సు జీవనవేంబుదు నరకొళ్ళువ జనరల్లి ఈ
సంద సుందరల్లి బళసిరువ మేరకే లుంబర్ బిట్టు నరసి
కొండ్లు ఈ జనదింద భూమి లుంబర్ కాంపనీగే కేగదే
కొళ్ళువే బిట్టువ్వు సరియాద దివస నిశ్చయిసి నిగదిమాడి
బిళిసిరవాగి నడెదు బరువ భన్నే కేళ మాడి ప్రకటి
సామే బళిరు మతిక్కిరి ఆ రమణనే దివాళాకోరిందిట్టల్లి
పూర్ణనవాగి ఇట్టు నిమగూ అప్పనే కొడిసి ఇచ్చాశు
ఇదన్ను మోసతిళిసుండు ఇరక్కే లిక్విడేషన్ డబ్బు కరిసే
ఇల్లదే పారుపత్య మాడువవ, బ్యాంకు భూమ్ ఇవ
రు కేక్కే గన్యదిసే మాడువవ నరకు ఇదరల్లి అల్లగా

(over)

కొట్టు బ్రతకు గురువు మేళ్ళ స్థాపించి కార్య వుల్ని
జీవనవాని నరహేళ్ళ శక్తి వ్యా. శక్తి హోదవి రితియదే
కార్యులు బీతే మార్గదర్శకుల జన్మవ శ్రేశరిందలు
జన్మవల్లది అరమనే సాగిన భూమి మాతువవరిందలు సుధ
ఛోరు మూలు మూరు భక్తి ప్రశ్నే బరువ భూమిగే
కందాయ నాగ్సు స్థి ఎరుతువశే వరళ్ళర మేళశే
ఆవరు మారువ భూమిగే ఎట్టు కందాయ బర
బేకాగుత్తమో అదన్ను గుందిన వశేగే శతోలి
రుపాంశక్తే పడియిసికొంత మేళ్ళ సందాయతమారి
కొంరు సుందరక్కే శతోలి కొట్టు గువరింద వ్య
వశేగే అరమనేగే బాళి శేగదు కొంత మేళశే భూళి
యన్ను శేగదుకొంరు అరమశేగే వట్టసువరు గురు
చిసర శక్తి కోలి రిందుకార్యులు బీతే అరమనే
బాళి మలంబాని మారువంత జన్మర శ్రేశరు అరమశే
కార్యరు శక్తి ఒబబరాని స్మరణ కొంయువ బగ్గే నిగాని
రుయని లంబ్ర గున్నే శేగదుకొట్టవ వివరవేంతందరే:-
యువచు భూమియన్ను వింగశాజేంద్ర గజదన్ని అర్థశే
మాడి సిస్తు నిగని మాడి కొ బగ్గే లక్ష్మి వన్ను
కృష్ణరు దవాంశవాయల్లి మరశి గది దివాళా
శక్తిరిందు కోమేగన్ని గ్రువవ శక్తిరిగళల్లి కొ సిస్తు
కార్యులు కార్యకు కారణ

(9)

నిగది లిక్క భరసి అప్పగి కొండిదేవప్ప
గ్రదంబు భక్త ఓడు బట్టి గం భట్టి భక్త
బ్రహ్మ శిండుడశి అరమనేగి భక్త బీదాదశి పాప
శ్ర ఏకాదశి భట్టి భక్తిద మేశి శేగదుకొండ్రవదు. ద్వా
బీదాదశి భక్త పాప భట్టి శ్రీరక్ష మీ వక్ష ఓ
వరదర మేశి లంబ్రా గని కేయుని శేగరుకొండ్ర
వదు: గ్రదు యుగ బగి అందశి శక్తి కొండి
డిరిచుక్కయిలు బీదాశి సరియుని బ్రహ్మరశ్రీశరు
అరమనే తాశియుల్లి గ్రజప గ్రబవదరింద గ్రశరు
మాతువ జమ్మర భక్తి మియని అరమనేగి బరశక్త
శండాయవద్దు గ్రవర ఓసరిశి గ్రవర కొంబు
మక్కి గి నేశి లంబ్రా యిని మాపు బిట్టి లంబ్రా
కొండిసి గ్రబవదరింద గ్రవరు దమ్మ తాశరు
ఎంబుదాని ద్రోశేశద మాతువవరిగి ప్రాంబేశ
ఆగువ బగ్గు. గ్రవంద్వర జమ్మద భూమియంద
గం మూరు భట్టి భూమిది అరవుదగి బరువ
భక్త పాల భట్టి శ్ర లభ్రిదు భట్టి భక్త దక్కు
నాగ్నవే గట్టి బందుకాల వరదమేశిగి అవర
ద్వర జమ్మద భూమిగే బచ్చి లంబ్రా గన్నిశి
ఆబర బీదాకాశ్రచు ప్రదమ్మ అరమనేశ్రీరి

రుయిలు

రుమాం శేరుశే సేంగాంయు శేసే మాగాసాగ్రు వదు. గ్రహంయు
అశేరయవాగి స్నేమిశాశ్ర కురంద్రశంగాని లంమనే తాశ్రశే
రంభాగి ఓరుగ్రు ప్రయశ్నే మాడి వరుషాంరు వరు
సంపాయిసి శేసాంరంద్రవరంద గ్రహము లుప్తివే సరియాద
దీర్ఘ్రే తిథ్రు ఓనరుయుంబద శేర్గియు వ్యాదశేసాంశర గ్రహం
రు ఓమ్మద గంం మూరు ఘట్టి భూమిగి బంబ్రంశే శిరదు శెంగ్రు
వ్యాదరన్నియు మాగ్రుగ్రాలశే వంండద ఘోరశే మాపు బిట్టు గంం
మూరు ఘట్టి గా మాగ్రు ఓ వయాగు వరంద కోరగి బింబ్రు
గుర్తిశే తిశేగదు శేగ్రు వంశేయు గ్రహంద అశేరయవాగి
నౌ మిశాయు కురంద్రశాశేంద్రవరంద గ్రహము లుప్తిగ
రేఖాలు బంబుదు శేర్గియుర బన్నే గ్రహర ఓమ్మరు మూరు
ఘట్టి భూమిగి మాగ్రు బందూశాలు వరగి ~~శేసాంరు~~
శేసాంరు శ్రవరర్షు భ్రీగా గ్రూఢవ్యాప్తవ్యల మాపు బిట్టు రుగ్రూన్న
భర్యాలద మేలే శేగదుశేగ్రు శేశే. గ్రహశేంశేలు అశేరయు
వాగి నవమద (ఐ)గా ఆ శ్రేణాని శేమ్మే (ఐ)గా ప్రేంరుశ్రే వరాగి
నవమ్మే ధ్రువాంశేనశ్రేగా శ్రేర్గ్రమశా ఆనిగా నవమద ఆయు బాహో
గ్న బ్లిర్గ్రవ్వి ధాశ్రేబువంద్ర పరము ఉప్తి ఓనయేంబుద్ధ
శేర్గియువ బిట్టు గ్రహంద Aలు బింద వంద గంం నవాశు
ఘట్టి భూమిగ వందు బందు రాంబియు మోరే శేగదరు
శేసాంగ్రు వంశేనిశ్ర శేస్రీదు సార్వనద నిశ్రు అవశిష్ట
శ్రీవర్షు X ఆశ్రేల గా స్రేమశా Aలు బింద ఇదం.

ಅಪ್ಪಯ್ಯಾ ಹೊಂಡಿನ್ನಿಶ್ಯ. ಈ. ಪಾದನ ನಿರೂಪವನ್ನು
ಅವರು ತಂದು ತೊಳೆದಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಪಾತ್ರಾದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ
ಮೋಡಿದರೆಷ್ಟೋದ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ಹೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ
ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ ಶಾಲೋಕು ನಾಥಶ್ವಾದ ಭಗವಂತನ
ಕೈ: ಬರಿ ಈ ಪಾದನವನ್ನು ಮನಶ್ಚ ಅವಂಚ್ಚಿಗೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರದು ಗುರುವಮೀಲಿ ಡೀಕಾಂಶ
ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಗುಲ್ಲದೆ ವರಡಿ ಕೊಡುವದು. ಗುರು
ವಿನವರು ಆಯುಧ್ಯ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೊಂಡ ಬೀಜಿ ವಲಂ
ಶಾದ ಅರಮನೆ ಅಂತಿಗೆ ಪಂಯ್ಯಾಡಿ ಗುರುವಂಥ್ಯ
ಸುದರಿ ಬರದ ಲುಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರು
ವಂಥ್ಯ ಪಿಮ್ಮದ ರಡಿಶಾಗವೀ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಂಡಿ ಹಿಡಿ
ಯುವ್ಯೆಕ್ಯಾಲು ಲು ಜೀವಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಶಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಂದಾಯ
ಕೆಶ್ಯ ಬರುವಂಥ್ಯ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಪಿಮ್ಮದರಡಿಶಾಗವೀ
ಪಿಮ್ಮವಲ್ಲದೆ ಗುರುವಶ್ಯೆಶಾಗವೀ ಅರಮನೆ ಭೂಮಿ
ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಗಂಂ ಚಿನುಸಾಕ್ಷಿ ಬಂಗ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ
ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ತಂದಾಯ ವಾಸ್ತುಗ ೧೯೯ ಎರಡರು ವರೆ ವರ್ಷ
ದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರುವಂಥ್ಯ ತಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಲೀಕಾಂಶ ಹೆಚ್ಚು
ಕಡಿಮೆ ಗುಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಲಿಯುತ್ತಿ ವದುಗಾಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳು
ವದು. ಗುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಲುಬ್ರಿಕೆ ಹಾಮಣಾ
ಸ್ಥಿಮಿ ದ್ರೋಡಿಗಳ್ಳಾದಂಥ್ಯವರಿಗೆ ಗುವರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟ್ ದ್ರೋಹಿ

ಕೃತ್ಯಲು ಲು!

ನಮ್ಮೂರು ಹುಳಾದು ಯುಂಬುದು ಕಾಮುವೇಲು ಬ್ರಿಶ್ಚ ಅವನ
ಮಾಡುವ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ೧೦೦ ದೂರು ಭೂಮಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ನಾಗ್ಸದ
ಒಮುರು ವರ್ಷ ಶೇಗದುಸೊಂಡ್ರು ವಂಶೆ ದಿವಾನೆ ಕಛೇರಿ
ದಾರರಾದ ಕಾಕೀಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಪ್ಕಾರು. ಆ ನಿಕೂಪ
ದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ ದಿವಾನೆ ಕಛೇರಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ ನಿವಹಣೆ
ಲುತ್ತಾರ ಬರಸಿ ಕಳ್ಸಿ ತಿಂಗಳ ಧಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಲುತ್ತಾರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ನಿನ್ನ ಶೈಲಾತಿ ನಾಡ ಭೂಮಿದ ಬಾಗದ ಧಪ್ಪಶೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಸಿ ಹೊಂ
ರು ಆ ಲುತ್ತಾರ ವಸ್ಮೂ ಪಕ್ಕೆ ದಸ್ತಾಕ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೆ ಹೊಂತು ಆ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಶೇಗದುಸೊಂಡ್ರು ವರು. ಲುಮ್ಮಾಗೆ ಅಮುಲ್ ಭವಿಸಿ ಹೊಂ
ರೆ ಇರುವಂಥಾ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಶೆಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಜನ ಗ್ಯಾರ್ಟಿಂದ
ಬಿಂದು ಜನದ ಮೇರೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಭಾವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ತಿಂಗ್ಳ
ಬಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಡಿನ್ಸಾದು ದಿವಸ ಅರಮನೆ ಬಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ
ರುದಿನ್ಸಾದು ದಿವಸ ಕೆಮ್ಮ ಶೆಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊಗ್ಲೋಗ ಬೇಕು.
ಗ್ನವರು ದೂರಿದ ಭಾಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಗ್ನವನ ಅನ್ನ ವಸ್ತ್ರ ಕಮೀಲು ಸೂ
ಬ್ಸರ ಸರಕಾರ್ X ಕೈಮ್ಮಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಮಾಡಿ
ರ ಮೇರೆ ಶಕ್ತಿದ ತಂದವಂಚು ಗ್ನಾಂ ಲುಂಬ್ಳಿ ಅರಮನೆ
ಯಿಂದ ದಯವಿಡುಕ್ತಿದೆ ಅರಮನೆಯಿಂದ ರಶೀದಿನ
ಕೊಂಡ್ಸೊ ಗ್ನಾರುವಂಥಾ ಯಾಲದ ಮುಟ್ಟಿಗ್ಳಿಂದ ಆಯಾ
ರಶೀದಿನ ಯಾಲದ ಪೈಕಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಹೊಗ್ಲಿ ಕಾಕಪ್ಪೆ. ಆಯ್ದು
ಬಿಂದು ಪಾಯವಂಥಾ ಗ್ಲಲ್ಲದೆ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಪಾಪ

X ಮೇಲು ಸೂಳ್ಳರ X ಕೈಳು ಕಾಯಿ regulated Vide Supra

ಮಗ್ಗವನ್ನ ಕಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಕ್ಕಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಿ
ಉತ್ತಮ ಶರದ ಯಾಲ ಪಾವ ಮಗ್ಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಯ
೪ ಪಾಯಿ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ, ಮಧ್ಯಮ ಶರದ ಯಾಲ ಪಾವ
ಮಗ್ಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಯ ೪ ಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವರಿಗೆ
ಕನಿಷ್ಟಮ ಶರದ ಯಾಲ ಪಾವ ಮಗ್ಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ
ಕ್ರಯ ೪ ಪಾಯಿ ಹದಿನೈದು, ಯಾಲದ ಕಾಗು ಪಾವ
ಮಗ್ಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ರಯ ೪ ಪಾಯಿ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಕ್ಕ
ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೆಡದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ಯಾಲ
ಕ್ಕೆಗಾರರು ಅರಸೀಕೆರೆ ವಂಚಿಸಿ ಯಲ್ಲಾರಾಯ
ಕ್ಕೆಗಾರಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗಲು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕೊಂಡರೆ ಲುಂಟಾರೆ
ಅವನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗ್ಯಾಳವ ಯಾಲದ ಮಲಿಯನ್ನು ಅವ
ನಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು
ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ರಾಜ ಸೀತಿ ಧರ್ಮ ಸಾಸ್ತ್ರದವಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
ರಡಿಕರು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಬೈರು ಬ್ಯಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನೆ
ಅವರು ತೀರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮನಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸಕೊಳ್ಳಿ
ರಬೇಕು. ಬ್ಯಾದ ಮೃದು ಭಾಗ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠನಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು
ನಡಿಸಿ ಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಮಹರೇವ
ಬಿಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಶಿಷ್ಯರು ಮುಂದನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದ
ಕೊಂಡರು ನಮಗೆ ಶ್ರೇಯಸ್ಸು ಜಯ ರಕ್ಷಾ ಗ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ
ಯೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಗುರು ಪಟ್ಟ ಬ್ಯಾದರೆ ಗಳಿಂದ

ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂಧಿಸಲು ಕಳಿಸಿದನು
ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವನೆ ಎಂದು. ಕಳಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟವಿ ವುಂಶಾದ ಅಯುದ್ಧ
ಡಿ ತಿಯುವಂತ ಜಮ್ಮ ನಾರ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಎವರ ಜಮ್ಮದ
ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಬಂಬ್ಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡು
ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಎಂದು ಕೂಡಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಅಶೀವಾದ
ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಲ ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಕೈಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಯ್ಯು ನಾಸ್ಯಾ
ಗಿ ವಂದೂಕಾಲು ವರಧರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಡವಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ.
ಅವರನ್ನು ಅರಮನೆ ಬಾಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗ್ಗ ವನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ
ಬೂಲಾಲನಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಮಿಕಾಪ್ಪಿ ದುರಂದರನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂ
ತುವರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲವರ ಜಮ್ಮದ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಎಂಂ ಸೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ
ಭೂಮಿಯಂದ ನಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಿ ಎಂದೂಕಾಲು ವರಧರ ಮೇಲೆ
ಕೊಡುವರನ್ನು ನಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಿ ಅಶೀವರಧರ ಮೇಲೆ
ಮಾಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬಂಬ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ನಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಿ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲ
ವರಧರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಡವಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಎವರಿಂದ
ಲೂ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪಡೆದವರಿಗೆ ಎವರಿಂದ ಜಮ್ಮದ ಎಂಂ
ಸೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ನಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಿ ಎಂದೂಕಾಲು ವರಧ
ಪಡುವರನ್ನು ನಾಸ್ಯಾ ಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸ್ಯ ತಲೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ
ಮಾಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಸ್ಯ
ತಲೆಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಡವಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆಯೂ ಎವರಿಂದ
ಲೂ ಅಧಿಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಿಂಗ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಿಂಗ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ

ಕೆ ಯು ಗಿ. ಕ ಗ ಯು ಗಿ.

ಮಾತಿನ ಲಿಯುವಂಥ ಪರಿಣಿ ಇವರ ಹೆಸರು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ

ನಾಗ್ಪುರಾಂಗಣಕ್ಕೆ ಇಂದು ಬಾಲು ತರುಣ ಕಾಲಿಟ್ಟ ತಕ್ಷಣ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸ್ಪ
ಗ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮೂಕಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಬಂಬಲಿಗೆ ಸಾಸ್ಪ
ಕ್ಕೆ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಿಡಿದು ಕಾಲಿಲ್ಲ ಬಾ ಇದೆ.
ಹಿರಿಯರು ಪಳ್ಳಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಲುಪಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿಕರಗ
ಳಿದ್ದಾನಿ ನಮಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ಅಯ್ಯಪ್ಪ ಮಿತ್ರ ಮಿತ್ರ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ
ರೂ ಪ್ರಚಿಸ್ಥಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯಗವಿಯಿಂದು ಸಾಭಸುವಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿ
ಕಾರ್ಯ ದುರಂದರ್ಶರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಮೂರ್ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು
ಡಾಗಿ, ಆಕ್ಸಿಜಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವು ಮಾತಿನ
ಲುಪಿಸಾರ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನ ನಿಂದನೆ ಮಾತಿ ಅಪಹಾರ
ಯೋಗಿಸುವಂಥ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಕರಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾತಿಯಿವು.
ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀರುದ್ರನೇ ಭಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವಿಯೆಂದು
ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದರ ಮೇಲೆ
ತಿ ಬಿನದ ದರ್ಶನ ಇದ್ದಂತೆ ಶಿವ ಮಂಗಳೇವ
ಶಂಭುವೇ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಎಂದು ಶಿಷ್ಯವ್ಯ
ಮಾತಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆಯನ್ನಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇ ಅಪ್ಪೆಗೆ. Affectionate
ಮತಿಕೇರಿ ಪ್ರಣಮನೆ ವಿವಾಹೋತ್ಸವದಲ್ಲಿ
ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯಾಕು ಮಾತಿಸಿಸುವ ಕಡಿಯುತ್ತೆ ಮಾತ ಇಶರಣಿಂದ

ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥ ಕಂದಾಯ ಲುಂಬಿಗಾನಿಂದ
ಸುಂಕ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುವ್ಕೆ ವಿವರ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ
ಮಾಸ ಆಷಾಢ ಮಾಸ ಶ್ರಾವಣ ಮಾಸ ಭಾದ್ರಪದ ಮಾಸ ಈ
ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾಸ ಶೈಶಿರಿಗೆ ಆರಂಭ ಸಾತಿಕೆಲಸ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ
ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಶಿದಸಂಬರ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ನವಂಬರ್ ಎರಡು
ತಿಂಗಳು ಪ್ಲೇರಿನ ಹಾವಲುಕ್ಕೆ ಲಿಯಿಂಗುತ್ತೆ. ಆಬಳಿಕ
ಮಾಗಶಿರ ಮತ್ತು ಪುಷ್ಯ ತಿಂಗಳು ಶಶಿಶಿರ ಎಂಬ ತಿಂಗ
ಳು ಬಿಳಿ ಶೀತ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಎರಡು ತಿಂಗಳ ವಳಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಲುಂಬಿಗಾನಿಂದ ಮುಂದಾ
ದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಶಿಶಿರಿಗೆ ಪರಾಶರ ಹುಡಿದರೆ ಅವಂದ್ವರ ಪ್ಲೇರು
ಮತ್ತೆ ಕಾರಾದೀಪ. ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂಥ ಲುಬಿಂಗಾ
ದ್ದಗ್ಗೆ ಕಂಶಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರವತ್ತಿಲ್ಲಯಿಂಬುದಿಂದ
ಮತ್ತೆ ಪಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಚೈತ್ರ ವೈಶಾಖ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳ್ಗಳಿ
ಬರಶಕ್ಕು ದ್ದಗ್ಗೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ
ಅಂದ್ರೆ ನೀವು ತೆಂಗಿನಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿದೀರಾ. ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಟೋಕು ಸಾರ
ಥಿಶಿರ ಮಾಗಶುಂಶಿನ ಶ್ರುತ್ತೆ ವಳ್ಗೆ ತೆಂಗಿವಸ್ಸು ಪಾಪಪಶ್ಚೆ
ಗಾರ ಲ್ಲಿನ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥಾ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥೆ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್ಷ ಹೋಗಿ
ಬರಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಶಿಗೆ ಎಂಬುದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅರಮನೆ
ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ನಾಂಶಿಂಥ
ಕೊಳ್ಳದಿಂದ ನಾವ್ಕೇಳಕಬೇಕು ಎಂಬವಾಗಿ ಜಮಾ ಬಂದಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆಲಸ್ಗಳ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಗಬಂಶಿನ

ಲಿಕ್ಕವನ್ನ ಬರಸಿ ಅದೆ ಲಿಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನ
ತಿಮ್ಮಣ್ಣಾಳಿ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಭಾಗದ ಲಿಕ್ಕನ್ನೆ ಬರಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾಡಿಗೆ
ಪೂರ್ತಾಗಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಲುಂಬ್ರಿ ಗುಮಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಪಡಿದು ವಿವಾಹ
ಕತೆಲಿಂಯಿಂದ ಬಹುವ ನಿರಕು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮೀರಿ ಕಂದು
ಪ್ರತಿ ಹಾರ ಕತೆಲಿಯಲ್ಲು ಮೊಕರ್ರಾಲು ತಿರ ಕಂದಾಯ
ಲುಂಬ್ರಿ ಗುಮಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲು ಕೆಗಡಿ ಗಂಂ ನೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ
ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ನಾಗ್ಸಗಳ್ಗಿ ಬರಡುವಶೆ ವರಘದ
ಮೇರೆ ಹೊರುವಂಧ್ರ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಗಂಂ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಂಬ್ರಿ
ನಾಗಸ್ಸಗಳ್ಗೆ ಇಂದೂ ಕಾಲು ವರಘದ ಮೇರೆ ಕೊರುವಂಧ್ರ ಮಾಬ್ಲ
ದ ಬೆಮ್ಮದ ರಡಿನಿರಿಂದ ಗಂಂ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಂಬ್ರಿ ಗುಮಸ್ತಿಕೆ
ನಾಗ್ಸಗಳ್ಗೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ವರಘ ಗಂಂ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಗ್ಸಗಳ್ಗೆ ವರ
ಘ ಕೊರುವಂತೆ ಕಿಸ್ತಿ ಚುಕ್ತಾ ನಿಮಾಲು ರಯಿತಾನಿ ನಿಜುವ
ರಡಿನಿರಿಂದ ಸಘ ನಿಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಈ ಕುಂವಸ್ಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಕಕ್ಕೆ
ಲುಂಬ್ರಿ ಗುಮಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಕ್ರಮ ಗ್ರಮ್ಮ ಗಾದರ್ಲಿ
ಕಂಬು ಗ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲುವಾರಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಗ್ರಮ್ಮರ ಮೇರೆ
ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಕಾಕಿಲಿ ಮಾತಿಕೊಂಡು ಗ್ರಮ್ಮ
ಆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾಗ ಮಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ವಮೂಲು ಮಾಡಕಕ್ಕೆ
ಕಾಲು ಕಂದಾಯ ಲುಂಬ್ರಿ ಗುಮಸ್ತಿಕೆ ಸಘ ವಮೂಲು
ಮಾಡುವವರಿ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಭಾಗನಿಗೆ ಸಘ
ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಶೇಗರುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನಾಗ್ಸಗಳ್ಗೆ ನಿರಕು ಶ್ರೀಮರೆ

శ్రీశైలం నుండి ఈ గ్రామానికి ఎన్ని మైళ్ళు ఉన్నది.

శిష్యుడు: దేవా! ఈ విషయం నేను ఇంతకు ముందు ఎవరినీ అడగలేదు. ఈ విషయం నాకు ఎవరూ చెప్పలేదు. ఈ విషయం నాకు ఎవరూ చెప్పలేదు. ఈ విషయం నాకు ఎవరూ చెప్ప

ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಸೇರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಾಗ ಸಾಲ್ಯ ಶಿಂಗ್ರಿಗಳು

ಪಲ್ಲಿ : ನಾಲು ಲಬ್ಬರ ಸಾಲ್ಯ ಭರದು ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಷ್ಟಾರು.
ರಡ್ಡಿಶರಿಂದ ಶೀಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪಮಾ ಭಂದಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ
ವಾದರೆ ಭರಶಿಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಗಾದಲ್ಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಂಮ್ಮು ಬಂದಕ್ಕೆ
ಹಾಲುವಾಳಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭರಶಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಬುಂಬ್ರಿಗಾ
ಗುವಿಕೆ ರೂಗಾವಸ್ಥೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹುಕ್ಕುಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ
ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿವರವೆಂತೆಂದರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ರೈತನಿಂದ
ಭರಶಿಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಗಾದಲ್ಲು ಮುಗಳು ೭೦ ಮೊದಲು ಕಂತಿ
ನಲ್ಲು ಹಾಲುವಾಳಿ ರೂಗಾವಸ್ಥೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು
ಶೀಸ್ಟ್ರೀದಬ್ಬಾಗನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ಭರದಿ ಸಾಲ್ಯ ಕಂತಿನ ರೂಗಾ
ಬಳಿಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮೂರ್ತದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ತೆಗೆದು
ಕೊಂಡರು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪೈರು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಕಾರನ ಹೆಸರಿನಿಂದ
ಶಿರಸ್ತಿನಿಗೆ ರಶೀದಿ ಭರದು ಮುಗಳು ೭೦ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊ
ದಲು ಕಂತಿನ ರೂಗಾ ಬಂದದ್ದು ಗುಂಡ್ರಿಂದ್ರ ಸಾಲ್ಯ
ಗ್ಲಿಷ್ಟ್ರ ಇಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಭರದು ಅದರ ಕುಡಿಯ
ಲ್ಲಿ ಶೀಸ್ಟ್ರೀನ ಬ್ಬಾಗನ ಹೆಸರು ಬರದು ಪೈರು ಪಶ್ಚಿ
ಮಾಕಾರನ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಡುವರು ಆಕ ಪೈರು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಾಕಾರನ
ಕೈಲಿರುವ ಮೂಲಗರದಿಂದ ಶೀಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ಮಾಡಿದರ
ಮೂಲ ಆ ರಶೀದಿನಿಗೆ ಹೋಲ್ಸಿ ಅದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೋಸ
ಹಾಲುವಾಳಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಂತಿನ ರೂಗಾ

వసూలు మాడికొంటు వ్రాత భగవత లీక్ష్మ బరసి
మొదలు కంశెన యుగాక్ష్మ బరదు కొంపష్టు ఇరువ రగ్గాశి
యుగ శెరిసి ఆదర శీర్షగే పొల్లుగ ఖ 20 యురద
నీ కంశిన యుగ ఖందద్వు ఇంద్రింద్రా నాల్కు ఇష్టు
గ్రహీస్థ ఎంబదాగి బరదు పొయుపీశ్వగారన శ్రీ సురుళు
యుగి మాడుగర మూడి ఆరరిశిశిగే కొంపష్టు గ్రహీ
మోరీ కంచు కంశిగు పాలు పాలి ప్రపార నాల్కు
శింగ్ర వర్షగే బరశిశ్వ యుగ యుగ వచ్చు కీసకల్సి
వాగి వసూలు మాడికొంటు ఆంయుయ కంచు కంశి
నవి ఖంద యుగాక్ష్మ ఆదాగ్రీ ఖందోర పొరదదవి
నాల్కు వివరవాని కొర్రకుల్లగాక్ష్మ రగ్గాశి బరకొంటువ
[illegible]దు. ఈ మోరీ నాల్కు కంశిన లీక్ష్మగే
బరశిశ్వ యుగ్రీసకల్సి వాగి వసూలు మాడికొంటు
పొయుపీశ్వగారను రదిశిశిగే కొంపష్టు రగ్గాశింతున్న
శిశిసి పొయుపీశ్వగారను నోడి కలసవిల్ల. ఈ
మోరీ పొయుపీశ్వగారను ఆరమనగే బరువంద్ర
ఆదాయవన్న కంచు కంశిగే వసూలు మాడి
కంచు కంశిగు దివాన్ కచేరిగే కొంపష్టు మూడి
ఆయుయ క్ష్మీగు రగ్గాశి శేగదు కొంపష్టు
వదు. ఈ మోరీ దివాన్ కచేరియింద కొంపష్టు
సు కల్సవాగి

(20)

ರಜೀಕಿಯನ್ನು ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪರ
ಭ್ರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಬರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ತಂದು ನನಗೆ
ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವದು. ಗಾದಲ್ಲದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಬರದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿಂದ
ರಜೀಕಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರೋಪ್ತಿ
ಮಾಡಿದಲು ನಾರ ಶ್ಯಾನಭೋಗನು ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ
ಬಂದು ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಕೇಳಿ ಬರಲುಶಾನಕ್ಕೆ. ಆವಾಗ್ಗೆ
ಶ್ಯಾನ=ಭೋಗನು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚು
ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮಲಂಗಿಶವಾಗಿ ರಜೀಕಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಭ್ರಿ
ಯಾಗಿ ಆಯಾಯಾಂಗ ತಮದ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಬಗೆ
ರಜೀಕಿಯನ್ನು ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಡು
ವದಾಗಿ (ಶ್ರೀ ವ)

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯದಶಮೀ ಆಶೀರ್ವಾದ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳು

ನಿನ್ನ ಹಾಲೋಕ್ಕರು ನಾಂ ರಮಿಸಿಂಡ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ನಿನ್ನ
ಪ್ರಯಿಲ್ಲದಿಂದ ರಮಿಸಿಂದ ಭಕ್ತಿ ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾ
ದಷ್ಟು ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ಶ್ಯಾನಭೋಗ ನಮಗೆ ಲುಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಗಂಗಕ್ಕ
ಲಾವಣಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಗಾಣಿಗ ಲಿಲುವಿಗಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗಳಿಕೊಂಡು
ಲೆಕ್ಕಮದ ಗಬ್ಬರ ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಲಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಮಿಗಮವಾದ
ಗಬ್ಬರ ರಮಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಬರಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ

ವೆಂಕ್ಟ ಪಾಟುವಳ್ಳಿ ಗಾರವು ಬ್ಲಾಕ ಭೂಲೆಂಗಿಗೆ ದೇವ್ಲಂ ತೆಗಸಿ
ಮಾವ್ಲ ಬಿಳ್ಳಿ ಜಿಮ್ಮೆದ ಬಂದು ರಡಿತೆದ ಕೆರದು ನಿವನೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಇಬ್ಬ ಜಿಮ್ಮೆದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಂದಗು ಬಳ್ಳಿ
ಬೂಮಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಬೀಜದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಲಂಬಗಿಸಾಗಿತೆ ಮಾಸ್ತಿಗ
ಗಳ್ಳೆ ಬಂದು ಕಾಲ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಗಟ್ಟು ಬರ
ಬೀಳಿಸು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ನೂರು ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಭೂಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಳಿ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಲಿಂಗದ
ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಲ್ಲ ಜಿಮ್ಮೆದ ಭೂಮಿ ಇಳ್ಳಿಸ್ಥೆ ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡ್ಡೆ
ಬಿಳ್ಳಿ ಭೂಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಬು ಲಂಬಗಾಗಿ ಹಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಅರವ ಮಣ್ಣಿಲ್ಲ
ಇಬ್ಬಿಸ್ಥೆ ಭೂಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರ ಪ್ರಕಾ
ಶಿಗದು ಹೂಂದು ನಿಂದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆಯಿಂದು ಕೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ
ಬೆಳುವಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭೂಕ್ಕೆದ ಲಂಬಗೆ ಲುಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ
ಬಾಕಲು ಮಾತಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿದ್ದರು. ಇದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಲಂಬಗೆ
ಲಿಂಬ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ್ರೆ ಮಾಸ್ತಿದ ಜಿಮ್ಮೆದ ರಡಿತಂ
ದ ಗಂಂದ ನೂರಂ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಬೀಜದ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭೂಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಳೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಗೆ ಲಿಂಗದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅರಮನೆ
ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಡ್ಡೆ ತಿಯಾಲು ರಡಿತಂದ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ
ಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಬು ಹೊಂದು ಕುಲಾವಿವರಗಾಗಿ ರಳ್ಳಿ
ಕೊಳ್ಳು ಕೆಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಭೂಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಲಂಬಗೆ ಲಪ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ
ಬೆಲಂಬಿಸುವರು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಸ್ತಿಮಿಲ್ಲದ ರಡಿತಂ
ದ ಶೇಕಡ ನೂರು ಮಾಡುವ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಗಂಂದಗಾರಕ್ಕೆ

ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಲು
ಶಕ್ತರಾಗದೆ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥವರು ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂಜೆಗಾಗಿ
ಶಿಲಾಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ಪೂಜಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿ
ಗುರುಗಳ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಶಿರಸಾವಹಿಸಿ ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ
ಪೂಜಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ತಮ
ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಅಂಥವರಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನುಳ್ಳವರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಪೂಜಿಸಿದ
ಮೂರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ
ಬಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಯ ಬಾಗಿಲು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಿ ಅಂಗ
ಡಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಿಂಡಿ ಸೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ
ಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಷ್ಟು
ದಲ್ಲಿದ ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡದೆ ಕಾಸೀಕಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೋಗಿ
ಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಸೀಕಿ ಮಾಡುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ಕರ್ತೃರವರಿಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗುವುದು. ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದ
ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವವರು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ
ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ತಿಂದು ತೇಗಿ ಹೊರಟು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರತು
ಶ್ರಮ ಕಾಸುಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಯಿಂಬದ್ದಂದಲು ಅಂಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಹೋಗಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತಿ ಜಾಗರೂಕರಾಗಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ
ಮಾಡಿಬೆ ಎಂಬುದಂದ ಸಹ ಅಲ್ಲಸಿ ಹೋಗಿಸಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿರು
ಈ ಕಾರ ಅಲಸಿ ಭಕ್ತಿದ ಅಂಗಡಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ
ಗ್ರಾಹಕರಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ ಶ್ರೀವಿಭೂತಿ ಸಹ ಹೋಗಿ
ಮಾಡಿಸಿ

ಆ ರಾಮದತ್ತನು ಬೈರೇಶ್ವಾನಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಳು ವಿಚಾರ
ವಾಗಿ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಗುಲವಂಚ್ಚರಡಿಶದ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಹುಲ್ಲಿಗೆಲಕೊಂಡು ಆ ರಾಮದ ಗರ್ಭಗ ರಡಿಶರ ಕರಸಿ
ಹುಗ ಸಿ ಕಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾರಿಸಿ ಆ ರಡಿಶದ
ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಬಾಗ ಸೋಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಆ ರಾಮದ
ರಡಿಶರು ಮಾಡುವ ಬ್ರಾಮಿನ ಅವಂದ್ಯಾಂದರ ಬಹುಸ
ಕೊಂದಾಯ್ತು ಲುಂಬ್ಳಿ ಗೊಸ್ಕರ ಸಡ ಸದರಿ ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ
ಬರಸಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ ರಡಿಶರ ಕೊಂಕರದು ಹೋಗಿ
ತಿರುಗಾಯ್ತು ರಡಿಶರಿಂದ ಬರುವ ಕೊಂದಾಯದ
ಭತ್ತ ಲುಂಬ್ಳಿ ಗುಸ್ಕರ ಭತ್ತ ದೂಗಿ ಭತ್ತ ಸಡಿ
ಶರಿಸಿ ಅಕ್ಕಡು ರಶೀದಿ ಬರಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಡಿಕೆಯ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ತೊಂಬಿಸಿ ಆ ಕೆಡಿಕೆ
ತುಂಬುತ್ತಲಿ ಭತ್ತ ತುಂಬಿದ ಕಡಿಕೆ ಬಾಯಿಗೆ ಹುಲ್ಲು
ಹಾಕಿ ಸಕ್ಕನಿ ಮಣ್ಣು ಹಾಕಿ ಕಲಸಿ ಮೆತ್ತಿಸಿ ಅದರ
ಮೇಲೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಆ ರಾಮನ ರಡಿಶರ
ಕರದು ಅರಮನೆ ಬಿಡವ- ನಿನ್ನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಕೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆದೆ ಗದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿ ಬೇಗಾಗುವದು
ಎಂದ್ಹೇಳಿ ಬಂದು ನೀನೇ ಒಂದು ಸಂಶಿ ಕೆಡಿಕೆ
ತುಂಬಿ ತಿರಿಸಿ ಸೋಡಿ ಮೇನಾದಾಗ ಗುವಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾ
ಕೊಂಡರದು ಕನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಗುದ್ದರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ

ದುರಸ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಆ
ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೆಲವು ವಕ್ಕಲಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ಅಂತ ಮನೆ ಭತ್ತ
ವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದುರಸ್ತಾಗಿರು
ವ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ ಮಡಿಗೆ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಲ್ಲೇ
ಖಾಗದವರಿ ಕಡಿಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಿಂದ ಬರಬೇಕು ಅಂತ ಮನೆಗೆ
ಬರಬೇಕು ಭತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಹೇಳಿ
ಶೇರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ರಸೀತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಲಿಸ್ತಿನ್ನೆ ದಾಕಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಭತ್ತವನ್ನೆ
ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ ತೆಲಂಬಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನೆ ಸದರಿ ಬರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಂದೋ
ಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಆ ಮನೆ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನಾನಿ ತಾಕೀತು
ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗಮ್ಮಡನ ಕಡೆದು ನಿನ್ನ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ
ಇಂದಿಂಥ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಇಷ್ಟು ಭತ್ತ
ವಾವನ್ನು ಅಳದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನೀನು ಎಂತು
ಬಂದರು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಬಂದು ಆ ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ
ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಎಂದು ನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಸುತ್ತ
ಶಿರಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಿನಂತೆ ಆನ್ನಾನಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ
ಹಾಗೆ ಗಮ್ಮಡನಿಗೆ ಪಾಯಪಶ್ಚಿಕಾರು ತಾಕೀತು ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು
ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು ಆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರಿಂದ
ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಚಂದಾಯದ ಭತ್ತ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ
ರಿಯದು ಬರುವ ಬುಲ್ಲಿಸುನಿಕೆ ಭತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸದರಿ ರೈತನ್ನು
ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನಂದಿಂಥ ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗಳ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ

ಇ

(26) ಭೂತಪ್ರೇತ ಪಿಶಾಚಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಪಿಲೆ ಕೊಂಬ್ಯ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣ
ಪ್ರಾಣಗಳ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಸು ಅಭ್ರಕ್ಕ ವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ
ಬೆಂಬಿಸಿ ಸುದರ್ಶನಮಸ್ತ್ರ ಬರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಂದು
ಮಾಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಶ್ಚ
ಕಾಲಿಗಾಕು ಮಂತ್ರ ಮಸ್ತ್ರ ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಸುದರ್ಶನ
ಬಿರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭೂತ ವನ್ನು ಆಗಲೆ ಮಾಡಿ
ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಬೆಂಬಿಸಿ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಮೇಲಿ ಬರದ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗವ್ಯರ ಕಡಿಕೆನಿಲೆ ಕಾಕೋಲಿ ಪಲಾಶಿ ಬಿಲ್ವ
ನಾರ ಕಡಿಕೆಂಗೆ ಬರುವದು. ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಪಾಲು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕ್ಕೆ
ಬಂದು ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಿಗುಂಡಿದ್ದ ಕೋಳಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಶತ್ರು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ಹುಕ್ಕು ದಿವಸ ಗುರ್ತು
ವದು. ಕಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ಗಾಳುವ ಪೊರಬು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಕಾಸ
ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸುಲ ನಾಡ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಂತ್ರ
ಮಾಮ ಮಸ್ತ್ರ ಕ್ರೋಧಿ ತಿಯಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರ ಮದರ್ಸಿ ಅರಮನೆ
ಭೂತ ಕೆತ್ತಿ ಗಾಳು ಪಂಥ್ರ ರಕ್ಷಿಕರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕ್ರೋಧ್ಯ
ಭೂತದ ಕಡಿಕೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವ ಮುದ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಪೋಲಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಆ ನಾರನ್ನು ಕಂಚಿಯ ಅರಮನೆ ಬುಡ್ಡಾ
ಗಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲಿಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಅರಮನೆ ಭೂತ ಕೆತ್ತಿರುವ ಬುಡ
ಗಾದ ಬಲ್ಲಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ನಾರಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಕಟಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಎರಡು
ಭೂತ ಬಂದು ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿ

ಬಿಲ್ಲಿಲಿಟ್ಟು

ಪ್ರಿನ ಮರನಿ ಪಾಠಪಶ್ನೆಗಾರನು ಪಾಠ ಕಳೇರಿಗೆ ಬಪವದು.
ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ ಪಾಠಪಶ್ನೆಗಾರನು ಪಾಠ ಕಳೇರಿಗೆ ಬಪುಕ್ಕಲೇ
ಆಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಪಾಟ ಪಶ್ನೆಗಾರನ ಕ್ಕೆಕಾನು ಪಾಠ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದನ್ನಿ
ವಕ್ಕಲ ಮನೆಯನ್ನಿ ಲಂಚಗಾಗಕ್ಕಿ ಸುಲಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯವ ಭ್ರಶ್ಟನೆ
ಬೆಚಿಸುವ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಗಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ತೋರಿಸೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿಯಂಬ ವರದಿಯನ್ನ
ಹೇಳಿಕ್ಕಿ ಆರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸುನಿ ಪಾಠ ಕಂಡು ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ
ಹತ್ತೆ ದಿವಸ ಇದ್ದು ಪಾಠ ಕಳೇರಿಗೆ ಬಪುವ್ವದು. ಕಳೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ
ಪಾಠವಶ್ನೆಗಾರನು ಪಾಠ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗಿ ತಿರುಗಿ ವಕ್ಕಲ ಬಗಿ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚಗಾಗಕ್ಕಿ ಸುಲಕೆಟ್ಟಿಯವ ಭ್ರಶ್ಟನೆ ಬೆಚಿಸುವ
ಮುದ್ರೆಗಕ್ಕಿನ್ನ ತೋರಿಸಿ ಬಪುವದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮೂರೆ ಪಾಠ
ಪಶ್ನೆಗಾರನು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ದಿವಸ ಆರಮನೆ ಚಾಕ್ರಿಯನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ
ಸುನಿ ಪಾಠನ್ನೆ ಬಂದು ಆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಸದರಿ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹತ್ತೆ ದಿವಸ ಇದ್ದು ಪುನಶ್ಚ
ಪಾಠ ಕಳೇರಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕ್ರಮ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿರುವ
ಆರಮನೆ ಚಾಕ್ರಿಯನ್ನ ಸೂದಿಸುತ್ತ ಬಾರುವದಾಗಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.

ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಶನೆ ಆಪ್ಪಿಸಿ
ನಿನ್ನ ತಾತಯ್ಯನು ಪಾಠದಿಂದ ಆರಮನೆಗೆ ಬರುವಂದ್ರ
ಆ ದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಇಲ್ಲದ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಲಂಚ್ಯ

ಕೆ ಗಾನ್ಸು

గాంధీజీ చంపాయన్ని సర్ ఉక్కరవాగి భక్త శేగరు

కొంగ్కర్ప చాదియు ధ్రూర్గి భక్త శేరదుకొంగ్కర్ప వంశే ఆర్గిధనే
ఆప్పే గౌడయ్ని బరసిరువ మోళే శేగదు కొండంధ భక్త
వస్మే లుగ్గగళ్గిన్ని రచిశరమనేయల్లి కుళు కళ్ళి
ముద్రె హాకి పొలిసరు గాగారను ఆగాగ్గే ధ్రూరి విచార
సికొంగ్కర్ప కాగ్గద్దానప్పే - ఈ భగ భక్తవిందగ్గళ్ళి
ళిల్లి ఆస్తియన్ను మాడిసి మరిళిరి ఆరమనే
లుగ్గగళ్గిన్ని కళ్ళు గిసువదు ఎంబంత మరిళిల్లి ఆర
మనే దివానా ఈ బేరిందిందు బరసి. కళ్ళు దివరల్లి
ఆ మోళే అక్కి మాడిసువ బగ్గే పారుపత్యగార
శ్యామభాగస్వర శేగ్న. కాల్ల గ్రామక్కే ధ్రూరి.
ఆవి రచిశరమనేయల్లి లుగ్గగళ్గిన్ని కళ్ళు
గువ ఆరనాలు భక్తవకేగిదే ఆశీరువ వాలద్రేయిన్ని
శేగసి ఆ భక్తనిందు ఆయుష్యరచిశర ధరవరిసి
అక్కి మాడువ బగ్గే ధ్రూరి ప్రకార ఆగ్రదల్లి ఇందక్కే
ళిసువలు ఎందు బళిక్కగ్రా మాడలు అక్కి కూవి
శుద్ధ బళ్ళి గ్రక్కేవరగు కాలు సగ్గాక్కే బళ్ళి ఎందక్కే
దప్పిద భక్త బళ్ళి ఎరడు వశే మోరే భక్తవన్ను కూళ్ళి
ఆక్కి శంఖుగర మాడిసి ఆదోత్రమదవర
పాదమాంశర మరిళిల్లి ఆరమనే లుగ్గగళ్గిన్ని
ధ్రూరి భక్తర X కాండరిశే ధ్రూరు మాడలు

ಬರದು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದನಿ ಆ ಭಕ್ತನು ಅಂಗಾಯ
ಪ್ರಸಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಶರೀರ ಕೆಡದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು. ನಾದರ
ಮೇಲು ಅರಮನೆ ಶೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಾಲ್ಕು ಭಕ್ತರು ಮನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ವಸ್ತುಲು
ಮಾತಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ವಾಪಸು ದಿವಾನ ಕಳಿಸಿಬಿಟ್ಟನು ಬರುವ
ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದನಿ ಅದೇ ನೋಡಿ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಆ ಬಳಿ
ಹಣ ವಸ್ತು ದಿವಾನ ಕಳಿಸಿಗೆ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾತಿ ತಪ್ಪಿ
ದಿ ಕೆಡದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು. ಸದರಿ ಬರಸಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮೇಲೆ
ಲುಗಾ ಹಣ ಗಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವ ಅರಮನೆ ಭಕ್ತ
ರು ಬಿಡಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಇವರು ಪಾಲು ಪಟ್ಟಾಗ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮ
ಭಾಗವು ಆಯಾಯ ಮದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಭಕ್ತರ
ಲುಗಾಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಆಯಾಯ ಮದ
ಗಳ್ಳರ ಹಿಡಿದರ ಕರಸಿ ಲುಗಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅರ
ಮನೆ ಭಕ್ತರು ಬಿಡಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಾಗ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಈ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ
ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿಸಿ ಭಕ್ತರು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವೆಚ್ಚ
ಕಾಯಿ ಬಂದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಭಕ್ತರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಲುಗಾ
ಗಳನ್ನು ಇಬರು ಹಲ್ಲಿ ಭಕ್ತರು ಕೆಡದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇ ನಾದರ
ಅದ್ದಪ್ಪ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಬಂದಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅರಮನೆ ಭಕ್ತರ
ಲುಗಾಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾನಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂಬದಾಗಿ
ಹೇಳಿ ಆ ಮದವರ ತೊಲಿಗೆ ವಿವಿಧ ವಾದ

గ్రామదేవర సుగ్గరు అయ్యయ్య శేశర శరవంశ

లుగ్గారు ఇద్దరి భక్తవస్సు వచ్చిలుగుందక్కు ఉళ్ళుప్పి
గ్గిప్పక్కు బట్టి మూవక్కు బట్టి ప్రకార అగ్గిరు కూట్టు
అదే కూనియలు అయ్యయ్య రక్షణంద చూపు భక్తి
వస్తూ ఉళ్ళుగావే అగ్గిశే మారి లుగ్గిగ్గి తుంబిసి
ళ్ళు మోశే భక్తి క్రీడాగదంశే వరుష్ట వెరుష్టక్కు
రుగ్గిదు చూపదు మాడి సుశ్రీ మారువదాగి

శ్రీ వి

ఒమ్మిగనే అప్పగి వర్ణనే

అరమనె లుగ్గిక్కు పగ్గపుర్ణి ఆళ్ళు మారి
కర్ణిపిసువ వివరవంశేందరే నిన్నే శాటోళు నాతళ్ళు
గ్గిరుత పగ్గపుర్ణి మరగళ్ళి ప్రేత బరువదు యూర
శింగర్ణిను ఎంబవన్ను విచారిసి ఆ ప్రేత తిరువ దివ
శ్రీందు ~~ఊరు~~ రక్షిశర జొళ్ళద నేళ్ళ విదళు లుగ్గర
నేలదవి గార బర్ణియు చుగ్గుచుర్ణి ప్రేతవాద
మరగళ్ళన్ను దిసుశ్రీ మారువ బర్ణి పాలియురు
కొండియురు కొరుబరు మంశెరవంద్రే శాకేశి
మాడి తూ ప్రేతవాదంద్ర మరగర్ణిరు ఎన్ని ఎళ్ళి ఎంబర
న్ను గ్గిప్పక్కు మూవక్కు బిదక్కే మంబిశవాగి సుశ్రీ

ఉత్తరి మరగ్రి గుం మొదట్లు కల్గిన ఆడ్లలు బిగ్గర
కాయల్లు వదిలిన తలు కాని ఆగ్రుగ్రి ంద వుగ
పైగా కాయలయున్నా కుయుని ఆ మరక్కి పచ్చుపై
మొదు గ్రుమక్కి రచిని ఆనిమదు గడ్డిరనిగ
పొరుపొక్కి కారము కాశీరి మాడా కొరగ క్కి రము
పగుమల్లి చాలాయిత రుగుల్లిగు మూరి చాయ్ల మరు
రువ ప్రకార సదరి బిరరు గ్లరువ ప్రకార
కొని ఆగ్రుగ్రి ంద కాయున్నా కొయిని
డ్రోల్లిలు మూరి అదన్నా బిసివిదల్లి తన్నని బిగ
గిని పగుపల్లి తల్లి మూరి అంయుయు గ్రమ
గల్లిన్ని మోరి రయుతాద పగుమల్లి తల్లన్నా
అన్నిరువ తరమునే లు గ్రిగుగల్లి కరికేయ
లు కొమ్మెయులు పగు మంళ్ళిని జక్కిం వుర
గిన్నద్దు అరమునే లు గ్రిద కాళ్ళిని
పగుమల్లి తల్లిదల్లి గ్లన్నా కల్లరి పిరువదరు
యుంరే అరమునేది మాని కాలేరియింద భరని
కల్లరు ఉనిద మోరి కల్లరిని కొమ్మా నిరందరన్నా
రుకోడిని శేగరు కొల్లరువదు ళ్ళ పగుమల్లి కాయున్నా
కాయలు రుండు రుంచ్చి రొల్లగల్లి గనాత మోలాలి
రడిరరు కొరుడువ కొని మోరి అరంచ్చరు

ದಿನ ಬಾತ್ರಿ ಕೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು. ಗಾದು ಮೇರೆ ಅರಿವ
ಲಿಸ್ಟ ನೋಡಿ ಆ ಮೇರೆ ಬಾತ್ರಿ ಕೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು. ಗಾದು
ಬಿಲ್ಲು ರಷ್ಟು ಆರ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಪವನಿಗೂ ಸರಿ ಯಕರು ಆರ
ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಪವನಿಗೂ ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಗಿ ಬಾತ್ರಿ ಕೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದು.
ಅವರವರ ಭಗ್ಗಮಿಗ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ವ ಆಗು ಆಗಿನ ಅರ್ಜಿನ ತೆಗೆ
ಸುಳ್ಳು ನೋಡಿ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ವರ ಧರವರಿಗು ಶಶಿಕಲಾ ಇಂದ
ಆರಮನೆ ಬಾತ್ರಿ ಯನ್ನ ಪಡಿದು ಬರಲಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ
ವಿದ್ಯಾಗ ವಿದವರಿಗು ಬಾತ್ರಿ ಕೆಗದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳು
ವದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿವಿ

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಂಭೃತ್ವದೆ ಅಪ್ಪನೆ: Abundantly generous

ನಿನ್ನ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಾಗಿನಿಂದ ಯಾವಾದರೂ ಕಷ್ಟ
ವು ಪರಾಯಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಕ್ಕ ಗಾವೇ ಅನೇಕ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿರುವ
ರು ಬಂದು ಆಗಾಮದ ಗಚ್ಚಿರದಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಕು.
ಗಚ್ಚಿರವು ಆಗಾಮದವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಹುಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ
ಪಾರು ಪೆಶ್ಯಕಾರನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಡಬೇಕು.
ಪಾರು ಪೆಶ್ಯಕಾರನು ತನ್ನ ಕಾಡಾಗಾರರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ
ಆಗಾಮಕ್ಕು ಹುಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳ್ಳ ತೆಳ್ಳ
ವಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಇಟ್ಟಿ ಆದಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಲೆ
ಇರುವಂತ್ರವಾರುವಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಗಂಧಿಗಳ ಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಟ್ಟಿ

ಗ್ರಾಮ ಜನರು ಪ್ರಾರಿಂಭಗಿದಿಂದಿಂಲೆ ಸುದ್ದಿ ರೂಪ್ಯ
ಆಗಲೀ ಆ ವಿವರಕ್ಕೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿದಾಕಲಿಂದ ಬರದು
ಕಳಿಸುವದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ

ಗಂಡಸ್ಕ ಪೇ ಆಪ್ಪ ಸೋ ಡಾಬ ಅ ಬಾಲ್ಯ
ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಲೋಕು ನಾರಲ್ಲ ಯಾರಾದರು ಕರಿಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೌತಿ
ಪರಾರಿಯುದಕೆ ಆನೆಕೆ ಪ್ರಗಾರಿಯುವರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಪವ್ರಧ
ಸು ಈ ಕುಲ್ಕರ್ಣಿಗಳ್ಳ ಮನೆಪ್ರಗಾರು ಸೋರಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆ ನಡ
ನಾಸ್ಯಗಳ್ಳು ಗದ್ದರ್ದಸ್ಥೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಳ್ಳೆ ದನಕರು
ಗದ್ದಶೆ ಅದಸ್ಥೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಮುದಿ
ಮೋಟು ದನಕರ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದಂಥ್ರನಗ ಸು
ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಮೋಸ ಮಂಡನೆ ಮಾಡ್ಸಾರು. ಇದರಿಂ
ದ ಆನೆಕೆ ಪ್ರಗಾರಿಯುವರು ಗೌಡ ಸು ಮಾಡ ಪೌತಿ
ಪರಾರಿಯುದ ಕುಲ್ಕರ್ಣಿ ಮನೆ ಮುಗಿ ಸೋರ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ
ಆನೆಕೆ ಪ್ರಗಾರಿಯುವರು ಗವ್ರ ತಿಪಿಡೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಕು ಗವ್ರ
ರಮ ಪ್ರಗಾರಿ ಪೌರು ಪಟ್ಟೆಕಾರಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಕು. ಆ ಮೇಲೆ
ಪೌರು ಪಟ್ಟೆಕಾರ ಸ್ವಾನ ಭಾಗ ತೆಕ್ಕ ಗವ್ರರ ಸಭೆ ಆ ದಾಲ್ಲ
ಜನವ್ರ ಆ ಕುಲ್ಕರ್ಣಿ ಮನೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಗಾರಿ. ಆ ಮನೆ ವಲ್ಲಿ
ಗ್ಗಾರುವ ಪಂಚ ಹೋರ ಮುಂತಾದ ನಾಮಾಮು ಪ್ರಗಾರಿ
ತೆಗಸಿ. ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕ ಜನವ್ರ ರಾಜರೂಪುಲಿ ಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋಳ್ಳಿ

ಪವಸು ಧಾನ್ಯ ಯುಪವಶನ ಅಗ್ರಶೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ದನಕರು
ವಿನವರ್ಗಾದಿನ್ನೂ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಲಿಕ್ಕವೆ. ಬರಲಿದ್ದು ಆ
ಬಗೆ ಲಿಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ದಾಡ ಶ್ಯಾನಭೋಗನ ಲಿಕ್ಕೆನ್ನು ಬರಸಿಕೊಂ
ಡು ಅದೇ ಮೇರೆ ಲಿಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರದು ಶಿವಾ
ನ್ ಕಳೇಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ ಬೇಕು. ಆ ಬಗೆ ಲಿಕ್ಕವನ್ನು
ನೋಡಿ ಅರಮನೆ ವಿವಾನ್ ಕಳೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಗುಂತಿಂದ
ಭಾಮಾನವನ್ನು ಅರಮನೆ ಖುರ್ಚಿಗಾಕೆ ಕೊಡುವದು
ದನಕರ ಭೈಕ್ಷಾಭ್ಯರ್ಥನವನ್ನು ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದವಳ್ಳಾರವರ ರಾ
ಜಿಯಲ್ಲು ಅರಮನೆ ಶರದ್ವಾನಿ ಲಿಕ್ಕವೆ ಬರದು ಕೊಂಡರು
ಮತ್ತಿ ಇನ್ನುರದುಂತಿಂಶ ಬರದು ಕೊಡುವಿಕೆ
ಆದೇ ಮೇರೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಖುರ್ಚಿಗಾಕೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತ
ದ್ದನ್ನೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು ಕಳೇಡಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ.
ಬಗ ಭೈಕ್ಷಾಭ್ಯರ್ಥನವನ್ನು ದಾರಲ್ಲು ಇನ್ನುವ ಅರಮನೆ
ಭ್ರಕ್ಷೆ ಖುರ್ಚಿಗಾಕೆ ದಾಕಲು ಮಾಡಿ ಆ ಬಗೆ ದನ
ಕರುಗಳನ್ನೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಶರದಾಗಿ ಇಳ್ಳು ಇದ್ದ ಹೂಚ
ದಾಗಿ ಆರಂಭಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಂತ ಶಶಿಕರು ದನಕರಕೆಲ್ಲಿ ವರೆ
ಆ ಳಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವಾನ್ ಕಳೇಡಿಗೆ ಬಂಕಾಳಿರುವದು. ವಿವಾನ್
ಕಳೇರಿದಾರನು ಸನ್ನಿದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವ್ವನು ಕರ
ಮೇರೆ ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಆಪ್ಪೆಗಳಿಂದು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಿರುವಿನಗೆ
ಬರಸಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು ಮೇರೆ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು.

గాదుకై వినాదము లీగాంగ పేళ్ళు కడిమియుదరి
పారుపశ్వ్యగార శ్వాసభాగ సుగుజపాటు కొంత
బేరొదిలేయుంయిం బ అప్పగియుమ్మ శిగివగారు వదాన
గో వి.7

గగ రుస్సోందనే అప్పుడే ... illegible
నిద్ర కాలుజారకు నాడినప్పి ఆర్యాదు వరుష మాగ్రు
బిదంర్ భుగా మింయుమ్మ కాశిద బగ్గో ద్రుగసు దాని
గ్రుశీరశిగ మాసు కేశాల్యశే ఒందనే సంవత్సరక్కే
కాలు శందాయు. ఎరడనే సంవత్సక్కే అశేశందాయ
మూరనే సంవత్సర ముళ్ళాలు శందాయ నాల్కనే
సుంవత్సర నిజశందాయ. రుత్తు వరుషద మేలి
గుదిసేదు వరుషద వర్గనే పాగ్రు బిర్దంద్ర భూమి
నాదు కోట్లశే వందు వరుష మాన్య ఎరడనే వరుష
కాలు శందాయ మూరనే సంవత్సర అశేశందాయ నాల్కనే
సంవత్సర మళ్ళాలు శందాయ ఆర్యాదనే సుంవత్సరక్కే నిజ
శందాయు. రుదిసేదు వరుషద మేలి గుప్పుసేదు
వరుషద వర్గనే పాగ్రు బిర్దంద్ర భూమి ఎరడు
వరుష మాన్య మూరనే వరుష అశేశందాయ నాల్క
నే వరుష మళ్ళాలు శందాయు ఆర్యాదనే వరుషక్కే

2 లా

కొండంచాయ. గ్నప్పకైన్నకు వరుష్ణద మోలి మూ
వశ్నేకు వరుష్ణద వర్షగే పాగ్రు పొగ్గు బిద్దంథా కా
భూగ బిందుస్నే నాగ కొంట్నే మూరు వరుష్ణ మూన్న
నాల్కనే వరుష్ణ అశేకంచాయ లగ్గిదదే వరుష్ణ మల్నా
లు కంచాయ అరవే వరుష్ణ నిజకంచాయ. మూవ్నే
దు మూరు ష్ణద మోలి లగ్గివక్కు వరుష్ణద వర్షగే
పాగ్రు బిద్దంథా భూగమి గ్నదల్లబే కాంకీద భూమి
నాగ కొంట్నే నాల్క వరుష్ణ మాన్న లగ్గిదదే వరుష్ణ
అశేకంచాయ అరనే వరుష్ణ మల్నాలు కంచాయ
యిల్లగనే వరుష్ణ నిజకంచాయ. లగ్గివక్కు వరుష్ణ
పాగ్రు బిద్ద భూమి మర పాగ్రు భూమి పడ కొట్టగే
లగ్గిదు వరుష్ణ మాన్న. అరనే వరుష్ణ అశేకంచాయ
విల్లగనే వరుష్ణ మల్నాలు కంచాయ ఎంబనే వరుష్ణ
నిజకంచాయ. ఈ మోశే వరుష్ణద లెక్క కొండు పాగ్రు
బిద్దంథ భూమి భూగబదాగ శరిశి నాగు కొంట్నే
గ్నవంచ్యరిగే భూమిన్న వ్యవసాయ మాడ్నే అదక అరమనేయింద కాళేశ
గే కొంట్నే గ్నకొవదన శరువిడసి కొట్టు బందు
కొడ్నే చాన్నా లగి గ్నరువ శరిశరగోడి ఆవంచ్యర
శేరవేంకు. ఇల్లి కేళిదా ఈ శబ్దద అగే ఒందు వర
ర మోశే ప్రకు అరళనేయింద కొంట్నే కాలు నరే

పేదాస్తే

శేగదు భూమి భూమి ఠిరిదంద్ర రఠిశనిగే ఆ భూమిగే
శేష్టమ్ము జీవ దన కొంటు మరుగువదాని. ఆ రమనే
భక్తదింద ఆ రఠిశనిగే దానార్థక్కే నశియిసి ఠిర్మ
ఠిదిన్నగదు గుప్తవ్మ బట్టి భక్త చమోశి కొరిసి ఆ రఠిర
నింద ఆ రంద్రక్కే నుగుదు బట్టి భక్త బదువంతే వ్యవదాయ
శ్రేష్ఠమాడిసి బిట్టి శేశేయసి ఆ శేశనిగే బంద మోలి
ఆ శేశనిగే ఆ రమనేయింద కొంరిసి గురువ భక్తవన్న
ఆ రమన లుగ్గకే శేగదుకొండ్రిదు. ఈ మోశ శేశ
నిగే దన కర భక్తవన్న కొంట్టు ఆ గ్రామద గన్యర మాన
ప్రశ్నేగార నడి విహారిసికొంద్రు సుదరి బరద మోశ
వ్యవహారియు. మరిసదే లుదాసీన మాడి ఆ రఠిశను
దన కర కావు మాడి భక్తవన్న శిందు బిట్ట భూమి
సాగు మాడలు ప్రారంభ ఆ భగే ఆ రమనే శేరద
దన కర భక్తవన్న పారుపత్యగార ఆ గ్రామద
గన్యర సగ కొండ బోళు కాలిలు. గుదల్లరే నిన్న
లాలాళిసుదార శ్రీశేను భూమియన్న
శతిదు మాడి ఆ భూమియల్లి ఎంటు వరుష
ఠరియుంతర ఆ రయిశేయు బట్టి శేగదు కొండ్రువన్న
ఆ ప్రేరిగే కందాయ కానికేయన్న శేలద్దే మాడా
గి బిట్ట బింభక్తనే వరుష్టరవ్వి ఆ భూమియల్లి

(೪೬)

ಬೆಳ್ಳಂದ್ರ ಪ್ಯೆಗಿಗೆ ಕೆಲು
ಕೆಂದಾಯು ಹಾಗಿಕೆಯುವ್ನೆ ಕೆಳ್ಳಿದೆ
ಕೆಂದಾಯು ಕೆಗದು ಕೆಳ್ಳಿಲ್ಲ ವದು. ಉಕ್ಕಿನೆ ವಸುಪ್ಪುನ್ನೆ
ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕೆಂದಾಯು ಉಸ್ಸಂದಸೇ ವಸುಪ್ಪುನ್ನೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೆಂದಾಯು
ಉನ್ನೆಕರಡೇ ವಸುಪ್ಪುನ್ನೆ ಬಿಜಗಂದಾಯ ಕೆಗದು ಕೆಳ್ಳಿಲ್ಲಿ
ಬಸುವದು.ಯಿಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೆಳ್ಳಿದುಕೆಳ್ಳಿ ಪದಾಗಿ

(ಕ್ರಿ.ವಿ.)

೧) ಉನ್ನೆಕರಡೇ ಅಪ್ಪಿಗೆ Lunar

ಈ ವಾರ ರಡಿಕೆಕಿಗೆ ಅಕಮನೆ ಕರದಿಂದ ಕರವಾಗಿ
ದವಸವಾಗಲೀ ಹಣವಾಗಲೀ ಕೊಳ್ಳಕೆಕಿಕ್ಕೂ ವಸುಪ್ಪುನ್ನೆ(?)
ಬಿಂಡುಬಿಡಗೂ ಆಯಂದುಬಿ. ಕಿಂಗಳ್ಗಲು ಒಂದನೆ ದಿಂದು ಬಿಡಗೂ
ಪ್ರಾರಂಭುರಿ ದವಸ ಬಟ್ಟಿ ನಾರನೆ ಕಿಂಗಳ್ಗಲು ಗನೆ ದವಸ
ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಕ ಮೋಕೆ ವಾರ ಕಲಿತ ಕಿಗೆ ಅಗಲೀ ಪೇಮವೆ
ಮುನೆ ರಡಿಕಂಡಾಗಲೀ ದವಸ ಬಿಡಗೂಕೊಳ್ಳಕೆ ಅಪಲು ಬಿಡ್ಡಿ
ಸಬು ಗ್ಯಷ್ಟ ರಿವನೆನೆ ಗುಂದಾಯನ ಮಾಡಕೆಂದರಲ್ಲಿವರು
ಎಂದು ಅವಂದ್ಯಕ ಚಿಕ್ಕದು ಮಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡಿಕೆಂದು ಗ್ಯಷ್ಟ
ಅಂಗಡಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಪಲು ಬಿಡ್ಡಿ ಸಬು ಬರಮಾಡಿ
ಕೊಂದು ಕ್ಕ ಬಸ್ಸಿ ತಾವದು ಬರಕೊಳ್ಳಂಡಾ ಮೆ ಶ್ರವಸ್ಥೆ
ಮುನಕ್ಕ ಅವಂದ್ಯಕಿ ಕೊಡುವದು. ಗ್ಯವಂದ್ಯರು ಬರ
ಕೊಳ್ಳಕೆ ಪ್ರಕರ ಹೋಕಿ ಗುಂದಾಯಕ ಮಾಡದೆ ವಾಯಿ
ಕ್ಕ ಉನ್ನೆ ವಸುಪ್ಪುನ್ನೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಉಂದ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಡಗುನ್ನೆ(?) ಗಮನಿಸಿ

ದೆ ಮಾರಿ ಶಂದಶೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬಂದಶ್ಟೆ ಎರಡರ ಮೇಶೆ
ವಸೂಲು ಮಾರಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದಾಗಿ (೨೦೧೭)

೧೩ ಧರಿಮೂರನೇ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ new acquisition

ನಿನ್ನೆ ಶಾಲಿಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಇಳುವಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ದಲ್ಲಿ
ಬಮ್ಮಿದ ಶೈವ ಪ್ರಾಚಿದ ಶಮ್ಮ ಬಮ್ಮಿದ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಸು
ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದು ಸಾಲದೆ ಇದು ಸಾಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಭೂಮಿ
ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸಲಿಚಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು
ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿದಾಗ ಬಮ್ಮಿನೆ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು ಗಟ್ಟಿ ಬಮ್ಮಿನೆ ಕೆಡದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ
ಸಲ್ಲಿಶಿನ ನಜರು ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ವಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಭ್ರದ ಬಮ್ಮಿದ
ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಮ್ಮ ಪುತ್ರ ಪೌತ್ರ ಪಾರಂಪರ್ಯವಾಗಿ
ಬಮ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಅನುಭವಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಆರಮನೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿವವನ್ನು
ಕೊಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬಾಚಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಳುವಂಥ
ಬಮ್ಮಿದ ಶೈವ ಶಮ್ಮ ಶಮ್ಮ ಬಮ್ಮಿದ ಭೂಮಿ ಮನೆ ತೋಟ
ತೊಡಿದೆ ಬಾನಿ ಬಾರಿಕೆ ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬಲವಾಗಿ
ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಬವ ಭೂಮಿ ಮರ್ಕ ಒಬ್ಬವ ಭೂಮಿ ಆಗಿ
ಶ್ರೀ ಮೇಶೆ ನರುವೆ ನೆಲ ಶ್ಟೆಕ್ಕೆ ಶೆಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂಬ್ಲೆ ಯರರು
ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗೂ ಬವ ರವ ಕಬ ಶಿರುಗುವರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಸಂದಭ್ಗೆ
ವಾಗಿ ಶಮ್ಮ ಶಮ್ಮ ಬ್ಗಗೆ ಸಹಾಸ್ಯಂಲು ಬರಬಾರದು ಎಂಬು

(42)

ఏదాగి శేన్న భూమి వరువే గ్రద భూమియన్నూ
త్రిశన ఒడంబడికేయింద కొను శేగదుకొండరు
అవన భూమి సమీపవాగి గ్రరువ శేన్న భూమి
యన్నూ అరశన శరియాగి త్రిశగే ఒప్పిద భూమి
యన్నూ కొటెశికొళ్ళ గ్రకారణరు ఒప్పిద ప్రకార
గ్రవందరు బందు త్రి ఉర గన్నరగే హేళువదు.
త్రి ఉర గన్నరను గ్రవరిబ్బరిగూ కరకొండు హోగి
త్రి భూమి నోడి గ్రదరింద గ్రబ్బరిగూ నమ్మ
విల యింత కంతశే త్రి వివర పత్రు పత్రెగారన
గన్నరను బందు హేళువదు. త్రి ప్రకార పత్రు పత్ర
గారను శుగారి నోడి గ్రబ్బరిగూ సమవేతర
గ్రదరింద ఒబ్బరిగాదరూ లుక్సాను గ్రల్లదంతే కంత
శే త్రి వివర పత్రు పత్రెగారను దివాళికతోరిసి
బరకొళ్ళ బేకు. గ్రదే వివరన్నూ మేలే ఎంబుదాగి
దివాళి కతోరిదవరు అరమనేగే విన్నవక్కె బర
కొండిద్ది త్రి శ్రీశను శేన్నగళావందింద శేమ్మ
నేగళగే ఒప్పిద భూమియన్నూ త్రిదలు బదలాగి
*ఒబ్బరి మారిసికొళ్ళ బేకేంబ త్రి భూమియు
గ్రకారవిరిగూ దస్తివిల్లదంతే లుబ్ధరు స్వరిదరూ భూమి
నమవేత శరియేంబుదాగి కంతశే త్రి శేమ్మద భూమి
గళాళవందింద × ఒబ్బరి

శ్లోకము బదవిగి బిడువ భూమి గచ్చింయున్న ఆ శ్లోకమ
శ్లోగాయింద ఇాకిసి అవనిగే మత్తే ఒబ్బ శ్లోక బదవిగే
బిడువ భూమి గచ్చింయున్న అవన శ్లోయింద ఇాకిసి క్ర
గ్నశ్లోకగళిగూ ఒట్టి అదల బదల మాడికొంబ భూమి
గచ్చియున్న ఆ రమణి శరదింద ఎళి జవ్వనిగే హోది
సువంతే నిమగే కాణిసి నిల్లుప ఆ ప్రసిద్ధ హోదిసిదళు
ఆ బళిక ఆ రమణి కళోలదింద ఆ నార మొదు
వ పళ్యగారవ బళిగే మనుష్యర కరెసికొండ కళోలదింద
ద్రోణరంతా ఆగ్రు ఆ మొదువ పళ్యగార సుట్టి ఆగి మత్తే
ద్రోణని ఆ ఇగ్నిగన్నర నేరె ద్రోణిగమద ఉద్దివంతే
మనుష్యర అదల బదల మాడికొంబ ఇక్కోశ
శ్లోకర పద్య కరెసి పదరి బరసిద మేలే నోడి
గచ్చి ఇాకిసి ఆ రమణి శరదింద ఇవరిగే గచ్చి
హోగిసువదు. ఇరల్లది ఒబ్బ శ్లోకక్కిగ ఆ రమణియిం
ద గచ్చి బవ్వనిగే ద్రోపదాని భూమి హోగిసి ఇరుశ్లోక
అదరింద అవనిగే స్పష్టి కాగువదు ఇల్ల. అదు
ంయుక్తరింద అందరూ ఆ శ్లోకను ద్రోపద శ్లోక. ఆ
భూమియల ద్రోపద భూమి. అదు కారణ నీరు నేల
పర్యాయదింద ఆ భూమి అవనిగే పర్యాయ ఉదాయ
కాగువదిల్ల. ఆ భూమిగి సమీపదల్లి ప్రకారచ్ఛదిం

నడీ గుణ ఉంటు

గ్రామం వంశస్థుల ఇంట అదర అనుభవకంటు గ్రామస్థానే. ఆద్దంద శన్న బహుద పెశన భూమియు ని శేదనే లాభ గ్రామద ఎల్లే భూమి ఎంయాన్ని ఆవన భూమి సమాపదల్లి గ్రామద చిగన శ్రీశరిగి నాను ప్రకార ఛోల్లి శన్న బహుద కనిష్ఠ శరద భూమి కొట్టు చ్రాస శ్రీశనిగే బట్టకే కొట్టు గ్రామద లుశ్రమ శరద భూమి ఆ శ్రీశ శేగరుహోం ఉ తాను. ఆ బళిక నాల్గూ వశుషద మేలే ఆ భూమి కొట్టు శ్రీశనిగే ఆ భూమి అనుభవవాగి నింత మేలే తాను విద్యయనే గ్రంథా. లుశ్రమ భూమి నన్న నేశేశ ఒక్కరిగే కొట్టు కనిష్ఠమ శరద భూమి తాను శేగదు హోంగు హేళ్దేవల్లా ఎంబదాగి శ్రీశరు నిర్ణయిసుకొంబారు. ఆద్దంద ఆ మేలే శన్న శన్న బీజగళ భూమి అదలు బదలు మాడికొళ్ళువ వ్యవహారక్కే బరలిల్ల. అద్దర అనుభవవాగిరువ చ్రాస భూమి బహుళే శేగదుకొండు చ్రాస శ్రీశరాగదే పెశన ఉళ్ళి శ్రీశరాగదే భూమి అదలు బదలు మాడికొళ్ళువ బేకాదరే ఈ వివరక్కే మాత్ర అర్థవనేగే అరికే మాడి అప్పగిసియుర ప్రకార నడెసుకొళ్ళువదు. గ్రామద శ్రీశరు తమ్మ పెశన భూమియన్ను మాడికొండు అదు నాలద్దక్కే అర

ಮನೆ ಶರದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನ ಸಾಗಿದ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು
ಗ್ಯಾಡಿಕೆ. ತೆಗದ ಬೈಪಡಾಗಿ ತೈಕರು ನಿಂದು ಅರಮನೆ ತರದ
ಭೂಮಿ ನಾಗಿಗೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಗಿದ ಒಳ್ಳಾಲಾಗಿ ನಿಂತರೆ
ಅದರಂದ ಅರಮನೆ ಸಾಗಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯೂ ತೈಕದ ಬ(ಪ)ಕೆದ
ಜಮ್ಮಿದ ಭೂಮಿಯೂ ಅರಲು ಊಬರಲು ಮಾಡ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ
ಅದು ಯಾತರಿಂದ ಅಂದರೆ ಅರಮನೆ ತರದ ಭೂಮಿ
ನಾಗಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಗ್ಯಾರುವಂಥಾರನ್ನ ಅರಮನೆತರ
ದಿಂದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕ್ಯಂಡರೂ ಆ ತೈಕದ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಾಕಿಲ್ಲ.
ಆ ಭೂಮಿ ನಾಗಿಸುವರಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ತೈಕದ ತೈಕರು ನಿವಾಗಿ
ಬಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರೂ ಅರಮನತರ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೆ
ಅದುಕಾರ್ಣ ಅರಮನೆ ಸಾಗಿದ ಭೂಮಿಗೂ ತೈಕರ ಜಮ್ಮಿದ
ಭೂಮಿಗೂ ಅರಲು ಬದಲು ಮಾಡ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲಂಬುಂ
ಗ್ಯಾಂದಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನ ತಿಳ್ಕಿರು ಗ್ಯಾದರ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ನಿವಾಗಿ
ತಳೋದಿ ಸನ್ನೆರು ಲುತ್ತರ ಬರನಿ ಬಂದ ಮೇಳಿಕೆ ಲೀರಾಂ
ಹಿಳ್ತು ತರಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲದೆ ನರಕೊಗ್ಗುತ್ತೇನೆಯಿಂಬುದಾಗಿ
ನಿವಾಗಿ ತಳೋದಿಗೆ ತೈಕಾರರ ಬರಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ನೀವು
ಗ್ಯಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿಳ್ತು ತರಿಮೆ ಗ್ಯಾಲ್ಲರಂತೆ ನರಕೊಂಡು ನಿನ್ನ
ತಾತೋರು ಸಾಗಿದವಿ ಗ್ಯಾರೆ ಮೇಳೆ ನಡೆವಂತೆ ತಾಕೀತಿ
ವಂತಿ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿಕೊಗ್ಗುತ್ತಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿ ಮೇಳೆ ನರಕೊಗ್ಗು
ವದು ಬುಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿಗೆ ತಿಳ್ಕಿರು ನರಕೊಗ್ಗುವದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.

೧೫ ಹುದಿನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಗಲ್

ಅರಸುನೆ ಕೋಮೆಯಿಂದ ಬಸುರ ಅದಾಯವನ್ನ ಹುಸುಂ
ನಾಮೆಯಲ್ಲ ಬರಸಿಚುರ ಮೇಕೆ ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕಡಿಯಲ್ಲೆ
ನಾಡಿದಿಂದ ೫ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳ್ಗೆ ವಲ್ಗಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಸು ವೀಪನ
ಉಲ್ಲಿಯಚಂತೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾತಿಕೊಂಡು ವೈಶಾ ಬ ೭೦ ವಲ್ಗಗೆ
ಅರಮನೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿ ಹುದ್ದಾಂತರಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥುಂದಾಯ
ಮಾತಿಪಿ ರಶೀತಿ ಶೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಲವರ್ತಿ ಲಿಸ್ತವನ್ನ ತೀವ್ರ
ಬ ೭೦ ವಲ್ಗಗೆ ಅರಸುನೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಪ ತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಛೇಟ್ಟ ಬ
೭೦ ವಲ್ಗಗೆ ಖೈದಿಕ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ
ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಲಿಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಸುವದು ಯುಂ
ಬ ಅಪ್ಪಗಲ್ ಶಿಲ್ಲಿದು ವರಹೊಲ್ಲೆವದಾಗಿ (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ)

೧೫ ಹುದಿನಾಲ್ಕನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಗಲ್
ಅರಮನೆ ಲಂಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬಳುವ ಅದಾಯ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಕಳಿಗೆ
ನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಈಗಿನ ವಿವರಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಗಲ್ ಕೊಡಿಸುವ
ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತೆಂದರೆ. ಪಾಲ ಬಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಲ ಪಶೆಗಂ.
ಹಣ್ಣು. ಈ ಪಶೆಗ ಬಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಲ ಹಾನಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು. ಕಾಲಬ್ಬಿ
ಗಬಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿ ೫ ನಲುವಕ್ಕ. ಈ ಬಲ್ಲಿ ಗನ್ನೆ ಹೇರು
ಬಲ್ಲಿ ಗನ್ನೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲು ಈ ಪಾಲ ಪಶೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕನ್ನೆ ಹೇರು
ಪಶೆ ಶಿಲ್ಲಿದು ಅಳುತ್ತಾ ಗಾಚೆ. ಪಾಲ ವಿಶೆ ಗನ್ನೆ ರೂಪಾಲು

ಅಂಬು ಮೂರು. ಪಾವ ಸೇರು ಗಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕುಪಾಲು ಕುಳಕ ಗಲಂ. ಮೂಳು. ಪಾಲ ಹಾನಿಗಷ್ಟೆ. ಕ್ಕ ಸೇರು ೨ ಎರಡು. ರೇಳು ಸೇರು ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕುಪಾಲು ಕೊಳಕ ಈಲಂ ಎಬ್ಬಾಳ್ಳಂ, ಕ್ಕ ಸೇರು ೨ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಕ ಹಾನಿಗ ಒಂದು. ಕ್ಕ ಸೇರು ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂನ ೩ ಎರಡು. ಪಾವ ಸೇರು ಗಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಕ ಮೂನ ೩ ಎರಡು. ಕ್ಕ ಮೇರೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿಕೆ ಮೂಡಿನಿ ಕ್ಕೋವಿಕೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸದರಿ ಬರದ ಪಾವದ ಹಾಗೆ ಪಾವ ಸೇರು, ಪಾವ ಮೇರೆ, ಪಾವ ಮೂನ; ಸೇರು ಹಾನಿ ಸೇರು ಸೇರು ಕ್ಕ ಮೂನ ಸಲ ಮೂಡಿಸಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಮಲಬ್ಬೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಕೊಳಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾವ ಮಗ ಗಂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೧೩ ಗೇಜಿ ಹಂಪಲಿ ಕುಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಳಕ ಗಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಪಾವಿರದ ಮುನ್ನೂರ ಎಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾವ ಮಗ ಗಂ ಒಂದು; ನರು ಮಗ ಗಂ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ೧೩ ಗೇಜಿ ಕುಂಬಳಿ ಕುಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಳಕ ಗಂಲಂ ಒಂದು ಪಾವಿರದ ನೂರಕ್ಕೆ ನರು ಮಗ ಗಂ ಒಂದು. ಕ್ಕ ಮೇರೆ ಭರದ ಕಷ್ಟಿ ಪಾವ ಮಗ ನರುವ ಮಗ ದರೆಯು ಪಿಂಡೇರು ಸೇರು ಕಲ್ಲು ಅರೆ ಸೇರು ಪಾವ್ಯ ಅರೆ ಪಾವ್ಯ ಸಲ ಮೂಡಿ ಅಯ್ಯಯ್ಯ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ೧೩ ಬ್ಬಿಂಧ್ಯ ಕೊಳಕದ ಕಲ್ಲು ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸಿರುವ ಅರೆ ಸೇರು ಪಾವ್ಯ ಅರೆ ಪಾವ್ಯ ವಿನಯ ಸದರಿ ಬರದ ಮೂಕ ದ ಕಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆಬ್ಬಿಗದ ಬಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿಸಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಮಲಬ್ಬೆ ಕೆಳಿಸಿ ಕ್ಕ ಬಗೆ ಕೊಳಕದ ಕಲ್ಲು ಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾನಿ ಸೇರು ಮುಂಡಾಗಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಲುಬ್ರಿಗ ಅಯ್ಯಯ್ಯ ಸಾಡು ಲುಬ್ರಿಗ

ಅರಮನೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಗಡ್ಡು ಪೇಟೆಗೆ ಸಡ ಕೊಂಡು ಅಂಕೊಪ್ಪು
ವಿನುಂದು ಕೂಕ ಕುಂದು ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥು ನಾಡವರು
ಪೇಂತೆಯವರು ಸಂಗ ಗ್ರಾದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಕೆ ಬೂಕ. ಮಾರು
ವದೇ ಪ್ರಕಾರತ್ತು. ಅರಮನೆ ಈ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಗಲ್ಲದಂಥ
ಸೀರು ಮಾದ ಬೂಕದ ಕಲ್ಲಿವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ ಬೂಕ ಅಗ್ರಕೆ
ಮೂರದಂಕೆ ಆನ್ನಾನಿ ಕಾಕೀಕಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸದರಿ ಬರದ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಾಲು ಪೇಟೆ ಲಾಗ್ರ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಗಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಮುಂಕಾನಿ
ಅಗ್ರಕೆ ಬೂಕ ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಗ ಈ ಒಕ್ಕಗೆ ಬರಸಿ
ಅಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇಕೆ ಲೀಕಾಂಕ ಹಿಡ್ಡು ಕಡಿ
ವಂ ಗಲ್ಲದಂಕೆ ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳಕ್ಕು ವ್ಯವಾನಿ. (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.)

ಗಟ ಪಡಿನಾರವೇ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ. ಇಂಂ

ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾತೂರು ನಾಡುಕಚೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಲೀ
ಕಚೇರಿಗೆ ಕೇಳ್ವರು ಹಾಗೆಯಾಗಲೀ ಯಾರಾದರು
ಯಾದ ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಬೈದಾರು ವದು ಗಿರಿರಾಡು ವದು
ಸಂಗ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಕುಂದು ಕವಿಯಿಂದ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ
ಅವಂದ್ಯರ ಪಿಡುಪಿಕ್ಕೆಗಾರನು ಬಿಡಿಕರಿಸಿ ಎಕಡೂ
ದವರೆಗಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೂರಕಪಾರು. ಬೈಗಡಿಸಿ
ಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲು ಕಚೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ದೂಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಡು
ವದು ಎಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಶಿರಿದು ನಡಿತದಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳ
ಕೆಕಪಡಿಸಿ.

೧೯

(44) 2.15

ವೃದಾನಿ (ಶ್ರೀ) ವಿ.

ಗಬ್ಬದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪೆಗು
ಅರಮನೆಯಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಡ್ಕು ಪಾಕ್ಷಾಕಾರಕೆ ಬಂದರೆ
ಅದನ್ನು ಅಂತರಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಜನ
ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯದಂತೆ ಬಿದಿ ನೋಡಿ ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಅನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ
ಅಪ್ಪಿಗು ಪೇಳಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗುವಂತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಿ ಕ್ಕೆ ಪೆ ಇಟ್ಟ
ಮಾಡುವದು. ಅರಮನೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿಶಾಲೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಕಳೆದಿ
ಉದುಸ್ಸಿ ಅದಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಎಂಬ ಬೊಬ್ಬಾಕಾರಾಗ್ಯು ಸರಿ ಭೋಜ
ಶೆಪ್ಪಿ ಶಪ್ಪಿ ಮನೆಗಕ್ಕಿಸ್ಸಿ ಅಗಲೀ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಜನ
ಕೂಡಾಗಲೀ ಮಾಡಿನಾಡಿದುಂಟಾದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಕ್ಕೆ
ರುಕ್ಕಿಸಿ ಗೊಕ್ಕು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಳೆದಿಂಗೆ ಡಿಡಿ ಶರಿಸಿ ಅವನು
ಹೇಳಿದ ಮಾತು ಹೌದಾದಾ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಳೆದಿಂಗೆ
ಅವನನ್ನು ಪಾಠಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಳ್ಸಿರಿಸುವದು. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾತಾ
ನರೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿದು ಮಟಾರು ಒಂದು ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಅವನು
ತಿಳಿದ ಮಾತಿನ ಉಪಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಗುಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಕಿಸಿ ಮಾಡಿ
ಬಿಡುವದು ಎಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಿಗು ಶಿಲ್ಪಿದು ವರಸೆ ಗೊಕ್ಕೆ
ವದಾನಿ (ಶ್ರೀ) ವಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪೆಕ್ಕೆ ಗಿಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಟೆ ಕ್ಕಪೆ? ಕ್ಕಪೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಗಾಕ್ಕೆನಕ್ಕಿಸಿ

ಗಲ್ ಹುದಿನೆಂಟನೇ ಅಧ್ಯಾಯ Time for Cinderella

ಅರಮನೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪತ್ರಗಳು ಸಾರಥಿಯ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದವು. ಆ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಮನೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ನಿತ್ಯ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಗಂಡನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀಮೆ ಸುತ್ತಲಿನ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾರಥಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರಿಂದ ಸಾರಥಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುವಿಲ್ಲದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ಅವನು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳು ಕಳೆದಾಗ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಅರಮನೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಗಂಡನ್ನು ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಅಂದು ಸಾರಥಿಯ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪತ್ರಗಳೂ ಬಂದಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವನು ಅಂದು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಗನೆ ಎದ್ದು ಸ್ನಾನ ಪೂಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸಿ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊರಟನು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯಕರವಾದ ಸುದ್ದಿ ಕಾದಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಅಂದು ಅರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಥಿಯ ಮಗಳಾದ ಸುಂದರಿಯ ಮದುವೆಯಿತ್ತು. ಅವಳು ಅರಮನೆಯ ಅಡುಗೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಿದ್ಧತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರಮನೆಯವರೇ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಂಭ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಥಿಯು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡನು. ಅವಳ ಮದುವೆಯ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸಾರಥಿಯು ಅರಮನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ತೊಡಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡನು.

కోట్ల తరువంద మనుష్యులింద వివారము చేశ్ల
కతి మేయుయిచో ఎంబదస్ల అరమనే దివానో
కతేరిచారగో విభారిని గ్రదక్ల శట్టిదవనిదే తక్ల
కినశియు మాత్వాము యుంబ అట్లనే శిల్పిదు నత
కొగ్గోవచాని శ్రీ వి.

గ్రదక్లెంబక్లదే అట్లనే mobility
అరమనేంయుంద వివారము బిందు రాజ కొర్వ
లుద్దిశ్ల ఆయుధ పొనిజన బరవియుంబదాని ఒ
లోదియుని అట్లనే కోట్లశే దివా రాశియుంబదు
నోతతే అరమనే తిగ్రు బందు కరదవ్ని కేల్ల కేల్ల
ద జన ఆయుధ పొనిశేగదుకొండు బహుశా అవ
గే సమీపవాద గ్రామక్ల లివ్ని గ్రుపజనక్ల కేల్లవ
బగ్గే జనకగ్రుడి సుద్ది కోట్ల కా మోశనే ఆగ్రామద
వరు శమగే సమీపవాద గ్రామదవంగే కేల్ల ఆగ్రాము
దవరు శమగే సమీపవాద గ్రామక్ల లవరు సుద్ది కోట్ల
శ్రీ ప్రకార బిందు నివిష్టంసిద్దవ డ్రోశ్రిదే శమ శమగే
సమీపవాద గ్రామగ్రిగే కేల్ల నారాచ్నంచ్ల క్ల లాయు
ధ పొనిజన బరువంశే సుద్ది కోట్ల ఆరుగ్రగే చారి
లిశిగ్రగగే బంరు అరమనేయ్ని శయ్యాగి ఇరువంశే
నీ నశింయుశ్ల.

(52)

ಶಿ

ಲಾಕೀಶಿ ಮಾಡುವದು. ನಿನ್ನ ತಾ ಲೋಕು ನಾರು
ಗದಹೋಬಸ್ಸು ಆಂಧ್ರುದ್ಧ ಪಾನಿ ಜನ ಒಂದೂ ಬ್ರಾಯುದಂತೆ
ಕಾಜಕು ಮಾಡಿ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವದು.ಯುಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಶಿರಿದು ಪರಕೊಳ್ಳಿವಚಾನಿ. (ಲೀ ವಿ)

ಏಂ ಇಪ್ಪಣೆಗಚೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಯಿಂಕಾ ದಶ್ಯ ಅಗಲಿ ಅಧ್ವನ ಮುಂಚಾಗಿ ಬಂದು
ಊರ ಗಪ್ಪರನೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಹಿಯೋದಿಗಳ್ಳಿ ಜೋಡಿದವ್ಲಿ
ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗಲ್ಲಿ ನಯುದಿಂದ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸ್ಲೆ ಕೇರದು
ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಬರ ಹಿಗಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟ ಕೆಲಪಮಾರಿ
ಪ್ರವಸಿ ಅಗುವದು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ಅವನ ನ್ಯಾಯ ತೀರಿ
ಸಿ ಅವರ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸಿಸುವದು. ಇವನಿಂದ ತೀರ
ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲಿರ್ಪಶಿ ಅವನ ಮೇಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಯಾಗಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷನ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸಿಸುವದು. ಅವನು
ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಂದ ತೀರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಚಲ್ಲಿರ್ದರೆ ತಿ ನಾರ
ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸಿ, ಅವನ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಹೀಗೆಗುವ
ನಷ್ಟ ಕ್ಕೆಯ್ಯಿಸಿ ತೀರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕರ್ಪಲ್ಲಯುಂಬಾಗಿ ತಿ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾ
ರನಿಗೆ ಜೋಡಿಸುವದು. ತಿ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಂದ ತೀರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ
ಚಾದರೆ ತೀರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ, ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಂದ ತೀರಿಪ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಚೆಲಪವಲ್ಲಿ
ಅರ್ದರೆ ದಿವಾನ ಕಛೇರಿಚಾರರ ಬಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಿಸಿ ಅವನ
ಗದಹೋಬಸ್ಸು ತೀರಿಸಿ ಲಿಕ್ಷನ

న్యాయవాదకి ఈగే ఇదేయింబదాని చేస్తా ఆ న్యాయవర
వర్గ్ళు శిక్షించువదు. అవరు ధర్మాధర్మావాని విభా
రిసి అదరని అన్యాయ మాడిదంథవనిగే శాస్త్ర అప్పసి
ప్రకార మాడువంథస్థదరియత్తే ఆ శిక్షు ప్రస్తుతవనిగే మాడి
ఇన్న ఇంథ శిక్ష మాడ బేడ యింబదాని కాళీ మాడి
బిసి కూతిసి బిట్టు న్యాయ కాలువల్లి ఆదవనిగే ఇన్న
నిన్న గోళిలి అవసు బరవిస్తిల్ల. ఆవనిగే శిక్షాస్పదరియత్తే
మాడిసి ఇదే యింబదాని చేస్తా ఆవాజిబి మహాప్రభు
అవర మనగే కళ్ళుసిదువదు. ఆ న్యాయ నిమ్మింద శిక్ష
శిక్షదల్లదే శిక్షే రక్షే ప్రస్తారకు మహాందల్లయంశకం
తశే ఆ విచర బాంధవాని అరమనగే తరిసిమాడి
అరమనేయింద అప్పసి ఆద మేశిగే వరదు హో
ప్రస్తువదు. ఇదల్లదే దివానీ కళేసి దాకల బ్రిగే
సిందు న్యాయ పిళ్ళారు బందశే కాసు శిక్షిసదే శ్రీ
రంగశెట్టరు (శిక్షిద్దు) విచారణేయల్లి శూర్ణ మోమే అమీలవ
బ్రిగే విచారిసిహోరు యంబదాని అవనిగే ఒప్పిసిహో
రువదు. అమీలవ బ్రిగే సిందు న్యాయ పిళ్ళారు
బంగరశెట్టరిందశ్రీరంగశెట్టరు విచారణేయల్లిరువ వాదుప్రతి
వాదద బ్రిగే కేళిసి నిజాంశ విచారిసి బంధోబస్తు
మాడిసిహోరు యంబదాని అవనిగే ఒప్పిసిహోరువదు.

శ్రీ నరసింహయ్య × విసి బిసి గా వాదిని శ్రీరంగ

(54)

ನ್ಯಾಕ್ಷರ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬಂದಾಗ
ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಂದ ಶೀರದು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯುಳ್ಳವರು ಶಕ್ತನ ಬಳಿಗೆ
ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ನೀವು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು
ಮಾಡಿರಿಯೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಆಶನ ವರ್ತನೆ ಕೊಡುವದು. ಶಕ್ತನ
ನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಶಿವನಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲ ಶರವಾಗ
ಗಾಮರ ಧರ್ಮರಾಯನ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ನೀವು ವಿಚಾರಿ
ಸಿ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿರಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಅವನಿಗೆ
ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವದು. ಈ ಮೋಕ್ಷ-ದಾರು ಪ್ರಾಯಿ ಗ್ಲಲ್ಲರಿ
ಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುದಂ ಬರಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರವೆ
ನಾನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಶೀರಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಶಕ್ತನಾದರೆ ಶೀರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳು
ತ್ತೆಂದ ಶೀರದ ಕೆಲಸವಾದರೆ ತ್ತೆಂದ ಮೇಲಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಯು ಗಿರುವವರ-ವರ್ತನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವದು- ಹೀಗಾಗಿ
ನ್ಯಾಯ ಬಂದು ಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತ ಮಾಡು
ವ ಬನ್ನೆ ಪಕ್ಷ ಪರಪಕ್ಷ ಗ್ಲಲ್ಲರಿ ದ್ರಮಾದಿಂದ ಸಭೆ
ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಾಗಿ ಶೀರಿಸುವಂಥವನೇ, ಜಾಗರಾಗಿ ಅಭೆ ಮಾಡಿ
ದ್ದೆ ನಾಲ್ವರ ಕರೆದು ಕ್ಷ ನ್ಯಾಯ ತಂದವನ್ನ ಎರಡು
ಬದಿ ಕೂತಿ ಈ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಚಾಳಿ ಜವರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು
ಬನ ಒಬ್ಬನ ಪಕ್ಷ ಎರಡು ಬದಮಾಳ್ಬನ ಪಕ್ಷ
ವಾಗಿ ಕೂತಿಕೊಂಡರು ಅವರ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಬನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿ
ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿ ಆ ಮಾತಾಗಿ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬದ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು

ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿಶುಶರವಾದ -x- ದಾರು

వారిని పంపించి ఇవతలకు సభ్యులు ఇవతలకు
అవతలివ్యయంబరస్థులతన్ని నిర్ణయించి ధర్మాధర్మంవాగి
విడిశ ఇద్దరు ప్రకారం తీరిని పంచాయితీరు అధికారులు
మారువవర పలుంచే. ఈ న్యాయదవర ఎరకు జన
రస్థు నిల్చినిచోంరు అవరముంచి కార్య శ్రీ మోశే
న్యాయ శీరించి చేస్తుంటిం శ డోల్గా బోరు. ఆవాస్తే న్యాయ
దవరు ఇవరు శీరించిదంధర్మ సమ్మతవేంశ డోల్గా
దశి అదేల మోశే నిప్పికోల్గా శక్తుద్ది. సమ్మతం ఇల్లా
యింశ డోల్గాదశి అదు కార్గంవేమయింబదాని ఆ
న్యాయగారశ మేలుశ విచారిని ఆపంర్వర న్యాయవ్య
పంచాయితీరు శీరించిర ఇంగి నిగ్ధ మనసిగి కరియిం
కంరశి అదేల మోశే న్యాయ శీరించువదు. ఇరవల్లరి
పంచాయితీరు పక్ష పరపక్షవాని న్యాయ శీరించి ఇద్దో
యింశ నిర్ణయ విచార మారువన్ని కంరశి ఇంథా
న్యాయ పంచాయితీరు శ్రీ ప్రకార శీరించిదరు. నార్ల
విచారించిదన్ని శ్రీ మోశే సమ్మ మనసిగి శ్రీ్యాంగుయింబా
యిరరు వివరవన్ను దివాన్ కళీంగి బరదు కల్పుదిని
కొంట్ల కాశీకి బంద మోశే నరదుకోల్గువదు. ఈ బని
పంచాయితీ మారువంథ నాల్గు జన, ఆ పంచాయితీ
మూడిని వరన్ని మూర్కెగువ అధికారద్ది సభ్యుల్లిదు

ఏవరు కుర్చిను కొంటు ఆ పంతాయితరన్న
విభారిసులనే న్యాయ మోర్సువంట్ర ఎరర జనన్న
చూర్చవనాగలీ తరిబనాగలీ న్యాయ తీరువ పం
యుంతరన్నూ పంతాయితర ముండే కుర్చి కొంట్ర
డే నింతర బోకు. ఆ పంతాయితర్న తీని ఆయరడు
ఏవ న్యాయదవరు గ్రంథవవదుగవాటి గ్రంథవ
నుకగలరు వాటిపింయుంబదు ఎరరు వివరవ్ను తెల్గిసు
ద మేలి వాటిపింయుదంథవను పంతాయితరుల్గి
యు నిచ్చు చూరువంథ్ర అయుశినవనాదరే కూరు కొర్చు
వంతే మోర్సువదు. కూరుకొర్చువ అయుశినవనల్లనీకు
నింతకొర్చువ అయుశినవనాదరే అవనుదజాగరన్ని
నింతకొర్చువంతే మోర్సువదు. గ్రోరోవాటి ఆదవను
కొరువ అంయుశినవనాదన్నూ అవను పంతాయితర
ముందే కూర బారదు. తినారే మోరాని కొరువంతే
మోర్సువదు. నిలువ అయుశినవనాదరే ఓండు తినారే
నిలువంతే మోర్సువదు. శ్రీకర లేవాదేవియుల్గి
మురిగి గ్రామద వరవరిగున్న పంతాయితరు విభాం
సి భశిగి మాతికొల్గిల్గి ఈ బుద్ధిర్న అరమనే శేలన
బిల్గి అవంద్వర న్యాయ తీరిసికొల్గ బగ్గే అవంద్వ
రింద తాలబ్ధి ఆన్న బీర్గి రుగా కాను ఈ ఎరరు బగ్గా

గ్రో వాటిపి, గ్రామరో వాటిపి ఎన్నదజాగ తాలబ్ధి

283

57

మాత్ర ఆదాయం శేషదు కొండవనాకతయింద గుర్తి
రుత్తర మేశే శేషదుకొండు ఈ ఉత్తరని ప్యాదు ఆర
మనేది ఒప్పిసి టుప్పికే ప్యాదర్ని ఈ పంచాయితిగే
గొశ్కి ఆద అధికార ఖ్ఞ ~~ఖ్ఞ~~ దగే ఒందు పాల్ల
గ్నాయ విభారిసిదంద్ర టు వంశరిగే వాళ్ళ పాలు ఈ
మేశే రుంటిశేషదుకొళ్ళోవదు. ఇదు విషయ టుప్పికే
ంత్రీనేరుంచూన్నాయం పంచాయితికే మాడి శిక్ష
సిదాగ్దు అదక్కే రి మేశే కళిగి శేషదుకొళ్ళో కేలప
విల్ల. ఇదల్లదే అరమనే నీడుపయవ్ని ఇశ్రు వంద్రవ
రు యాచారరు బ్యాడాడిదుంటాదరే అయురరు
జనవస్థే కేరసి విభారిసి యావకుసు జాగ్రియింద
బ్యాదు ఇద్దాగు అవనిగే బ్యాడి కొండవనింద ఒందు
ఎరతర మేశే బ్యాసి బిగి మాడి బిడువరు. ర్రూడ
దద్దుంటారరే అదే మేశే ఒందక్కే ఎరతర మేశే
పేట్ల శిందవనింద పేట్ల ర్రూడదేవనిగే ర్రూడిసి
శుంది రి మేశే మాడదంతే బిగి మాడి బిడువదు
మేలాగి యావసగళ్ళనాదరు అరమనే ర్రూ కొసాగవ
ఒడవే వళ్ళు వాగలి దవశర కంబు కొంబ్రు జవ్వరి
పెట్ల పిదసు మలుంశొద్దన్న వంశగే మాడి శేగదు
శొండు శింరర్దుంటాదరే ఆ శేగదు కొండవనింద

పిందక్కే పిందువళే మోళే వస్తుగళు మూరిశేం
రు శేఖరి రుప్పాంశరక్కే దాశగళు మారువదు.
అదరల్లి పిందు పాలు అరమనే ఒళగే శిందద్దక్కే
ఆస్తివాజి ఆయితు. ఈ శిందు అద్దగి పాలు ముందే
ఆ మోళే అరమనే ఒళగే శిన్నదంతే బుద్ధిగే
ప్రకాశ కొట్టువ బగ్గే శేగదుకొళ్ళువదు. ఈదే
మోళే శ్వేతవర ఒళగే శిందద్దు లుంటాదళే అర్ధ
విభాగిసి పిందక్కే పిందువళే మోళే శిందవనింద
వస్తుగళు మూరిని శరీరద ఒళగే శ్వేతనిధి సం
పర్కగొండిరువంతిని ఈ శిందద్దు బుద్ధి ప్రకాశ
లుంటాగువ బగ్గే అరమనేగే శేగదుకొళ్ళువదాగి
ఎంబ అప్పణ్ణి కొట్టుకొళ్ళువదాగి (చి)

ఇగ గుప్పక్కే నోందనే అప్పణ్ణి. Nyctitrion glomerata

అరమనే శేలసక్కు బుద్ధిపూర్వకవాగి నిరూడుగళన్నూ బందరూ
సరి, దివానో శ్రీరంగియింద లుశర బందరూ సరి,
మశోందు కాయిలవాగి బోడేయింద నివనే బరదరూ సరి
ఆ శేలసక్కు అరమనే విభాగగళల్లి గాయవాగ మశేకు
ఓగాదిరలు. ఆ బగ్గే కాగదదల్లి బరదు గాయవ అరమనే
శేలశర శలంగళన్ను నిన్న కాతోకు నాతశేలేరి బ్రిన

భాగస దప్పశక్తే బరది దినగే సమయ శిక్షే దాస్తి బ్బున భాగము అరమనే కేలసర కలంగళన్న తా ప్రకార గువే ఎంబుదాగి ఆ కేలప శీరువ మొదియంశర బీది హోగి యూ దాస్తి మాడువదు. అరమనే కేలస శీరిద మేలి ఆ కలంగళన్న బీది హోగి కేలప విల్ల. ఆ కాగదవన్న దప్పశదవి మరళి బిరువదు ఎంబ అప్పణే శీర్షిదు దరకొగ్గువదాగి (ఆ వి)

11 గ్రాప్తశ్రేయరదే అప్పణే Home / transaction

దాన కొతేది రసాంతరక్కే మూల కాసు శేగదుకొగ్గి వంశద్దు కణేది రసాంతరదింద కొడు వంశద్దు గ్రాహ్యవన్న మూల బదిసిద మేలే గ్రాప్తశ్రేయరవరు గట్టిగే ఆగువదు కొడ కొగ్గువదు నిశ్చిత అవరవర శ్రేయాగి రసాంతరక్కొళిసిదాగియూ కణి మోడుర మూలి మరళి బిరువదు ఎంబ అప్పణే శీర్షిదు దరకొగ్గువదాగి (ఆ ఎ)

12 గ్రాప్తశ్రే మూరనే అప్పణే Court Mandate

గ్రాహ్య ముందే కొడగ బాకియన్ను కోర్టు కొడలీ కాదరే కర బేకాదుదు కణి కోర్టారరు అవర బాకి

కోకొ శీకాని

కల్యాణి మేళం మధువే మాతికొల్లువదు. మొన్న శప్తిర డిగ్నారశే భూద్ర. భాశియల్లి నతేయువంశే కూడిసికొళువదు. మేలి బరదిరువ ఎరడు బగే నతళే అరమనే అవ్వినళ్ళే ఈ ఒప్పి బరువదరింద అప్పగి కొడిసిద్దిరు ఈ ప్రకార నమ్మ శీమెయల్లి కూడువంద్రవరు కెరువంద్ర వరు నతరుకొల్లక్కే శక్యవిల్ల. ఇదు విషయ ఇన్న ముందే ఒబ్బ గండస్తవరిగే డిగ్నా కట్టతళేయంబదాగి నూరు మత్తగిద ఖాగే మతగికొంతు అదర ప్రాప్తియల్లి మక్కళు ధృతిదశే అదు అరమనే అవ్వినళ్ళే బరువదక్కే అయోగ్య అదర మేళం నూరక బారదు. అంతొద్దు ఇదు పరళ్ళ అయోగ్యవిదే. గండస్తరు ఈ జినదల్లి కూతకొల్లక్కే బారదు. ఇదరసరిశు ఇన్నే ముందే కట్టతళేయంతే డిగ్నాన్నే ఒబ్బ కూడ బారదు ఒబ్బ శర ఖారదు. ఈ నతళే బిట్టు కన్నే డిగ్నారశే అవర భాగి కల్యాణి మేళం మధువే మాతికొల్లువదు. మొన్న శప్తిర డిగ్నారశే అవర భాగి కల్యాణి మేళం కూడిసికొల్లువదు. ఈ ఎరడు బగే నతళే నతేయువంశే అప్పగి కూడిసి ఇరే. ఖాదళ్ళే శిగువ కరదు కొల్లువచాగి

(ఖి)

(61)

287

౨౫ ఇప్పకాలనే అప్పసి.

అరమనే శీమేయల్లి ఐమ్మద ఛత్రగల భూమిగదే. అల్లి ఆ భూమి ఐమ్మద ఆగ్రహ్మ ఐమ్మద ఒక్కనిగే సేరిసువదు. ఐమ్మద ఒక్కలు కుల్ల సచ్చువాగి ధ్రోణది ఆ భూమి అరమనేగే సేరి ఒక్కలు విల్లదే గదశి ఆ భూమి ఐమ్మద ఆగ్రహ్మ అరమనే పచ్చక్కే సేరిసి కొట్టువదు. గురు విషయ శ్రీశరు పరశాటోషిందశ్మే బరుచిన లుద్ధిర్వాగి కాజర్కభావందియింద కర శందు గుట్టుకొండంత్ర ఆగ్రహగ్రహ్మ తందూసి మాతిసికొండు గురువంత్ర ఆగ్రహగ్రహ్మ ఆ అరమనే పచ్చక్కే యంత శేగాయ కేలసవిల్లయంబ అప్పసి శిక్షదు సరకొట్టువదాగి. (సి.)

౨౬ గుప్పశ్రేదనే అప్పసి

కసబి కాటోరు ※బస్లాంశరద భాశి కల్ప్రగ కొట్టిందర ఎబిశావర్గ మాడువ ధర్మవిధ ఎవరు:-

కుటుంబ భాశి కుల్ప్రగ ఒందక్కే సుద్దుగ ఒందక్కేగాంధ గుంపు ధర్మ కుంటుంబ భాశి కుల్ప్రగ ఒందక్కే ఆశ్రయగాగి కే కండ ఒ మూరు ధర్మగా దమ్మగానికే కం.ధ దాగక్కి లు భయం కం.ధ కుంటు కొ దాగక్కిలు బ్రైర భాశి కుల్ప్రగ

※ భాశావంది బస్లాంశరద (నాశంధ/గశంధ దాడాయ ధర్మక్కి

గళ్ళి మనే రుగా కం.ఱ గ ఒందు ఱుగా క్రిగుతే పవతే
కంతిరాయ గ ఒందు ఱుగా లుభ్రంయు కం.ఱ గ్రంయు రరు
ఱుగా; అగవర జాతి కుల్ల గళ్ళి లుభ్రే కందాయ కం ఱ ఒ
మూరు ఱుగా; కేలసద చాకిలి కుల్ల గళ్ళి రుపబే కానికే
కం ఱ ఒ మూరు ఱుగా; అగ్నిర జాతి కుల్ల గళ్ళి కాలు మే
గానికే కం ఱ ఒ మూరు ఱుగా; అళ్ళ కాలిష్టాం బాగ్ర జాతి
వడ్డర కుల్ల గళ్ళి అశీరల్లు కానికే కం ఱ ఒ మూరు
ఱుగా; బేడాంగర జాత వడ్డర కుల్ల గళ్ళి మనే ఱుగా
కం ఱ గ ఒందు ఱుగా మగ్గ కానికే కం.ఱ ఒ మూరు ఱుగా
లుభ్రంయం కం ఱ. ళ్ళ నాల్కు ఱుగా; బోశియర జాతి కుల్ల
గళ్ళి మగ్గ కానికే కం ఱ ఒ మూరు ఱుగా కాపాళి కాళ్ళిగే
కం ఱ గ ఒందు ఱుగా ళ్ళ నామ కానికే కం ఱ ¼ ఱుగ
కుతావళ్ళి కం ఱ ఒ మూరు ఱుగా లుభ్రంయం ళ్ళ పీళ్ళు
ఱుగా ఱుగ; వక్కలిగ జాతి బిరుకుల్ల గళ్ళి కం ఱ గ ఒందు
ఱుగా; వరర జాతి కుల్ల గళ్ళి మనే ఱుగా కం ఱ గ ఒందు
ఱుగా; కేనియర కుల్ల గళ్ళి ప్ర భ్ళి కానికే కం.ఱ గ ఒందు
ఱుగా; చాసర జాతి కానికే వివర శ్రీవార చాప కం ఱ
గ ఒందు ఱుగా; బిరుచాప కం ఱ గ్రి ఱుగ. రుది సేవే
మాతిసిర బగేయల్లి కం ఱ గ ఒందు ఱుగా; బసవి వళ్ళ
కానికే కం ఱ ¼ ఎరరు ఱుగా; భూప మనే ప్రవేశర

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* కుళ్ళి ళ్ళ ళ్ళ కంబాలు ** భాళి జాతి గా చాంభార్
** కాళిగుళిగే ¥ నామ కానికే

ಬಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ಸ್ಥಿ ಯಾಗ. ಮದುವೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಂಡಂಒಂದು ಯಾ
ಪ್ರಸೂತಿ ಕಾಣಿ ಕಂಡ ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ. ಮೃತಿಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಂಡ
ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ ~~ಅಂಕು ಕಂಡು ಪೆಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಣಿ~~ ಮುಡುಕಾಣಿಕೆ
ಕಂಡ ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ ಅಂಕು ಕಂಡ ಗ್ರಾ ಯಿಂದು ಯಾ
ಅತ್ತೆ ಮ್ಮ ಬಡಿ ಯಾವಸ್ಥೆ ಮೇಲಿ ಬರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅನುಭವ
ಗ್ಯಾಯುವ ದಾಸಯಂದ ~~ಸೇರಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು~~ ಕೆಳದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು
ಗರ್ಭಿಣಿ ಜಾತಿ ಕುಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟರೆ ಕಂಡ ಊರಲು
ಯಾ ಕ್ಷೌರ ಕಂಡ ನ ವಂದು ಯಾ ಬಳೆಯಂಡ ಕಂಡ
ನ ಮೂರು ಯಾ; ~~ಹಡಗ~~ ಮೊದಲ ಜಾತಿ ಕುಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಂಡ
ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ; ಬಡಗ ಡ್ಯೂಲಿಯರ ಗುರುಲಿಂಗರ ಕಂಡ
ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ; ಕೆಂಬತ್ತಿ ಡ್ಯೂಲಿಯರ ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ
ಬಿಕ್ಷೆ ಯಾ ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ; ಮಾದಿಗರ ಜಾತಿ ಗುರುಲಿಂ
ಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಂಡ ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ; ಮಲೆಯರ ಜಾತಿ ಕುಲಗಳಿಗೆ
ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕಂಡ ನ ಒಂದು ಯಾ; ಕುಳ್ಳರು ಮಾಂಡ್ಯೂಲಿ
ಯರು ವಕ್ಕಲಿಗರ ವಂಸೆಯವ್ಯಿರುವ ಪಾಲೆಯರಿಗೆ ಸಗ
ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಕ್ಷೆ ಯಾ ನ ವಂದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ಕುಲಗಳಿಂದ ಕಾಲಂಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲು ಸುದರಿ ಬರದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ಯಾ ಪಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವದು.
ಕೋಡಗರು, ಉಪ್ಪಾಗರು, ಮಲ್ಲಾಪಿ, ಡೊಗರೆ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು
ಜಾತಿ ವಿನಯ ಸುದರಿ ಬರಸಿರುವ ಜಾತಿ ಕುಲಾಚಾರದ್ದು

ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಶಪ್ಪು ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಹಾಯಿ ಶಪ್ಪು ಕೈ ಶಪ್ಪು ಮುಂಚಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಗಿ ಆಯುವು ಜಾತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಗತಿ ಅರಿತು ಕಂ. ಗ ೨ ಮೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಚಾರಿಟಿಸ್ಥ ಮುಖಂಡರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿಯಂತರ ಬಸ್ಸಾಂತರ ದವರಿಂದ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತೆ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಜಾತಿ ಅಯವಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಶಪ್ಪಿದ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮೂರು ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗೆ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು. ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರ ಜಾತಿ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಜಾತಿಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದರೆ, ತನ್ನ ಬಂಧು ವರ್ಗದವನ್ನು ಮಾವ ಶಪ್ಪು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಯನ್ನು ಅರಿತು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೈಬಿಡಲು ಮುಂಚಾದವರು ಯಾರಿದ್ದರೂ ಆ ಕೋಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಮುಂಚಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದು ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಕುಲದವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವನ್ನು ಆ ಕೋಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಕೋಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಕೊಳ್ಳಮಾಡಲಾಗದು. ಅವಿಂದ ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಶಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಿ ವಿಷಯ ಅರಿತ ಶಿಫಾರಸು ತನ್ನ ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಬಿದ್ದಾಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ (ಸೈಕ್ಷೆ!)

ಯುವ

ಬೇಕು ತಿಳಿಸಿರಲಿ ಅದು ಯಾರಿಂದ ಬಂದೋಬಸ್ತು ಆಗ
ಮಾಡುವುದು. ಕೆಸಬಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊರತು ಇನ್ನು
ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳು ಯಾವುದೂ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ತೆರಿಗೆ
ವಿಧಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(8) ವಿ

16 ಇಷ್ಟು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರಲೇ ಅಪ್ಪನಿಗೆ Vegetable thalli ullaka
ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಂಥವನು ತಮ್ಮ ಮದಗಳು
ಬಿಡಿಸಿಗಳು ಇರುವ ಮದಗಳು ತನ್ನ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ
ಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗೆದು ತನ್ನ ತನ್ನ ಮನೆ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ತಾಕೀತು
ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ. ಗಿಡಗಳು ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ಬಳಿಕ ಬಿಡಿಸಿದ
ಹಂಬು, ಮೂಗಿ ಸುಟ್ಟಿನ ಗಿಡ ಅರಿಸಿನ ಕೆಲಸ, ವೀಳ್ಯದೆಲೆ
ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಗಿಡ, ತೆಂಗಿನ ಗಿಡ, ಬೇವು
ಹಾಗೂ ಬರನೆ ಗಿಡ ತರತರದ ಮನೆ ಮನೆ ಹೋಗಬಹುದಾದ
ಸಪ್ಪೆ ಬೀಜ, ಸುಂಬಳದ ಬೀಜ, ಹೂಂಡೆ ಬಳ್ಳಿ, ಹಾಲು ಸೋರೆ ಬೀಜ
ಹೀರೆ ಕಾಯಿ, ಆಪ್ಪರದ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಬೂದಿ ಸುಂಬಳ ಇರುವ ಬೀಜ
ಸಬ್ಬಕ್ಕಿ, ತೆಂಬಿನ ಗಿಡ ಮಂತಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ

కొనశ్వంబరి గిర్డి గగ్గాసు మంశాద వానాబగ
డంబళ్ళికేగళ్ళ [illegible] శాకాలి మాతిళ్ళ థాకిసి
శ్రీశర మనే మనే కోలుదళ్ళు బిళ్ళప బేకు.
తీరంభ దివసదల్లు గవ్వరికే మారువవను
సోమవార సోమవార దివస శ్రీశర మనేగ
హ్గాగి తీరంభవాగ్ల. తిన్నాని మాతువంథవరు
యారు కళ్ళ శన మాతి గద్దె కళి కొరు
ళ్ళరుమే శ్రీలస సగ [illegible] తిన్నాని మాతదే
గౌరువంథవ యారు ఎంబదన్ను మనే మనేగ
హ్గాగి సోతి గద్దియన్ను అవరు [illegible]
గౌరువంథవన్ను గుగ్గుర థాక గౌరువంథవన్ను
కళి కొరిన కలస మాతి గౌరువంథవన్ను బాళ
థాక గౌరువంథవన్ను సగ సోతి అదరల్లు
ఎళ్ళు తిళ్ళరు గద్దు కళ్ళ శన మాతి తిన్నాని
మాతదే గౌరువంథవన కరదు థళ్ళి! యింద
తీదన్ను తిన్నాని మాతువంతే ఎవరవన్ను హేళి
కొట్టు బిగి కళ్ళిని తన్నాని తీరంభ మాతిన
బేకు. గురరల్లు ఒబ్బ శ్రీశనాదవనిగే
ఒర జార్వదిందొగళి శద్ద బరశనవిందా.
గళి తీరంభన్ను యిల్లా మదువే మేళే తిగరే
ళ్ళరుమే ఒగమే?

ఉంది బిడ్డకి గర్భధారణ మారువవస్థ నోరి ఆ
గ్రామదట్టు ఆరంభద కేలపవేల్లా ఆద ఒక్కల కరదు
గ్రంథ వక్కనిగే ఈ మోశ సంశయదింద అవద ఆరంభ
ఆయిందు బడ్డ గ్రంథ. ఉందరరు దిన నీవ్య ఆశగే
కుమ్మకు మాతకొడియంశలు, అవను మలంది మాద
లాగి ఆశను నిమగే ఉందు వేర్వ నిమ్మ ఆరంభ
ఆయిందే ఆదరి నిమగే అవను కుమ్మకు మారుక్కానే
యింశ వేల్లి ఆ ఉందే బిడ్డంధవన ఆరంభవస్థ
కేలస ఆరంభ శ్రేశరింద ఒందరరు దిన కుమ్మకు
మాతనికొడువదు. ఈ మోశ గ్రామద గవ్యరుగళు
విచారిసికొళ్ళువంశే మారువవ్యక్తిగారను శాకీతి
మాతి రుదిన్యేరు దివసక్కే ఒంతపతిని గ్రామ గ్రామ
గళిగే హోగి విచారిసికొంబరు ఈ వేరదింయన్న
దివానా కళేంగే భరకొళ్ళువదుయుంబ ఆజ్ఞప్తి
శిక్షరు నరకొళ్ళువదాగి హోగి (ఎ)

(ఎ) ఇల్లి గ్రామక్కే = యిల్లిగే ఆజ్ఞప్తి
ఆరమనే టంగ్గాక్కే చాలవదిగే బేకాదంథ
తాపి కూరి, బట్టి, కుక్క, మూర కొమ్మి సుగ్గుళలు
గేరసి మలంతార మేదర దగ గవ్యరిగర దగ

ಸರ ಕಳ್ಸಿಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುವದು ಬ್ಯಾಡೆಯಂದರೆ- ವಿನ್ನ ತಾಯಿಂದು
ನಾಳಿನವ್ಲಿಬುವ ಪಾಲಿಗಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಗುರುಲು ಬ್ಯೂವಸ್ಲು ಮಾಪು ಮಾ
ಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿಸಿ ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಗುರ್ಲು ಇಸ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡೆಗ್ಯ ಇಟ್ಟೆರು
ತಾಪಿಗ್ಯ ಇಟ್ಟೆರು ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕಾಲ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಂರ್ಸಿಂದ
ಶೆಗದು ಬರುವ ಧಿಮಾಕಸ್ಲು ಶೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಅರಮನೆ
ಲುಗ್ಗಾಸ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವರು. ಇನ್ನ ಹಬ್ಬಿಗೆ ಬೋಳಾದ ಮ್ಲೆ ತಾಪ
ಕೊಂಡೆ ಮೇದರು ಗವ್ಯರಿಂದ ಅಕುವಂಥ ಮೊರ ಬುಟ್ಟಿ
ಹುಸ್ಕೆ ಕೊಮ್ಮೆ ಸುಗ್ಗಲು ಮುಂತಾದ ಮೇದರ ದಗ ಗವ್ಯರಿ
ಗರ ದಗ ಸಡಿ ಇಸ್ಕೊ ಇಸ್ಕೊ ಶೆಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಸುವರು
ಯುಂತ ವಿವಾನೆ ಕಟೆರಿಚಾರಸು ಬರದು ಕಳ್ಸಿಸಿದರ್ಲಿ
ಆಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಸರ್ಲಿ ಕಾಕಿಕಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಜ್ಞೇಷ್ಠ ಮಾಸ ಗಾಳಿಕರಿ
ಸ್ಲಾದರ ಪಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮೇದರು ಗವ್ಯರಿಗರು ಪಾಲಿಪಲ್ಲಂದ ಕಳು
ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೆಲ್ಲಿಕೆಕಸ್ಲಿ ಬರಸಿರು ವಮೆಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಕಕ್ಕೆಕೊಳ್ಳು
ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೆಲ್ಲಿ ಶೆಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸುವಂತೆ
ವಿವಾನೆ ಕಟೆರಿಚಾರಸು ಬರಸಿ ಕಳ್ಸಿಸಿದರ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ
ಲುಗ್ಗಾದ ಬ್ಯಕ್ಕದಿಂದ ಕೊಂಡೊಯ್ಲಿ ಆ ಬಗೆ ಮೇದರ
ಗವ್ಯರಿಗರ ದಗ ಆಪೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ ಲುಗ್ಗಾಸ್ಕೆ ಕಳ್ಸಿಸಿ
ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಶೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ ಎಂದಾಯಿತು ಯುಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವು
ತಿಳಿದು ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳಿರಿ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ)

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಜಯಾಕಸ್ಲಿ

ఉ.ని.స

[illegible]

[illegible] ఇప్పశ్శేంతసేపు అప్పగి.

ఈ నారలు అరమనే శిలదల్లు గ్నరువ మరగర్రల్లు
ఢిలిదు గ్నరువ [illegible] జోడన్న కుయిదు శీకి మాయువదక్కె
చేకొంకొ మాస గ్నగ్గరదు ల్కొదు ఆరువదు జోడు ఢిలిదు
గ్నరువ మరగర్ర దేప్ప మాఠిహొంరు బ్లేడ్మ్ర్ళు గ బందరాగ్బ్ర్ర
ఈ రు ట పరియంతర మరక్కే చిన్నగర్ర కత్తి శెయ్యాయు మాఠిహొం
రు గ్నద్దే చిత్తరు. ఒ రిండ్ర్ర చూళ్ళ బ్ర్ర ఢ్యారు వరకే యూ వహ్ర
బీడు కుయిసి అరమనే లన్రెగాన్కే కర్ర్ప ఢిసువ్వరు. ఈ మోగా
వన్న ఒందు చిన్న బూకే ర్ర్రోగదంకే యూ వహ్ర మోగా వన్న
శరిసి అరమనే లన్రెగాన్కే కర్ర్ప ఢిసువరు. గ్నదల్లరే నార
శ్కేకర బ్ర్రియిరువంత్ర మోగా వన్న ర్ర్రోగనే మారరంతే కొకిచి
చూఠి శ్కేకరిండ మోగా వన్న శరిసి అరమనే లన్రెగాన్కే పొవ
మ్మగా చిన్న కల్లిదల్లి బూకే మాఠి వప్పిసిహొవ్వల్లి గ్నదర్కెయు
ఓర్ల్లే కోడ్రిసిర చోగా పొవ మగా గ ఒంరక్కే క్రెయు యుపొయి
ర్ర ఎంతు. కాళి మోగా పొవ మగా గ్నక్కే క్రెయు యుపొయి ఒ
చిర్ర్ర యుపొయి చేకొంకొ క్రెయు కొంట్ర్ర కొగదుహొర్ర్ర్ర్వంతే మఠి
కర్రిరి అరమనే చివాన్ కళిరిన్ అప్పగి కొఠిసిసువ ర్ర్రకుం
నామెయల్లు అప్పగి కొఠిసి గ్నదే. ఆమేకొ క్రెయుద గ్రూవన్న
రివాన్ కళిరియిండ కొగదుహొంరు ఆవావ మోగా హొవ్వంర్ర
శ్కేకరిగే కొరుతనరుయింఒ అప్పగి శిర్ర్రిదు వరకొర్ర్ర్ర్వరాగి [illegible]

[illegible] ఒ

(Transplanting and harvesting

ಬಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಅಕ್ಕೆವೇ ಅಪ್ಪಗ್ಗೆ. (Rajahi wetlands in Beffunal

ದಿವಾನೆ ಕೆಲಸದವರ ಕಾಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವಲಿನೆ ಬಿಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ಅರ
ಮನೆ ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲೂಕಾ ನಾಡಿಂದ ಅಗೆ ಬಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ
ರವಿ ನಡ್ಡಾಡಿರ ಶ್ರೇಶರಿಂದ ಕಂಬಳ್ಳ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತಂದರೆ: ಎರಡು ಆರು ಕಟ್ಟುವಕ್ಕೆ
ಒಂದು ಆರು ಒಂದು ಗಂಡಾಳು ಒಂದು ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಳು. ನಾ
ಲ್ಕಾರು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ವಕ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಎರಡಾರು ಎರಡು ಗಂಡಾಳು
ಎರಡು ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಳು; ಆರು ಆರು ಕಟ್ಟುವವಕ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ಆರು
ಮೂರು ಗಂಡಾಳು ಮೂರು, ~~ಮೂರು~~ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಳು. ಮುಂದು
ಎಂಟಾರು ಕಟ್ಟುವ ವಕ್ಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಆರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಗಂ
ಡಾಳು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಹೆಣ್ಣಾಳು ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಆರು ಕ್ರಮದಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಾ
ಳುಗಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಯಾಳು
ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ ಪರಿಯಂತರ ಅಗೆ
ಕಾಲ್ಸಾಸಿ ತಿಂಡ್ಲಾಳುಗಳ್ಳನ್ನ ಅವರವರ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ
ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುದರಿ ಬರಸಿರುವ ಮೇರೆ ಗಂಡಾಳು
ಗಳ್ಳ ತಿರು ಸಿಗಿತ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ಕರಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು
ಆ ಪನ್ನದವ್ವ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸ್ಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಯಂತರ ನಾವಿ
ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವರನ್ನ ಅವರವರ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಕೊಡುವದು.
ಒಬ್ಬರಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲು ಇದ್ದೇ ಮೇರೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ್ಗ್ಗೆ ಕರ
ಕೊಂಡು ಒಟ್ಟು ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನು ಹೋಗಿ ಮೂರು

ದಿನ ಕಂಬ್ಳ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅವಶ್ಯ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷೌರ ಮಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವುದು. ಈ ಮೇರೆ ನಾಡ ಕ್ಷೌರದಿಂದ ಆದ ಕೆಲಸದವ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದಿನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸದವ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ದಿನ ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಕಂಬ್ಳ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಕಂಬ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವರ್ಗೆ ನಾಡ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅನ್ನ ಎಲೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಆದ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದ ಪ್ರಸ್ಥಾರುವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಶಲಿಗೆ ಎಸ್ಟೇ ಸರ ಅರಮನೆ ಪವ್ಮದಿಂದ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವಶ್ಯ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷೌರ ಮಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುವದು. ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಆದ ಕೆಲಸದವ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸದವ್ಲಿ ಸರ ಮೂರು ಮೂರು ದಿನ ಕಂಬ್ಳ ಮಾಡಿಸುವದೇ ಕ್ರಮ. ಕ್ಷೌರದಿಂದ ಹೊರಗಿಪ್ಪವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಅರಮನೆಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಿಂದಾರು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವ ಕ್ಷೌರಿನಿಗೆ ಕಂಬ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಯಂ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೇಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಂಬ್ಳಕ್ಕೆ ಜನ ಕ್ಷೌರಡಿಸುವವ್ಲಿ ಬಸರು ಡಂಗುರು ಹಾಗಂಶಿರು ಅಮುಪಶ್ಯವಾಸಿರುವಂಥ ಕೆಲ್ಲು ಗಂಡು ಜನ ಸರ ಕ್ಷೌರಡಿಸ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಮನೆ ನೋಕರಿ ಜನರು ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಕೈಗಾರರು ಉಪಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇ ಉಂಟಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅರಮನೆಯಿಂದ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುವದೇ ಕ್ರಮ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಶಿಲಾದು ನರಕೊಳ್ಳವದಾಗಿ ೫೨

ಶಿಲಾಲಿಪಿ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಯಿತು

೭೦ ಮೂವತ್ತನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಗಿ.

ನಿನ್ನೆ ಕಾಲೋಕು ನಾರ ಶ್ಕೆಕೆರಿಂದ ಶ್ಕ್ರಕೆರಿ ಯಬ್ಬರ ಬಗೆ ಕುಪ್ಪ ಎಶ್ರೋವ ಬಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಗಿ ಕೆಲ ತಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮವೆಂತಂದರೆ- ಗಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆದು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕಾಲು ತಿರು; ಈ ಕಾಲು ತಿರಿಗೆ ಕುಪ್ಪ ಪಾಳಿ ಮಾನ ಕಾಲು; ಅಕ್ಕಿವಕ್ಕ ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರೆ ಆಯ; ಈ ಅರೆ ತಿರಿದೆ ಕುಪ್ಪ ಪಾಲ ಮಾನ ಅರ್ಧ; ಯರಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆದು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ತಿರು; ಗಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಪ್ಪ ಪಾಲ ಮಾನ ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು; ಮೂರು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಗಾದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ತಿರು; ಗಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಪ್ಪ ಪಾಲ ಮಾನ ಒಂದು; ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಪ್ಪ ಕೆಗರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು. ಮೂರು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದಾರು; ಗಾನ್ನೂರು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎರಡಾರು; ಮುನ್ನೂರು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಮೂರು ತಿರು; ನಾನೂರ ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಧಣ್ಣ ತಿರು; ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಿರಿದ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆಂದು ತಿರು ಒಂದು ಕುಪ್ಪ ಪಾಲ ಮಾನ ಒಂದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸದಂ ಬರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೂರು ಬತ್ತಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದಾನ ಮೇಲೆಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆಂದು ಶ್ಕ್ರಕೆರಿ ಯಬ್ಬರ ಕುಪ್ಪವಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಗರು ಕೊಳ್ಳುಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದು. ಗಾದಲ್ಲದೆ

నిష్ణ కాలోకు నాతినవ్ని గ్రుళవంత్ర శ్రీశరింద ధూర్ల
భక్త చుపే ఁగా కుగు శేగరుహోగ్గవ వివరం- శ్రీశరు
భ్రగమియుస్న మాతిరశే అవంద ధూర్ల భక్త వసూలు మాత
శ్రీ చివరం- గ్రుష్ణ శ్రీరం బత్తి భూమిల్లుంద మోలి త్యావ
త్రో బత్తి భూమియోగ్గగే మాతువంత్ర కుర్ల వందరింద ధూర్ల
భక్త పాల బత్తి శ్రీ మల్కాలు మోశి శేగరుహోగ్గవదుం త్యా
వశ్రీరింద మోలి ఎత్తుస బత్తి భూమి సాగు మగారిదరు
సశి- చుర్ల ఁగా బందశ్రీ ధూర్ల భక్త పాల బత్తి గశ్రీ బందువశి
మోశి వసూలు మాతిహోగ్గవరు ఈ మోశి అవంద్వరు
మాతువంత్ర భూమి నిశధి లిశ్ని శీంతు ఆ ప్రకార
లావంద్వరింద బరశ్రీ ధూర్ల భక్తవన్ని వసూలు మాతిని
ఆయాయ శ్రీశరిగి శరోదశి హొన్ని నాత ఆరమనేలు త్రిగాన్ని
పాశలు మాతిసువదు. ఇనేఁగా శేసియువ వివరం- ఆరంభ
గార ఒక్కలు బందశ్రీ మనేఁగా బిర్ల ఁగా బందు; ధ్రిగనేఁగా
విన బన్నె బిర్ల ఁగా బందు; శ్రీభీవిన బిర్ల ఁగా బందు; తింత
బిర్ల ఁగా మూర్శ్రీ నాగ్ను గశ్రీ ఁగా వర్ధన మోశి కూలిసలి శ్రీశ్రీ
నాగ్ను బందు ఁగా అర్ధవన్ని వసూలు మాతి నివాన శ్రీశరిం
ధన్నాంశరశ్రీ సంచాయ మాతి శరోదశి శేగవు హోగ్గవదు
ఎంబ తాప్పగి బిర్లదు నతిహోగ్గవరాగి త్రీ

శ్రీ బీతిన

2 ಗ ಮುವಶೋಂರನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಸಿ
ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳೆ ಬರಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಾಲದೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಪಾದಕ್ಕೆ

ಪಾರದ ಭಾಕರ ಕಂಡಿಯಕ್ಕ ಸಾರು ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ
ಗುಂಡ್ಲವಸು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಿನ್ನಹ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪ್ರಜೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ವರ್ಷ, ನಂ,
ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠಶುದ್ಧ ೧ ವಶಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಮುಟ್ಟುವಾಗಿ ನಾಡ ಕಚೇರಿ
ಯಲ್ಲು ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅಪ್ಪಸಿ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿ
ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ನಿರೂಪದಿಂದ ಸಕಲ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯ
ಸ್ಥಿರಸ್ಥಾವಹಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡೆನು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅದೇ ನಿರೂಪದ
ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಅಪ್ಪಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಭಾಕರಿಯಸ್ಥ ತೂಗಿಸಿ ಆವಿವ
ರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿನ್ನಹ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಯಂಬ
ಗ್ನಾಪ್ತಿ ಗುಲಾಮ ಭಾಕರನ ಬಿನ್ನಹವನ್ನು ದಿವ್ಯ ಚಿತ್ತರನ್ನಿ
ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಗುಲಾಮನು ದರಕೊಂಬುವ ಬುದ್ಧಿ
ಮಾಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಗವಿನಿ ನಿರೂಪ ಅಪ್ಪಸಿ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸ
ಬೇಕು. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಯೆಂಬ ಬಿನ್ನವತ್ತಳೆಗೆ ಆಂದ್ರವಾರ.
ಗುಂಡವನ ಬರಪ - ಗುಂಡೆ ಬಿನ್ನಹ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಸಿದುಯು ದಜ್ಜದಕ್ಕಮ್ಮಾರ ವತ್ಸಿಗೆಯುವರು
ನಾಡ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ, ಶ್ರೀನ ಭಾಗ, ಗ್ರಾವುದ ಗರ್ಕರ
ತಕ್ಕಶಿಗೆ ಮುಂಭಾಗ ಬರಿಯುವ ಮರಿಯಾದಿ:-

ಪ್ರಜೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ಜ್ಯೇಷ್ಠ ಶುಕ್ಲಪಕ್ಷ ೧ ಮತ್ತ
ಸೀಶುದ್ಧ ಬುದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಿದುಯು ದಜ್ಜದ ಕಕ್ಕಮ್ಮಾರ ವತ್ಸಿಗೆಯು

॥ ವಿಂ ॥ ಇಂತ್ಯವರು ಇಂತ್ಯನಾಥ ಇಂತ್ಯವನಿಗೆ ಬರೆಸಿ
ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಆದಾನ:- ನೀವು ಬರೆಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ
ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ನೀವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ
ಹಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಮತ್ತೆಂದೂ ಶಿಷ್ಯರಿರುವುದು ಎಂಬ ಲಿಖಿತಕ್ಕೆ
ಇಂತ್ಯನಾಥ ಇಂತ್ಯವನ ಬರೆದ.

ಜಯಂ ರಜಿತ ಕುಮಾರ ವತಿಗೆಯಂಬುವರಿಗೆ ಇಂತ
ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ಭೂನ ಭಾಗ-ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಗವುರವಕ್ಕೆ
ಸಹ ಬರೆಯುವುದು ಮರಿಯಾದಿ:-

ದೇವರವರ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ

. ಇಂಚಾ ನಾರು ಇಂತ್ಯವನು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆ.
ದೇವರು, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಪ್ಪ ಸಂಬಂಧದ ಶ್ರೀಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಬಂದರ
ವರಿಗೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಕಾರಿಯಲ್ಲು ಪಾಜಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ದೇವರು
ಇಂತ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಗಳು ಬರೆಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕಾಗದದಿಂದ
ಸಕಲ ವಿವರವು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡೆನು. ದೇವರು ಯಾಂಬ ಇಕ್ಷ್ವಾ
ವಿವರವು ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ನಾನು ಮೂರನೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯ ಆಯಿತಿನ
ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ
ಬೇಕು ದೇವರು ಯಂಬ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನೆಗೆ ಇಂತ್ಯ ವಾರ ಇಂತ್ಯ
ವನ ಬರೆಯ.

ಶ್ರೀನಾಥ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ಭೂನ ಭಾಗರಿಗೆ ಸಹ ಬರೆಯು
ವ ಮರ್ಯಾದಿ:-

(76)

26

302

ప్రజోత్పత్తి సంవత్సరద శ్రీశైల కు గర్భ్ లో
మళ్ళు ॥ం॥ మతీశం అరమనే దివాన్ కచేరిదారు
కేరనీశ సుబ్బ గ్రంథ నాథు పారుపత్యగారది బరసి
కళ్ళుడిసిర కాయ్ అదాగి:- నీసు బరసి కళ్ళుడిద
పాగదదించేల్లా శిష్యయలాయిశు. ఈగ నీసు కళ్ళుడిద
రుగ్గుళ్ళే రశీదియన్ను కళ్ళుడిసి గుదే శ్రీధరియవు ఎం
బ బత్తరక్కే ఆంధ్రవార గ్రంథవన బరదే.

దివాన్ కచేరి దారిగే కేరనీశనిగే సుబ్బ
నాథ పారుపత్యగార శ్లోక భాగ సుబ్బర
కోర్కెవ మరియూరి
దేవరవరిగే.

కరియుళ్ళు నాథ పారుపత్యగార గ్రంథవను మాడువ
విజ్ఞాపనే. దేవరు, ప్రజోత్పత్తి సంవత్సరద శ్రీశైల
శుభకరవళిగే స్వామికాయ్ మళ్ళు జీవనవాగి ఈ
నాథ కచేరియల్లు ఉజరు గుత్తేనే. దేవరు బరసి
కళ్ళుడిసిర రీతిలి బత్తరదింద ఎల్లా వివరవ్ను మోతి
కొండిసు. దేవరు ఆజ్ఞే మేరి శ్రీశైల మూసర కంపిన కం
దాయుద రుగ్గువన్ను ఎత్తి కళ్ళుడిసి గుత్తేనే. ఈ బగ్గె రు
సంచాయ మాడికొండు రశీదిగే రీతిలి ఆగబీరు దేవరు
ఎంబ. విజ్ఞాపనేగే ఆంధ్రవార గ్రంథవన బరదు.

గ్రంథ విజ్ఞాపనే.

శ్రీ నాథ పాలుపళ్ళగారు గ్రామద గవ్యరగల్లి

వరియువ మయూరి.

ప్ర, హోళ్ళ సంవత్సర శ్రీశ్ర శు గరలు శ్రీ మన్మ

ఖ వం ॥ కార్తిక శు నాథు పాలుపళ్ళగారు ఇంద్రవరు

ఇంద్ర గ్రామద గవ్యర ఊర ఇంద్రవనిగే బరసికర్గరుడిసి

కాయగ ఆదాగి. నిజసు బరసి కర్గరుడిసిద కాగదదిందే

లు వివరవ్న శ్రీయలాయిరు. నిన్నే గ్రామదల్లు కత్తిరువ

ఆరమనే భక్షదింద కొట్టగా ఉళిసి అక్కి మాతిసు

వ బగ్గే నాళే దివస భక్ష అల్లదు కొడువ బగ్గెలరు

శ్రీనే శ్రీదిరువదు యేం బదక్కే చంద్రవార ఇంద్రవన

బరగు.

నాథ పాలుపళ్ళగారనిగే గవ్యరుగల్లు కాగద

బరియువ మరింయుది.

రాజీగే పాలుపళ్ళగారు ఇంద్రవరిగే

ఇంద్ర గ్రామద గవ్యర ఇంద్రవను మారువ

విచారనే ప్ర హోళ్ళ సంవత్సరద శ్రీశ్ర రుగవరి

గే ఆరమనే ఆజ్ఞెయల్లి ఇజారు ఇద్దీనే. నీవు

బరసికర్గరుడిద కాగదదిందల్లు వివరవ్న నోడి

కొండిరిసి. ఆదే మోరే ఈ దీంగళ్ళ ఒళగా కట్టిన

దక్కే ఈ గ్రామద శ్రీశర యుపళ్ళనే కొడిసికొండు

నాళ్ళి దివస నారు శతేరిగే బహుశా గద్దేవే-
రుంబ విజ్ఞాపనేగే తంద్రవార గ్రంథవన బరుడ
శ్రీ మేలే కాలుదే శిష్యరు ప బస్తీ నకలు
బరసి తప్పిసి కొడిసి ఇరే. ఇదన్న శిష్యరు కాగద
పత్రగళ్ళ బంధువళు బంద్రంద్ర కాగదగళ్ళ కురిత
నోడి గ్రంథ దివస బరసి కళ్ళిసిద కాగద
గ్రంథ దివసందు శలపిసు ఎంబ చాకలి కోలిని
బరలు జవాబుగళ్ళ దివాన శతేరియిందలు
నార శతేరియిందే సగ బశియు కా బరువదు యేం
బ తప్పిసి శిష్యరు దరకొగళ్ళ వచన (ఎ.)

2) మహశివరాత్రి తప్పిసి. Puja in temples during Shravana
నిన్న కాలుగేసు నారల్లు గ్రహవంద శివాలయగళ్ళి
శివరా మాస ఒందు తింగళు మాపు మాస గంధ
తింగళు దినవరి బిల్వ పత్రే సమపగిసి మారువం
తే నేమస మాడిసువదు. శివరాత్రి ఒందు దిన
శివాలయగళ్ళి రుగలు నాల్కు జామ కాల్కే నాల్కు జామ
రుద్ర అభిషేక బిల్వ పత్రే పూజే మారువంతే ఆయు
ష్యయ దేవస్థానద రాంశికారనే కాశీదే మాడి
ఈ మేరే దివాకాల్కే పూజేయన్న ఆయుష్యయ రాంశి

గారవింద మంత్రిపుత్ర భరువదుంయంబ అప్పగి
శిష్యుడు నరకొగ్గుపదాని (శ్రీ)

22 మూవత్ర మూరనే అప్పనే
నిన్న రాత్రోళు నాతిండ అరమనే లుత్తిగ్గాన్నే
కాలావధిగే బీకాదక్కగంది నే సరకు జమాయిసువ
వివరవేంశేందశి:- అరమనే బీమియి గళ్ళర మోతి
గురువంశద్దు. కొత్తవ్వ బీజ బగిగశరి బిరిదే బగి
గ, అక్కలకాయి బగిగ తారేకాయి బగిగ నెల్లిళళ్ళి
బదిగ బళ్ళి బగిగ మరదళ్ళన బగిగ కస్తూరి అరి
న బగిగ శేగళ్ళి బగిగ శ్ల బలమరిచాయి బగిగ బింర
గద మోద్లా బగిగ ఉల్లిగాయి బగిగ కెల్లరు-మావిన
ళక్కి బగిగ రాస్నేగడ్డే బగిగ నుగంది బీదు బగిగ
లావంచ బగిగ చుట్టిమార్ బగిగ గసగసు బీజ
బగిగ బెకసి బీజ బగిగ బిమ్లుశాంశి బగిగ బిరిజి
బగిగ శేకావళి అంరూ శలవ్వ మళ్ళ బళ్ళిం బగిగ
బాలి అంరరి కారమోసిన బళ్ళి బగిగ బీజగుంద
బగిగ ఘుగురర మోద్లా బగిగ బిడివాయి అందశే
లుగుళ్ళి మోలద్లా మళ్ళుళ్ళు బగిగ రంజద మరర
బిజబద్ద బగిగ మళ్ళుశ్కర బిరిజర బగిగ శ్ల్యాన్వ
ళ్ళి గబదిగ, శ్ల- కొత్తవ్వ శ్లగ

(30) ౮౦

బగిగ శేంపు చిత్ర మూల భ్రా చిత్ర మూల ధ్రు గుర్రి
అమృత అమృత భ్రా బగిగ ఉంస మార బగిగ నాగదా
ర్రి కాయి బగిగ బీజి నాగదార్రి బగిగ నంజిన బీజ
బగిగ భద్ర ముష్టి బగిగ కశిలు మ్రశ్చేద కాయి బగిగ అం
కు బగిగ పిండ మూవశ్చేంబ్రచు. అరమనే రోమే వర్ర్రి శేవార
గల్ల ద కేర్రిగే గ్రాహువే నవర్ర్రి అరమనే రోమే వర్ర్రి శేవార
అమర పుల్ల ద రోమే శేవా కరు జిల్ల పుమ్మ కర్ర్రి శేలేది
కాలోడు రోమేయు ర్రి పడ గ్రాలవ జినిసు. చూర్ర్రి
భ్రీరు బగిగ మురుళ్ళ రశ్మి బగిగ దాలు చిన్న బగిగ
చిత్ర మూల బగిగ గేరు బీజ బగిగ మంజిష్ఠ మరద
శేక్కే బగిగ గ్రాదర బీజ బగిగ పాశాక్ర్రగరశ బగి
సుగ మూల బగిగ శళ వేర్రి బగిగ ఉలిశాయి బగిగ జువ్వ
న కాయి మర అందశీ కావంతి మరద శేక్కే బగిగ పట్టే
శేనే బగిగ శేదనే బీజ బగిగ శేపర్రి ర్కుయి బీజ
బ్రిశే పర్రి ర్కుయి బీజ సుగ బగిగ అనర్రి కుంది
అందశీ పాశాక్ర్రి సూప్తి న గిర్రి కాయి పర్ణవల ధంయి
బగిగ అంతివాక్ర్రి అందశీ నర్ణవల కాయి బగిగ అంశు
బగిగ్రాహ్యచ. విర్రి కావిర బోడమే ర్రి పాలు ర్రి
యుర్రి సుగ గ్రాహువంధ్ర జినిసు నవిగోధర కాయి శ్ర
గిర్ర సుగ బగిగ గేలావరికే బగిగ గోళబీజ

ಬಗೆಗ ಒಲಿಮಡ್ಡಿದ ಬೀದು ಬಗೆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಲಿ ಕಾಯಿ ಬಗೆ
ಗ ಕೈಬೀದಿದ ಚೆಕ್ಕೆ, ಗಾದರ ಕ್ರಾವ್ಯ ಗಾದರ ಸೊಪ್ಪು
ಗಾದರ ಮೇಲ್ಗಾ ಗಾದರ ಬೀಜ ಪಡ್ಡ ಬಗೆಗ ವುಂಡರ
ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಬಗೆಗ ಮುಂಡುಗಳ್ಳಿ ಬಗೆಗ ಬಿಲ್ಲ ಪಲ್ಲೆಬೇರು
ಬಗೆಗ ವೆಣಿಲ ಮುಳ್ಳು ಬಗೆಗ ಕಿಲು ವೆಲ್ಲಿ ಬಗೆಗ ಕಾವರಿ
ಗೆಡ್ಡೆ ಬಗೆಗ ಗಾದರ ಬೀಜ ಬಗೆಗ ಕ್ರಾ ಕ್ರಾವಿನ ಕುಪ
ಮ ಬಗೆಗ ದಿಂಡಗರ ಮೇಲ್ಗಾ ಬಗೆಗ ನೆಲ್ಲೆದಲ ಮಿಡ್ಡೆ
ಬಗೆಗ ಟಕ್ಕ ಗರ ಕ್ರಾವ್ಯ ಬಗೆಗ ಈಕ್ಕ ಚೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬಗೆಗ
ಕ್ಕ ಬೀದು ಬೆಗೆಗ ನೆಲಶೆಂಗು ಬಗೆಗ ಉಲು ಮೆಕ್ಕೆ
ಬೀದು ಬಗೆಗ ಅಂಬುವಾಲ್ಲದ ಕಾಯಿ ಬಗೆಗ ಅಂತೆ
ಬಗ್ಗಿಲ್ಲ ಗಾಪ್ಪಿ ಬಗೆ ಜಿನಿಸು ಅರಮನೆ ರೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವಂಧ್ರದ್ದ. ಗಾದನ್ನ ಶರಂತಿ ಕಾಲಕಾಲಂಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲ
ಅರಮನೆ ಲುಗಳಿಗಾಕ್ಕೆ ಬಮಾಯಿಸುವದು ಗಾರಲ್ಲರಿ
ಗಾಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲವ್ಯ ಗಂದಿಗೆ ಸರಕಿನ್ನಾ ಮೂರ ರೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಗಾರುವಂಧ್ರದ್ದನ್ನ ಕೊಂತಿ. ಆಲ್ಲಿಂದಗ್ಗಿಂದ ಸುಲಭ್ಯದಲು
ತಿಳಿಸುವಂಧ್ರದ್ದನ್ನ ಕೊಂತಿ ಕೊಂಳ್ಳಿ ಆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲು ನಿಮ್ಮಿ
ಬಳುವದು ಎಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಣಿ ಶಿಲ್ಲಿದು ನಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ವದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ
ವಿ.

(32)

21 మూవత్తె నాల్కనే అప్పగి

నిన్న కాళ్ళోళు నాగిగే యంతాదరూ పరస్థళదవరు వ్యాపార కేగరు కొండు బందరే ఆ వ్యాపారస్థరు విరళాజేంద్ర పేటే బరవనారు సోమవార పేటేగే బరబేకు. కాను శందంద్ర వ్యాపారవన్న అల్లి మాడబేకు. కేగరు కొళ్ళువంద్రవను కానూ అల్లిగే హోగి కొండువంద్రే దుడ్డు కొట్టు కేగదు కొళ్ళువంద్రదు కేగదు కొళ్ళి బేకు. అదు బిట్టు అల్లి పరస్థళద వ్యాపారస్థరు నాగమోలి బందరే మనే మనే శిరుగ వ్యాపార మాపార మాడలు విల్ల. నాగిగే ఒంబొంబందు అరమనే కళేలి గొదియట్టే ఆ కళేలి బళి ఒందు జాగ నేమక మాడి ఆ పరస్థళద వ్యాపారస్థను శంద వ్యాపార వన్న అల్లి మడగికొండు మాడబేకు కేగద కొళ్ళువంద్ర నిన్న కాళ్ళోళు నాగశ్రీశరు కాన్న కొండువంద్రే కొట్టు కేగదు కొళ్ళువంద్రే కేగదు కొళ్ళి బేకు. గురు హొరబళ్ళి పరస్థళదింద బందవరు వ్యాపారస్థరు శ్రీశర మనే మనే శిరుగ వ్యాపార మాడిద్దుంటాదరే అప్పగి మీరి నరదొ? ఎంతాదీతు ఎంబ అప్పగి కేళిదు దరకొట్టరువదా

(తి)

2ನೇ ಮುವತ್ತೈದನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ

ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಲೂಕು ನಾಡಿನವಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಶೀಮೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಅಮರ ಸುಲ್ಕ ಶೀಮೆಪೆ ರೈತರು ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ದಿನ್ಕೆಳು ಪರಿದಾವಿ. ಸಂವತ್ಸರದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂದು ಅರಮನೆ ಶೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೋವಿ ಪಿಡಿದು ಕ್ರಯಿಲು ಬೇಕಿ ಅರಮನೆ ತಾಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಕಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವಂಥ ಮರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಾರದ ಯಿನಕಲ್ಲು ಬಿಲ್ಲುಪ ಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಕುಲುವರು ಬಂಟರು ಬಿಲ್ಲವರು, ಬಿಲ್ಲು ನಾವಿರ ಶೀಮೆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಯಿದು ಮುಟ್ಟೇ. ಗೌಡನ ಕುಲ್ಲಗ ಅರಸುಟ್ಟಿ ರಂಗಪ್ಪಯ್ಯ ಸೇವಿಗಾರ ಕುಲ್ಲಗ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗವಂದ್ಲರು ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕೋವಿ ಪಿಡಿದು ಕ್ರಯಿಲು ಬೇಕಿ ಮುಂಕಾದ ಅರಮನೆ ತಾಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಗಳುವದರಿಂದ ಗದರು ಮಾಡುವ ಜಮ್ಮದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಬ್ಳಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿ ಗಂಂ ನೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿನ ಉಂಬ್ಳಿಗಾಗಿ ನೆ ನಾಂಗು ಗಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೂಕಾಲು ವರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಶೇಗದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದು ಗಾದು ವಿನಃ ಅರಮನೆ ನಾಡಿನ ಭೂಮಿ ಗವೆಂದ್ಲರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭತ್ತ ಬರುವ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಸ್ತಿ ಎರಡುವರೆ ಮೋರೆ ಶೇಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಅರಮನೆ ತಾಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪ್ಪಿಂತರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು

(34)

ಈ ಶೇಖರ ಮನೆ ಬನವಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಬನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ರಾಮ ಮನೆ ಭಾವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಶಿಂಗಳ್ಳು ಗಳ್ಳಿ ಹುಡಿಸ್ಕೆದು ದಿವಸ ರಾಮನೆ ಬಾಕಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಹದಿಸ್ಕೆದು ದಿವಸ ರೆಪ್ಪೆ ಮಡಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಬೇಸು. ಇದನ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಾಕಳಿಕೆ ಅನ್ನ ವಸ್ತ್ರ ರಾಮಶೆಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೆವೆ. ಕುಳ್ಳದ ಕುರಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಂಪ್ಪ ಕಾಳ್ಳುನ ಕೂಳ್ಳಿಗ ಗಂಡ್ಸದ ಮೇಲಿ ಜನ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಮನೆಗೆ ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಲುಂಬ್ಳಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಇಳುವರಿಂದ ಇವನ ಜಮ್ಮದ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸೂರಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಂಬ್ಳಿ ಹಾಗುಸಿಕೆ ನಾಂಪ್ಪು ಉಗ್ಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲ ವರ್ಷ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಗರು ಕೊಳ್ಳಿರು ಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಾಯಿರುಂಬ ಲಿಪ್ಪನೆ ಶಿಳ್ಳಿರು ವರಕೊಳ್ಳಿವದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ

೭೯ ಮಾವಕ್ಕ ಅರವೇ ಅಪ್ಪನೆ

ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯೋರು ನಾಡಿದಲಿ ಅರಮನೆಶರದಿಂದ ಗಳೀ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಗಲೀ ಅನೆ ಕಪ್ಪ ಕಣಿಯು ಬೀಚಾವರೆ ಕಪ್ಪಿನ ಆಳ್ಳ ಬೆಳ್ಳು ಮೊಳ್ಳದ ಮೇಲಿ ಬೆಳ್ಳು ಅಂಕಿ ಎಂಟು ಮೊಳ್ಳ ಎಂಟು ಮೇಕೆ ಮೊಳ್ಳ ಬಂಗಾರ ಮೊಳ್ಳ ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೋರೆ ಬೆಳ್ಳು ಮೊಳ್ಳದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಂಟ ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮೊಳ್ಳಕ ವಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಆಳ್ಳ ಇಳುವಂತೆ ಅನೆ ಕಪ್ಪಿಗಳ್ಳ ಕೆಗವುಚ್ಚಿ ಬರುವದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ

೭೭ ಮಾವಶೆಲ್ಲಾಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯೀಕು ಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಥ ಶೈಶವು ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಭಕ್ತ
ಕ್ರಯ ವಂಸುವ ಬಸ್ಟೆ ಮಲಯುಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ
ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯೀಕು ನಾಥ ಶೈಶವು ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಭಕ್ತ ಮುಂತಾಗಿರುಂ
ಬಿರ ಎತ್ತೂಗಲು ಹೋಗಾಬದ ಆಲಿಂಗಲು ರುಂಬಿರ ಅಕ್ಕೆ
ಭಕ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಡ ಪ್ರಭಾರದ ಪಟ್ಟೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಂಕ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂ
ರು ಬಿಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಿಗ್ಗಲಿರ ಲುಸ್ಟಾಕ ಹೋಗಂತೊರದ ಲುಸ್ಟ
ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಪಡ ಈ ಎರಡು ಲುಸ್ಟಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಮಾಗಿವಾಗಿ
ಪ್ರೋಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತಿಯಾಯಿರು ನಾಡು ವಾಕರುಪಕ್ಷಾಕಾರ
ಡೆಸಲಿನಿಂದ ರಡಾರಿ ಳಬರದು ಅವರ ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ಸಲ್ಲು ಇಗುರ
ಅರಮನೆ ಮೋಡರದಿಂದ ಶ್ಯಾಂಬಿ ಮೋಡರ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ
ಕೈ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಡುವ ಬಸ್ಟೆ ಒಂದು ರಡಾರಿ ನಕ
ಲಸ್ಟು ಬರಸಿ ಕ್ಲರ್ಕಿಸಿಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಂದ
ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ಲುಕುಂನಾಮೆಯಲ್ಲು ಬರಸಿ ಇಗುರು
ವದರಿಂದ ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿ ದಾರನು ರಡಾರಿ ನಕಲಸ್ಟು
ಬರರು ಕ್ಲರ್ಕಿಸಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟವ ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿನ್ನ ತಾಯೀಕು
ನಾಥ ಶೈಶವಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ರಡಾರಿ ಕೊಡುವದೇ ಪ್ರೋಗ
ರು ಮಕೊಂದು ನಾಥ ಶೈಶವಿಗಾಗಿ ದನ ಕರುವಿ
ಗಾಗಿ ಹೆಗ್ಗಾಲು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಗಿ ರಡಾರಿ ಕೊಡಿ
ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೆಗ್ಗಾಲು ಜಿದ ದನ ಕರಸಡನಾತಿಂದ

ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಬೀಚಾದಶೆ ಆ ವಿವರಕ್ಕೆ ದಿವಾಣಿ ಕಳಿಸಿ
ಗೆ ನೀವು ಬರಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು. ಇಚಲ್ಲದೆ ಬರಗರು
ಇಶಾರಿ ಜನರು ಮೂರಲಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಕೆ ಭಕ್ತೆ ಶ್ರೀಮು
ಪರಿಸುವ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಬೀಚಾದಶೆ ಈ ನಾಥ ಪಾಂ
ಪಳ್ಳೆ ಗಾರಗೆ ಇಶಿಬರಿ ಇದಶೆ ಕುಂಬಿದಂಥ ಡೇರಿ
ಗೆ ಗಂಡು ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಗ ರಡೆದಾರಿ ಹೊರುವ ಹಾಗೆ
ದಿವಾಣಿ ಕಳೇರಿಂಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಬರದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುಪಿಸಿ ಹೊರುವದು.
ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಳು ಭೂಮಿ ರೈತರು ಗಚ್ಚಿದ ಮೇಲೆ
ನಾರುಗಳ್ಲು ಒಂದು ಒಂದು ವಳಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಕ್ಕೆ. ಇವಾ
ರ್ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಭೂಮಿ ಮನೆ ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಳರಲ್ಲಿ
ಒಂದೊಂದು ಭೂಮಿ ಮನೆ ನಾರುಗಳ್ಲು ಮಾರಿಕೊಂ
ರು ಇರುವದರಿಂದ ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಳಿದಲ್ಲು ಇರುವ
ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ನಾರುಗಳ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕಮ್ಮ ಕಮ್ಮ
ಮನೆಗಳ್ಗೆ ಈಗ ಬಂಗಿ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾರುಗಳ್ಲಿ
ಇರುವ ಕಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳಿಂದ ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಳರಲ್ಲಿ
ಇರುವ ಕಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಬೀಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.
ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತಾಲೂಕು ನಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ
ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಳ ಭೂಮಿ ರೈತರು ಚಿತ್ತೂರು ಪೇರಾಜಿ
ಸಂಪಾಜಿ ರೋಡಿ ರೈತು ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಳಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಗಳ್ಲಿ ಬಿಗಿ
ಕಮ್ಮ ಕಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗೆ ದ್ರೌಪದಿ ಬರುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ನಾರು

ಉಳ್ಳಿಕೆ ಶೇಶರು ಮುಂತಾದ ರಷ್ಟೆ ಬಂಬರದ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಯಿ
ಎಳ್ಳೆ ತಂದು ಹೊಳ್ಳೆವದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಯ ಸೀಮೆ ಕೊಡಗು
ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಡ್ಕೂರು ಕಳೆರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೋಮಗಲ್ಲ ವಳಗೆ
ಹೆಗ್ಗಡಿಗೆ ಬಿಳುವಂದ ದಂಡು ಬಿಡಾರದ ಎತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಡ
ರಡ್ಡಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರ್ಕೆಮೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಣ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ಮೇಶಿ ಮುಂತ
ಕೆಲವರು ಹಿರಿಯವರಾಗಿ ಮೊಡಿಕಾನ ಕಿಲುಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ
ಕೆಲಸಾರು ಗಳ್ಳದ ಕೆಲ್ಸಗಳ್ಗೆ ಲುಕ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಡ್ಡೆ ರಡ್ಡಾರಿ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಳುಪಳ್ಳೆಗಾರನು ರಷ್ಟೆ ಹಸಿಶಿಂದ ಕಾಯಿದೆ ಮೇಶಿ
ಬರಲಿ ಅಮರಸಿ ಮೊಡರ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೈಲ್ಲೆ ಬಾಕಿ ರಡ್ಡಾರಿ ಕೊಡು
ವದು- ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಯ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಮಡ್ಕೂರು
ಕಳೆರಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿವಲ್ಲಿ ನಡ ಗುರುವಂದ ಶೇಶರು ನಾಡ
ಮೇಲಿ ರಷ್ಟೆ ಬಂಬರ ಉದ್ದಿಶ್ಶ ನಂತರದ ಬಳ್ಳೆ ನಡ
ಬರುವಾಗ್ಲೆ ಕೈಲೆ ಬೀಡಲ್ಲೆ ತರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಬೀಡಿನಲ್ಲು ಬರು
ಗುರುವ ಮೇಶಿ ಅಮರ ಸುಳ್ಯ ಸೀಮೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಗು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ
ಮಡ್ಕೂರು ಕಳೆರಿ ತಾಲೂಕು ಕೋಮಗಲ ಪಡ ಹೋದುವ
ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರು ಅವಂದ್ದುರು ಈ ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಬಂದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಳು
ಪಳ್ಳೆಗಾರನ ಹಸಿರಿಂದ ರಡ್ಡಾರಿ ಬರಕೊಳ್ಳೆ ಆ ಬೀಡಿನ
ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ವಾನಭಾಗನ ದಸ್ತಕ್ಕರರಲು ಬರಸಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ
ಪಾಳುಪಳ್ಳೆಗಾರನು ಬೋಪಾಗರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಡಕಿ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ
ಆಳ್ವದಲ್ಲು ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಸುವದು. ಆವಾಗ್ಲೆ ಈ

వీటిలో పొరుపశ్వగార భరణాల్ని శరదాలిలు దాకలి మోడిసిదు. ప్రిదన్నే విసాదరు పిల్లు కతివమంయుచరే నీము జవాబు హేల్ల బేకు. గ్నదవ్వ శిరిరు ఆ గవ్వీద కల్లిగే అరమనే రోమేయిందు భవుపంద్ర పరు కల్పేయిందు శంద తీవివ మేరే నీము శరదాలి కొండు కొ బరువరు. ఈ నాడ కైశరు మలయుల్లిన్నే లిక్ష్మీ కేయువరిం శొంరు బరువ బగ్గే ద్రోణుపంద్ర శ్రీశరంగే శరదాలి కొరువరరవియు ద్రోణుపంద్ర పోగాలద జవన్నే కొడి సొమ్మ శందు కొ గ్రవ బగ్గే బోకారరే అవరవర కైయ్యల్లి భూంగర్లు, గారల్లరే నాల్ల అక్కరు జవన్నే ఓందు కడుగళిగే మాత్ర శరదాలి కొరువవీ ద్రోణరు కళి శొంవగే శరదాలి కొండ కేలసవిల్ల. గ్నరు ద్రోణరు పొరుపశ్వగారను అరమనే రోమేయిందు బర కాల్కోళగే ద్రోణు బరువంద్ర శ్రీశరంగే వశ్రీశరంగే పరు శరదాలి కొర కేలసవిల్ల. అమర సుర్వ్వ రోమే శొంయి పేగళ్ళ పంపాటి శ్రీశరు గవ్వర వోలి నారల్ల ఓందొందు భూమి మనే కల్లిగే ఓందొందు భూమి మనే మాతిశొంరు గ్నరువరరంద కల్లిగళు భూమియు మనే ఆరంభర బిన్నే నారుగళ్లు గ్నరువంద్ర శమ్మ శమ్మ మనెగళంద రవ్వకరుగళ్లు గ్నరిసువల్లి గ్నల్లి భూమిగే శ్రీశ్రీ బిల్లి

ಹೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ ದಪ್ಪಗಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಷ್ಟಿಯವರನ್ನ ಕರೆ ಯಿಸಿ ವಿಷಯ
ಸುಂಕ ಕೇಳ್ದರೆ ಬಿರುವಂತೆ ರವರಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವಿಚಾರ
ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಿಸಿದೆಯೆಂಬಂಥ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸರಿ
ಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ವರಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ (ವಿ)

ಸಿರಿ ಮುವಶೆಂತಸೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ (Price of Paddy and Rice)
ನಿನ್ನ ಕಾಲೋದಲು ನಾಡ ಕೆಲಸ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಬೆಕ್ಕ ಕ್ರಯ ಯಾವರಿತಿ ಹೊರು
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರುಷ್ಕೆ ವರುಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಣಿಕೆಲಿ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿವರ ನಾಗ್ಪು
ವರಿಗಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಮುದ್ರೆ ಹಾಕುವ ಹೋದು ದಿನಿಯಲ್ಲ
ಬಿಳಿ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿದರ ವರ್ಗಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಮೂರು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ
ಎರಡು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಒಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಕೆಂಪು ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಬಿಳಿಯರ್ದಂಕೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿದು
ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಒಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಅರೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಕಾಲು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಪಲಿಯಂತರ ಶೆಗ್ಗಾ
ದರು ಕೊಡುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಡ
ಕೂಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಶೆಗರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಶೆಗ್ಗಾಗಿ ಮಾರಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ
ಸಂಬಂಧವಿದೆ. ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಕ್ರಯವಾದ ಬೆಳ್ಳಾದರೆ ಕೆಂಪಿಕಾಯಿ
ರುಗಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಸೇರು ಇದಿಮಾರು ಇಪ್ಪೇರು ರಸ್ಸೊಂದು
ರೂಪ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಸೇರು ಈ ಮೇರೆ ರದಿಮಾರು ಸೇರಿನ ವರ್ಗದ
ಎಷ್ಟು ಶೆಗ್ಗಾದರೂ ಕಾಣಿಯರ ಹಾಗೆ ರೂಪಾ ವಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು
ಸೇರು ಮಾರಿದರೂ ಅಂತೆ ಮಾರಲಾಗದು. ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಮಾರು
ವದೇ ರೈತರು ರೂಪಾ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹದಿಮೂರು ಸೇರಿನಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ

కొంత కాలమవిల్లు. ఈ ప్రకారం నాను శ్రీశరు తిన్నప్పటి
కంటె పంపువ దాగే వరుష్ట వరుష్టక్కు శ్రీశంక
రిగిని మాడి ఇరవత్తే కి ఇట్టాగి కొంత దంతే మిగాన
కొండ్రుతా బరువదు యంబ అప్పటి బిడు దరదు కొండ్రు
వదాగే (೨)

೭೯. వలు వప్పే ంబత్తవే. అప్పటి.

నిన్న కాలోగు నాను శ్రీశరు యాతాదరు మృశవాదరి
ఇరు తిశగే గంటు మత్తేరు సగ్గువరాగి ఇద్దరి తిశన
బదుకు బిగరు ఒరవే వస్తే ವಿವ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯು అదన్ను
తిశనిగే యాతాదరు దాయాదియరు వేంటలిష్టరు ఇద్దరే
అవర కాటిగే లిన్న మాతికొట్టు తి మనువన్న అవర
వశమాతికొట్టు తి మనువ్ను చొర్తదాగువ పరియంతర
తిశ్శే బి మాతిసి తి మను చొర్తదాగి బుద్ధి బల్ల
గగే తర చేలి తి బగే బదుకు బిగ్రత్తాన్నే
యావవ్ను కుర్తుగనిగే కొట్టు యవ్వా ప్రకార
ఒక్కలం మాతి నిల్లిసువ్వరు. ఇద్దల్లదే గంటు
మత్తేరు ఇల్లదే కొడ్లు మత్తేరు సగ్గువరాగి
ఇరదే ఈ మృశవాదవన బిగే బదుకు బిగ్రరు
ఒరవే వస్తు యావ తన్ను లిన్న కంటు అవర

(9)

శాబీ కొట్టి ఆ డబ్బులు మగువస్య ఆవశ ఆధ్వీవ
మారి ఆశ్చీకే మాలిసి ఆ మగు చూర్ణచాణ ఆయు
సమర్థించుచున్న మీలలి ఆ మగువిన కొయి శంచి బదు
కవ్వ ఆమధువిసి చూరిచువదు. మళ్ళీగ నంచరిష్ఠా
ఆయుగ చాంయుదియుగాయు యురాగా గ్రల్ల చిర్ధశీ ఆ
గ్రామర గవ్వరచన వశ్చే కొయ్యి ఆ బగీ వస్తు వరవి
బదుకు భార్గు సగ గవ్వరచన శాబీ మారికొట్టి
ఆ మళ్ళీ ఆశ్చీకే మారిసి ఆ మళ్ళీ చూర్ణవాచ మేతి
గంరు మళ్ళీగారశీ సదర బరద మేశీ బదుకు భార్గు
కొట్టి వళ్ళలి మారి నిల్లిసువదు. గంరు మళ్ళీగ్రు గ్రల్లవాని
ఆ బంగినళ్ళే డబ్బులు మళ్ళీగ్రు గ్రర్ధశీ ఆ మగువిన కొరు
వదు. గ్రరు గ్రారశు మళ్ళీగ్రు మరి గ్రవువంటివదు
యుగాదరు మ్రశవాదశీ ఆశన బదుకు భార్గు అరమదీ
గ్రభగాదయుళ్ళే గాశలు మారలాగదు. గ్రదనంచు సదరి
అప్పటి కొరిసువ మేశీ నడకొగ్రవదు. ఈ బగీ
బదుకు భార్గు దాయుళ్ళదియుర క్రేయ్యి కొట్టిరు సరి
ఆవంద్యశీ నంచరిష్ఠశీ బళ్ళి గ్రల్లి గ్రర్ధరు సరి, అదుల
లాంర గవ్వరచన వశ్చే కొట్టి గ్రర్ధరు సరి ఆ బగీ
బదుకు భార్గు లెక్క కంరు భ్రాన భాగన దట్టరచే
ఒరని ఓందు ప్రశిశదేరి రట్టరచ్చే బరని యుర

ఎగుర కొట్టే కొరుక్కచ్చో అవర పేసర రశీది
శేగరు మరగికొంరు ఆ మక్కగ్రు దోర్ధచాశగువ
పరియంశెరక్కే అవంద్వర సాపెపదక్కే పేసు పుట్టి
దగ్గి మట్టిక్కదేం తీరస్ను మగువివ శాయి శేందే
గగ్గనిదే బరుకు బాగ్గినింద లుక్కార కొంట్టి ఆ
వల్లక్కగ్రు దోరవకార మోలి గంరు మక్కగ్రాదరే లుగ్గర
బేదుక్కస్ను తీర్ధరుగన వరక్కే కొంట్టి పిక్కలు మాళి
గిని కువదు రుగ్గు మక్కగ్రాదరే అవరంగే కొంరు
వేదు యుంబ అప్పగి తిగ్గిదు దరకొగ్గిర్ధవదు తీవి

కిందే లాప్పగి

ళ్ళే నార భ్యవ బాగను తీరమనే ఆకారియన్ని వర
కూగ్గ శేక్క బగ్గే తప్పేగు కొంరిసిరువ క్రమవేంశేందరే
శ్నివ బాగశేవ మారువంద్రవనిగే బరధార్ధపగ్గా
వందు గ్నిరుక్కదే పారుపబ్బేమారువంద్రవనిగే బగ్గే
మోశారి గ్నిరువరంద అవనిగే శిరుగజ్జెలు బేకా
గుక్కే గ్నిదే. కేగ్గాయిందలు శేలవ కాయిందలు
శవావిగే కివాటు కొంర బేకాగుక్కదే. ఈ మధ్యే
వంశే వందశే శేలవ మశేరు బిరుశ్నెనే. ఆద్దరింద
పారుపబ్బేగాగ జేగ్గిదంద్ద బరియువంద్రవనరు
గ్గిదగ్గా = పసి వేందేరేరు

శ్యామ భాగ. చదరం ఆర్థిక కాంతు కోల్పోర్డపున్న
శ్న మందసిన్న విహారిసి బంధువంధ్రవము శ్యామభాగ.
పాకుపశ్చిమాగని బంద పాగద పశ్రవస్న లేది గ్రహిం
శ్న మేశి ఇచేయంబడా పాకుపశ్చిమాగని కోల్ శ్యా
సువంధ్రవము శ్యామ భాగ. అప్పగ్రహియు నిరుద ధ్రుకుం
నామేంతస్న దివంప్రశేయల్లి లేదువంధ్రవమా శ్యామభాగ
శ్న మేశి ఇగుస్నచరింద పాకుపశ్చిమాగము కోల్
రంధ్రద బరియలు బేకు. పాకుపశ్చిమాగనాగ వీ లుర
గౌరవనాగవీ, రయిశనాగవీ యుగాదరు అరమనే
మాశాని దూవ్యలి మారువంధ్రద్ది, అరమనేగే వంశ
నే సుంతనే మాతి లక్ష్మాను మారువంధ్రాద్ది సధ
కాంతు కోల్పోదశి పాకుపశ్చిమాగని శ్యామసుద మాశస్న
గుర్తు డదిన్నేదు దివసస్నే వందంశరనాతల్లి
నరదంధ్ర విద్యమాన పాకుపశ్చిమాగ ఉద్ధి ధ్రుకుం
నామే అప్పగ్రహి మేశి నరేవంధ్రాద్ది నరేయబంధ్రా
దూ. సధ శ్యామ భాగను శన్న డేసబినింద కొరగోక
తేగే పరుగువంధ్రవనిగే. భరకోల్ బేకు కొరగోకను
ఆ విషయవస్న. శ్రీశ పతిష్మాను శ్యా మేశి నాతల్లి
నరదంధ్ర విద్యమానవస్న సదరం అప్పగ్రహి కోతనిరు
వ మేశి శ్యామ భాగను కొరగోకవిదే బరు

ది శ

కోవ్వడే శిష్యిరద్వస్మా వంచిసి నరదదుంచాదశే
త్రిశమనే దయుత్తే అపాత్రశాదియి. శ్రీ వివర
శిష్యిదు లోకాంశ కేళు కరమే ఇల్లదంశే
నరశోవ్వడవాగి (శ్రీ) (వి)

శీగనటు వశేందదే అప్పనే
నిన్న శాలోకు మూరిసి ఇరువ నాతినన్ని
లుశ్శి ఆగు వంధ్ర గంధ్రద మరకతిసువంశే
దిపనే శేతేరిదారను శాశీశి లుశ్శిర బరువ
శ్రీవుదినిదన్ని ఆ బగే మరకతిసువాగ్ని బివిశ
దూరదాగి ఇరువంధ్ర మరవ్వన్న నోరిది కతి
సి బీరకు కతిసువాగ్ని చూరిన లుర్ది మూరు
గేగ్రు మూరు వరి గేగ్రు శ్ర మోరి నాల్కు గేగ్రు
న వవ్వగే మూరు గేగ్రుగే కతిమేంయుగది శ్ర
ప్రశార గంధ్రద మరవ్వన్న కతిసి శ్ర గంధ్రద
శీమోరర బ్రమూయిసు శ్రీ బరువదాగి (శ్రీ) (వి)

శ్రీ నలు వశ్రీరరనే అప్పనే (Hospitality to strangers)
యుగాదుగు మనుష్యియుగియు అరదేశ
పరదేశీయుగియు శ్రీరిగి బరువంధ్రవరు యుత్త

*. శోరరు శీమోరరు. wicked & proud

ఓ శ్రీ

~~పిల్లవాడి~~ యిల్లాలి పేరు పిల్లవాడి తల్లి తండ్రి పేరు
గల ఊళ్ళో పిల్లవాడి మనిషి బంధువు ఆ బంధువు
కన్న మనిషిని ఉన్నవంద్రవాడు, ఆకనికి కాసు
లున్నవంద అన్నకూర బోడు. కన్న మనిషిని ఉన్న
దంద్రవాడు ఆకనికి కన్న మనిషులు నూరువంద
అరిగే క్రసోభస్వరవన్న కూర బోడు. నూరల్లదే
శ్రీ మోడి బంధువు యిల్లాలు ఊళ్ళో బంధు
వులలో పిల్లవాడి మనిషి బంధువు ~~పేరు~~
పేరు ధగాళ్ళ అన్న నీరు కూరువంద్ర వుం
డును. ఆరర మోలి ఆక కూళ్ళలు ఆకన
కుళ్ళి, కూరదే నూరు ఆకన కూడి. అప్పుడు
పేరు ఎరుపు ధోళ్ళ అన్న నీరుపోయి ఆ బుగ్గ
కూరదే నుద్దరే అదు విచారిస కేలసే విల్లుంటుం
అప్పుడు శిక్షిదు వరకూర్చి వదాని. శ్రీ

శ్రీ నలుపక్క మూరనే అప్పుడు
నిన్న కాలంలో కు నాడినప్పి వరుష వరుషాల్లు
రంతరం ఇమాబంది బరియువ బుగ్గ కూడు
వదు సరియష్టి ఆ బుగ్గ ఇమాబంది బరియుక

శ్రీ సోభస్వరవన్న

(96)

బగ్గే ప్రాణి చంద్రవరు ఈ నాళ్లు గారువ గంధ
ద మరగ్గ యువత్తు కళ్లూరి సోరి లిక్కే బర
కొండు అదరవి యూరాదరూ కుమరి కతియువ్వి
నవ్వది కతింబోవ్వి, గిరిచారు కతియువ్వి మంగళ
గంధద మరగ్గ కతిదు గాదర ఆక్కే శేగరు
గాదేశి అదన్ను పగు ఆశ్రమద గవ్వకే శ్రీశర
మహేశ్వర విళిసి శిష్యరు కరిదద్దు పోదారి
కొడలిగే గిరిశరిసి ఆ ఈ కొడలి ముందే అవ
నిగే విద్యే కొరరు ప్రాణిసి ముంది ఆ మోక్ష
మార్గంశే భిన్న మాడువదాగి. శ్రీ (వి.)

శ్రీ పలువళ్ళ నాళ్లదే అప్పగే
కేందాయద ప్రకా గంధక్కే గ్ర ప్రశ్నేరరు కొడువ దమ్మే
రగాన శ్రీ ప్రగ్గంద కేంద్ర కేంశిసు శేగదుహ్యోగవరు
ఆశ్ర మాడిద భూమి దవర యూవమ్మా కేబే అని మరే
కాగాలక్కే బిగ్గువదు ఆవదింద మూరక్కే ప్రశ్నేరరు ప్రకార
ప్రమనే మాడిరు ధనియల్లు భక్త లిగ్గిదు శేగదుకొగ్గువదాగి
శ్రీ (వి)

೯೭

ಕೆಲಸ ನಲು ವಶ್ಯಕವಾದವರಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ (Grant of lands for cultivation to the Ryots)
ನಿಷ್ಠೆ ಶಾಲೋಕು ನಾಡ ಶೇಖರ ಭೂಮಿ ಅಲ್ಲದು ಒಂದೊಂದು
ಹುಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿ ಬೇಕಿ ಬೇಕಿ ಕೆಸ್ತು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿಯಿದೆ
ಯಷ್ಟೆ. ಅದರ ಕೆಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಮೇರೆ ನಿಜ
ಗಂಡಾಯ ಸಾಗಿದ ಒಕ್ಕಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜಮ್ಮದ ಒಕ್ಕಲು
ತಮ್ಮ ಹುಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣ
ಮೇರೆ ಲಂಬಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಸಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ
ಸಾಗಿದ ಒಕ್ಕಲು ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗಿಸಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಕೆಸ್ತಿನ
ಸೇರಿದ ಮೇರೆಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹುಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹುಲ್ಲವನ್ನೆ. ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಿ ಬೇಸಾ
ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲ್ಲ ದೂಡದು, ಗಾಮ್ಮ ಭೂಮಿ ಸಾಗಿಸು
ವರಕ್ಕೆ ತೀರದು ಅಂದರೆ ಅವನ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ
ಹಾಗೆ ವರ್ಗದ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನೇ ಸಾಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವರು
ಅಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ವರ್ಗದ ಭೂಮಿ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು
ದೂರ ವರ್ಗದ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲು ಸಾಗಿಸಿ ಹುಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾ
ರುತ್ತೇನೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿ ಅವ
ನಾರು ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ ಗವ್ಯರು ಅಂಗಡಿ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಕ್ರೋಶ್ಯ ಮೇರೆ ಸಮ ಮಿಶ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗ
ಡಿಸಿ ಸಾಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡುವರು. ಅದು ಬಿಷ್ಟಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ
ರುವ್ಯಾ ಭೂಮಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮಾಡಿದಷ್ಟು ಭೂಮಿಗೆ
ಮಾಂಕ್ಷಿ ಗಂಡ ಪಟೇಲರ ಕಂಡಾಯ ರೈತಾಪಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಾ
ಕೆ ಕೋಲ್ಕಾರ್ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಯಕ ಪಾರ ಬೇಕು

(78)

మొదటి పంట వారి కుర్ర చెంబు దక్కు కుర్ర భూమి
యింద అప్పలు అప్పలు లక్ష్మ శరద గద్దె గర్ర శరద
బీకారప్ప రిడు కొగడుకొంటు ఓందు వక్కలు మారు
వచ్చు బాకి మర్పు కనిష్ట శరద భూమి బరు
వచ్చు కొ మోరి మారిదశి ఆలు కుర్ర భూమిగి పల్లక
నిలువదక్కె ఇల్ల. ఆ చెంబు దక్కు కుర్ర భూమి వాళ్ళ
బిడ్డ తీరమడగ బక్కాసు బరుక్కెదే. గొరవరికు పదరి
బడ్డ ప్రకార సమ మిశ్రవాగియిదీ పాగిగి కొంటువరు.
పోలాని జమ్మద బక్కలు ఆవాల జమ్మద భూమి మారి
గంధ్రి ఆర్కిదర మోరి లంబ్రి కాని కేయుస్న
కొంటు శారప్ప. అవర జమ్మద భూమి యూవక్కెస్న
సాకు మారని. ఆల స్లల సాకు మాడదే ఇరని
ఆ కుర్రదింద సల్లువంక లంబ్రి కాని కే సాకల్ల
చాని కొళ్ళక ఆయిశప్పే. అదర్ల చి.x.వంకరి కుర్ర
శెమ్మ శెమ్మ జమ్మద భూమియు ఆవలో శరద భూ
మి మారికొంటు బా భూమియూవక్కు మారు
కేరదికొంటు దన శర మోయిసికొర్రు చె కొంట
వరియలు అవసింద సల్లువ లంబ్రి కాని కేల్ల
దక్కె నక్కె కుర్ర భూమి యూవక్కు సాగిసువదక్కె
ఆల్లశెన్న విల్ల. ఆర్ద్ర సింద అల్ల ప్పల సాగిసి బా యూవక్కు

మొదటి పంట x వంకరి

భూమియస్మ కాసు మాఠదే బిట్టి ఇట్టే గద్దేనే కాసు కాసు మాడిద భూమిగే లుంబ్లి కాసికే కేరుత్తే ఇనే. బాకి పాట్లు భూమిగే లుంబ్లి కాసికే కేరువ్వదక్కే ఆచార విల్లంయుంత మడ్లిదక్కే, ఈ భూమి రేస్మ నిగధి మాడువాగ్గే నినగే ఎష్టు బిట్టి భూమి ఆరంభ ఖర్చులు మాడువ్వదక్కే ఆగ్గే శవ్వ విడ్తీనీ. అష్టు బిట్టి భూమి నిన్న ఒక్కళ వగగ్గే సేరిసి ఆరమనే దప్తరక్కే దాఖలు మాడియుత్తే గుడి. నినగే ఆగ్గే శవ్వ ఇల్లద భూమి ఆరమనేగ పిప్పి సి బిరు ఎంబుదాగి ఆ భూమి అల్లిదు రేస్మ నిగధి మాడువాగ్గే అప్పగిసి ప్రకార ఈరసుల్లిక రుబీదార పడ మడ్లిదవ్వి ఎష్టే బంది భూమి మాతింమీరు ఎంబంత మడ్లిదియా అష్టు బిట్టి భూమి నిన్న ఒక్కళ వగగ్గే సేరిసి లుంబ్లి కాసికే నిగది మాతి ఈ ఆరికే కాసా దప్తరక్కే దాఖలే ఆగియిదే. గుస్మ నిన్న వగగద భూమి ఒట్టు పేరిదు కేరువదక్కే శీరదు. నిన్న వగగద భూమియల్లి వశ్చు కాగు మాడువదక్కే శీరరు అందరే ఈ భూమి ఆరమనేగే గట్టి వప్పిసి ఈ వరుష నిన్న వగగద భూమి పాట్లు బిట్టదక్కే

శీ కుల

గంధం

అరమనేని సుబ్బారావు గారు మాకు కొడుకులతో. వారు మా దగ్గరకు వచ్చి నిజగంధాలు గంధానికి గంధం మోతాదు కొరకు. అరమనే శరదభూమి ఇందుకుండు కుప్పకి గంధం మూరు బిట్టి వగరు భూమి గుమ్మడు బట్టి వగరదభూమి ఝిమ్మూరు పెట్టి వగరద భూమి—ఈ మోతాదులు అరకల్లు నినగే తిరంబరూజు మాడువదక్కే ఆశ్రమక్కె బెరువంద్ర వందు వగరద భూమి నినగే ఓప్పిద్దే కొట్టారవ్వి కుప్పక్కే కుప్పవన్నే గట్టియాగి నినగే పేళ్లక్కే కొంటుశీరు. అదన్ను మాతకొండు గంధక్కే ఝిగ్గదర మోతాదు లుంబర్లి కొనికేంటన్ను కేంటుకొండు ఆ భూమియన్ను నీవు అనుభవిసికొండు నామి కొట్టి మళ్ళీవాగి నరకొల్లువరు ఎంబ అప్పుగే ప్రకారవాగి భూమి వివారదన్ని లీజుగాంశకే ఈ కరిమే గుల్లదే సర్వకాలదల్లి ప్రకార నరకొల్లువవాగి (శ్రీ)

(ఎ)

కీర్తనలు వశ్చారదే అప్పుగి

నిన్నే కాలోడను నారద రయిశేరంగనాథ పెమ్మద రంగేశరు
ట్రిల్లదే నాశిన కష్టగళు వర్ణలు తిని రామనేశరద

ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಗಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತಿಕೊಂಡು ಸೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ
ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಕಂದಾಯು ನಾಗ್ಲು ೨ ಮೂರು ವರಿಷದ ಮೇಶೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ
ಕೊಂಡು ೧ ಕುರುವಂದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ಷಿ ಆರು ಪ್ರಕಾರದ ಅರಮನೆ
ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುವಂದ್ರದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಕ್ಷಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಿಲ್ಲ
೧ ದನ್ನು ಮಾಪಾನಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ನಡಿಸಿದಕೆ ೧೦೦ ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ
ಕಂದಾಯು ನಾಗ್ಲು ೨ ಮೂರು ವರಿಷದ ಮೇಶೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ಏನು ಮಾಡುವ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲ ಶಕ್ಷ ದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು
ಬಂದೇನಂತ ಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಂದ್ರವರಿಗೆ
ಅವರಿಂದ ನಾನು ೧೦೦ ಕುಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿ ೧೦೦
ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಗಿಗೆ ಶೇಗದುಕೊಂಡು ೧ ಕುರು
ವದ್ದರಿಂದ ೧೦೦ ಸೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ನಾಗ್ಲು ೨ ಮೂರು
ವರಿಷ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಲ್ಲ ಶಕ್ಷ ದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬರಲ್ಲಿವನು
ಯಿಂದು ಕೈ ನಾಗದ ಶೇಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಅವಂದ್ರರಿಂದ
ಬರ ಶಕ್ಷ ಆರು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಾಕಿ ಇರುವ ಕೆಲ್ಲ ದೂರಿ
ಬೈಕೆ ಮಾಡುವಂತಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲ್ಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಪಾನಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು
ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ನಾಗಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ
ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಸೂರು ಬಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾಗ್ಲು ೨ ಮೂರು ವರಿಷ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅವನು ಮಾಡುವ ಕುಲ್ಲದ ಭೂಮಿಗೆ ಬರ
ಶಕ್ಷ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಹಣ ಮನೆಬಿಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣ ೨ ಮೂರು
ಹಣ ಹೀಗೆ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ

బిరువదు యంబ అప్పగి శిష్యు దరకొప్పవు దాని. (శ్రీ వి)

శిష్యనలువతేళ్ళనే అప్పగి (guards at the outlads or outposts)
ఆరమనే గ్రామ లక్కెర బత్తె భాగలుగళ్ళి
పార ఆవ్యకి కాయిసువ వివరవేంతేందరే ఒందు
లక్కెరదల్లి పార కాయువవంథవరు ఆ లక్కెరద
భూమ్యే ఒందు హిరదారి ఎరడరే ఒందు హిరదారి
శత్రు ప్రచార ఎరడ్నే బలక్నే ఒందు ఒందు హిరదారి
ప్రచార పార కాయువ జనదల్లి ఎరడు ఎరడు
ఖనవన్ను పారద సూక్ష్మ గారను విసంపశియల్లి
కళ్ళిసి సోరిసువ బీకు. ఒందు వాదల్లి కళ్ళరు
బేంబరు మాగగి బిట్ట హెజ్జె కాడు వళగే కళ్ళి
మాగగి మాతిహోండు శిరుగారువరె గద్దరి ఆ జాడు
హుల్లియన్ను సోరి ఆ కళ్ళి మాగగిదల్లి ఒబ్బరు
శిష్యరుదంతే ఆవి. ఆవి [illegible] శేగదు
బరి గాక ఆ గారద జనవు శత్రు కళ్ళి మాగగి
వన్ను ఒబ్బరు శిష్యరుదంతే కాదుకొండు Z బీదల్ల సోరువ
రూక అవ్వి శిరుగారువంథ ఆ కళ్ళి జనవన్ను క్షేమ

Z బీదల్ల సోరువ

కరెక్నే కళ్ళరు అ కళ్ళరు X దల్లి ఈ కమ్మల్లిగు కొప్పి

329

ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬೇಕು. ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ
ಕದ್ದು ಕಳ್ಳ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿ ತಿರುಗಾಡುವಂಥ ಕಳ್ಳರು
ಹುಚ್ಚಿಗಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಬಿದ್ದು ರಸಿ ತಗಲಿ ಬಿದ್ದು ಇರುತಾರೆ.
ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳ್ಳ ಸುಳಿಸೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಇರುತಾರೆ
ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾಠದವರು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ದಿವಂಪ್ರತಿ ದಿವರಲ್ಲು ಹೋಗಿ
ನೋಡುವಲು ಆ ಜನ ಕಿಟ್ಟಿದರೆ ಆ ಮಾತು ನೋಡಿ
ಹಿಡಿದು ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಸುವದು. ಕಿಟ್ಟದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಳ್ಳ ಸುಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮೆ
ದಾಟುವ ಅದರು ಪರಿಯಂತರ ಆ ಕಳ್ಳನ ಮಾತು ಹಿಡಿದು
ನೋಡಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮೆ ಸಮೀಪದಿಂದ ವಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿರಿ
ಎಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬೇಕು. ಸಮೀಪದಿಂದ ವಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಕಿಟ್ಟದೆ
ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮೆ ×ಯಿಲಿಗಪ್ಪಿ ದಾಟಿ ಪರ ಕಾಲೋಕಕ್ಕೆ
ಹೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮೆ ಜನ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೋಮೆ
ಯಿಲಿಗಪ್ಪಿ ದಾಟಿ ಹೋಗಲೆ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ
ಪರ ಕಾಲೋಕದಿಂದ ಕದ್ದು ಬರುವಾಗ್ಲೆ ×ಹುಚ್ಚಿಗಪ್ಪಿಗೆ
ಬಿಗ್ದು ಗಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮೆ. ವಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು
ಇದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಮಾತು ಹಿಡಿದು ನೋಡಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಆ ಕಳ್ಳ
ಅರಮನೆ ಕೋಮೆ ವಗ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಲು ಪರ್ತೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿನಿ
ಗುರ್ತು ಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಡಿದು ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಬೇಕು. ಇ

× ಕೃಷ್ಣಯ್ಯ × ಯಿಲಿಗಪ್ಪಿ = ಹುಚ್ಚಿ

ಮೇರಿ ತಿಯಾಯ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮರದ ಪಾಠದ ಸೊಕ್ಕ
ಗಾರನು ದಿನಂಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಡಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾ
ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾ ಪ್ರತಿಯಂತೆ ಅಯ್ದಾರು
ಎರಡು ಪಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಜೋಡಿಸಿ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಲಿ
ಸಿ ಬಿಡುವನು. ಅದು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಆ ಪಾಠದ ಸೊಕ್ಕು
ಗಾರನು ಎಂತು ದಿವಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಹೋಗಿ
ಸೋರೆ ಬೀಜವು. ಈ ಪಾಠದವರು ಸೋಲುತ್ತಾರೆ
ಗಲ್ಲಪ್ಪಗಾ ಎಂಬ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯು ನೀನು ಶಿಂಗಾರಿಸಿ ಒಂದು
ಸಲ ಹೋಗಿ ಆ ಪಾಠದ ಎಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು
ಸಲ ಹೋಗಿ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾ ಪ್ರತಿಯಂತೆ ಅಯ್ದು
ಸೋರೆ ಆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಬರಹೇಳಿ
ಬಿಡುವನು. ಆ ಪಾಠದ ಎಡಕ್ಕೆ ಬಲಕ್ಕೆ ಮಲಗಿ
ವಂದು ವಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಗುರುವಂತೆ
ಬೇವಿ ವರು ಮಲಗಿ ಕಾಯಿ ಪಾಠಗಳು ಮಲಿ
ರದ್ದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೆಲಸವಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪಾಠದವರು
ತಪ್ಪಿ ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೇವಿ ವರು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ
ತಪ್ಪಿಂಗ ಮಲಗಿ ಏಳಿದು ಹೋಗಿ ಗದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ
ಪಾಠದವರಿಂದ ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ತೀರ ತಕ್ಕ
ದಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ಪಾಠದ ಸೊಕ್ಕು
ಗಾರನು ನಿವಗೆ ಬಂದು ಹೇಳಿದನ್ನು ನೀನು ಆನಾಠವಂದ

ಪ್ರೋದಂಡ್ರ ಕಂಡಂಗ ಮುಂಜಾರ್ದಷ್ಟೆ ಭೂಮಿ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ
ದುರಸ್ತು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವರು. ಆ ಪೈಕಾದವರು ದಿವಂ.
ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರೋಣಿ ಸೋರದೆ ಕಬೀಲಂದು ಮಾಂದರೆ ಆ
ಪೈರದ ಗೊತ್ತು ಗಾರಸನ್ನ ನೀವು ಅರಮನೆ ದಿವಾನ್
ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಸಿಗುಡಿಸುವದು. ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನದ
ಎರಡ್ಕೆ ಬಲ್ಲಿ ವಂದೊಂದು ಹರದಾರಿ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನದ
ಪೈರಾದವರು ನೀವು ಸದ ಪ್ರೋಣಿ ಸೋರದೆ ಬೇಲಂದು
ಪ್ರತಿದರೆ ಈ ವಿವರವನ್ನ ನಮ್ಮಿಂ ಹಣಿಲು ಜನ.
ದಿಂದ ಶುಕವಾರ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನ ಪೈರದ ಸೊತ್ತು ಕಾರನಿಪಿ
ಂದು ಪಾಲು ಶಿಕೆಯಾದರೆ ನಿವಗೆ ಎರಡು ಪಾಲು ಶಿಕ್ಸೆ
ಯೂದೀಕು. ಇದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ಶಿಗ್ಗದು ಲೀಕಾಂಶ
ಹಿಡುಕಥಿಮೆ ಇಲಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವರಕೊಳ್ಳಲು
ಪ್ರವಾಸಿ ಶ್ರೀ (ವಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಾಲುವಳಿಂಚಿಕೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ

ಅರಮನೆ ತರದಿಂದ ಇಂಗೇಲಿ ಸರದಾರರು ವಲಂತಾವ
ರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಕ ಶಕ್ತ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ವಿಷ್ಟರ ಬಸ್ಸೆ ಹೋಲ್ಗೆ, ಹೋಲ್ಗೆ
ಮೊತ್ತೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಈ ದುಡ್ಡ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂತಿ
ರಾಯಿಗ ವಂದು; ಂಟಿರೆ ಶರರ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂತಿರಾಯಿಗ
ವಂದು; ಸಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಕ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂತಿರಾಯಿಗ ಒಂದು.
ಕೆ ಬೇಲಂದು

ಈ ಮೊತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ೧೯% ಪಂಚಪ ಆಕ್ಷೇ. ಈ ಪೀಕಾರ ಕಾಯುವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿ ಮಾಡಿ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಆ ವಿವರವನ್ನು ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಪಂಪ್ಕಿ #ಭರಕೊಂಡರು ದಿವಾನ್ ಕಛೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಅದರ ಕ್ರಯ ಕೊಡಿಸಲಾದೀತು. ಹಾಲು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅದನ್ನೆ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಎಂಬ ಆಪ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ (೨)

ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಂಬಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ಲೈ (Commutation of Service) ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲ್ಬರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಚೆಕೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಂತೆ ಸೋರು ಗಂಟಲು ಪರದೇಶಗಳು ಮಂತಾದ ರೋಗಗಳು ಮನುಷ್ಯರು ವ್ಯಸನವಾದರೆ ಅವಂತಹವರ ಕೈಯ್ಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಾಕಾರಣ ಆಹಾರವಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಆಹಾರದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವನ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಲ್ಲೇಗಮ ಮಲ್ಲೇದಿ ಆಯಾಯ ವರ್ಗದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಹಿಡಿದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಆಹಾರದಿಂದ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿವರ್ತನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇರೆ ದಿನಾ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅವನ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾನಿಕರವಾದ ಧರ್ಮದಿಂದ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಬಿಡುವುದು. ಮನುಷ್ಯರಾದವನು ಒಂದೇ ಮತ್ತೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗದು ಇವನು ಆಹಾರವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೀನಾಪನಾ

333

(07)

నాదశే అరమవే శరధింద ఒందు శకాది అవర
వర శక ప్రారంభే శంతరాయి ౧ ఒందు ద్రా ఎరడు
ద్రా మూరు ద్రా త్రా మోశే మూరు ద్రా దింద ఒం
దు ద్రా కురియుంతర ద్రా కొట్టి అవరవర
భాశెయువరింద ఒప్ప మాడిసువరు. ఇదల్లదే
కుష్ఠ రోగవాదంద మనుష్యరు మృత పత్నియి
అవోంర్బరష్ట చిట్ట మాడిదశే ఆ వప్ప మాడి
దంత గ్రామదిపేశరదల్లి చుర్రి శరవిశిల్ల. అరు
వారగా అప్పి కూడిసి ఇట్టరేమ. అంత్యరోగ
ఇశువంద్దవరు మృత పత్నియి అగ్నియల్లి దగ్ధ
మాడువంద్ద భాశెయుదశే ఆ మోశే దగ్ధ
మాడి ఆ భూమియల్లే హ్రస్వియల్లి ఇశి కిరువరు
అగ్నియన్ను రక్షణ మాడంత్ర భాశెయుదశే భూమి
యల్లి హ్రస్వ కేలసవిల్ల. ఆ రీతవన్ను హ్రస్వియల్లి
ఇశి కిరువదు, ఏనుకు రోగనీడు యుగాదరూ
నత్తశే అదర హ్రస్వే బగదు మనుష్యన్ను బేరే
శేగదు శ్మశానద బేరు ఉచ్చరిసువుదిల్ల. ఇదే
మాత కిల్లాదశే ఆ ఏనుకు రోగను పరిహ
రిసువ ఔషధవన్ను శీనుదు ఆ కీడువ మోత బేపే
ఆ మనుష్య జీవవన్ను ఇట్టరే నాశ బేకు. ఇంద
శ్రీ కాది

గ్రహణ సమయంలో ఆమెకు వస్త్ర అదర శాయి సంగ
రత్నాలు ధ్యాన్ని బిర బిగ్గరు. యూ కాదరూ నోరు బిగిం
చరూ పచరి బరద ప్రచార నోరు బిగ్గరుల్లుకి బసురు
డింగడు సభ్య మూరు గ్రహంగ కళ్ళాద మేలి ధ్యాన్ని
కోళ్ళ కేలసవిల్ల. ఇంగి ఒప్పి మాడువదు యుంబ
దాని చరుప్పన్ని ఎరడంశె నిన్న కాతోరను ~~నాతరు~~
నాత గ్రామసు గ్రామద గవ్వర రయిశరిగి కొశ్చిశి
మాతి నిమగు విభాంచికొళ్ళుత్తా బరువదు యుంబ
అప్పనే శ్రీరాము నరహరిగళు వేదాని. (శ్రీ వి.)

శ్రీం క్లీం కృష్ణాయ నమో అష్టాక్షరి

నమ్మ సుంప్రదాయద్ధి ధ్యానిసిద మాడువంథవరు
రేడు విధ ధ్యానదల్లి నారు వంథక్కె లక్ష్మీ రుక్మిణి
సమేత రాధా మాధవ పక్కదల్లి గరుడను తన్న తొడె
గళ్ళు సరు శంఖు చక్రవు ధరిసిద్ధి ఇంథరు.
మాగు అరవత్తనాగి ఒప్పి సికొంతిరువ. ఇంగి
నాల్కు భుజగళు యున్న బాలు భుజ్జి మాడిద వనిగి
కాణుత్తదె. అరవత్తనే రోమాంచిత యాగువ్రాగ్ల
శ్రీశచారుయు సతి రుక్మిణి ధ్యానదల్లి అరవ
త్తేళ్ళు బగురు తమ్మ పడ శంఖు బివాచ్

335

ಕಳೆದಂಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದರೆ ಕಳೆದ ಹಣಾಂತರದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾ
ಪ್ತಾರ ದವನಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ರುಪಾಯಿ ಬಾಲ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾತಿದವ
ನಿಗೆ ಯುದ್ಧರು ರುಪಾಯಿ ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಕೊಂಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ
ಕಾಲ್ಪಾಡು ಟಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ರುಪಾಯಿ ಈ ಮೇರೆ
ಕೆಡದು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಾರದವನಿಗೆ ರುಪಾಯಿ ಎರಡು ಬಾಲ
ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾಡಿದವನಿಗೆ ರುಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ನಾಡಿಂದ ಕೆಡದು ಕೊಂಡುವದು. ಅಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ
ಮೂಳ್ಳಿ ಹಾಪಾಯಿಂದುನ್ನ ಕೊಂಡದ ಪ್ರಾಣದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ
ನಾಡಿಂದ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕ್ಕು ರುಪಾಯಿಯುನ್ನ ಗುನ್ನೆಗಾರಿ ಅ
ಮನೆಗೆ ಕೆಡದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾರದೆಂತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರವಿಸ್ಥ
ಯಾವತ್ತು ನಿಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾಣಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೂಪ್ಪ
ಗಳ್ಳು ಮುಂಬಾದ ಜೀವ ಜಾತಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವಹಿಂ ಜೀ
ವದಕ್ಕು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಹೆಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಉಪಕಾರವು ಲುಪ್ತ
ವಾಗಿ ಸುಖವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದವರಿಗೆ ಲುಂಪ್ತಿ ಗುಳ್ಳದೆ
ಯುಂಬ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಶಿರಿದು ನಡಕೊಳ್ಳಿವದಾಗಿ (ವಿ)

ಶಿಗ ಶ್ರೀವಶ್ರೀಂರವೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ
ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ ಪರಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಸ್ಥಳದಿಂದ
ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುವಾಗ ಜೀವದಯೆ ಮಂತಾ
ದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಒಬ್ಬನ (ಪ್ರಾ) ಪ್ರಾಣ ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡಿ

(10)

೧೧೦

ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪ ಮಾರ ಬಾರದಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳ್ಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಹುಶ್ಶಾಕಿ. ಅದೇ ಹೊಲದಿ ಈಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿಂದಲೂ ಮಾರ ಬಾರದಂಥ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಗಳ್ಳ ಮಾಡಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಶಾಕಿ. ಈ ಬಗೆ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶನ ಮಾಡಿ ಪಕಾರಿ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಸ್ಥರು ಈಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬದು ಶಾಕಿ. ಈ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದ ಈ ಭೂಮಿನ ಈಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ರೋಹ ಮಾಡುವುದಿ ದ್ರೋಹಿ ಆಕ್ಕೆಂಸ ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಆವಿ ಗವ್ಯರ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಜಾಗದವರಿಗೆ ಗುಂಡ್ಲ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶನವರಾತಿ ಬಂದ ಮನುಷ್ಯ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಅವನ ಗುಣಾಂಶೀಲಾದಿ ಗೋತ್ರ ಹಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಬಂದು ಶಮ್ಮ ಗೌಡಮೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಗೆ ಪರ ತಾಮೋಚನಿಂದ ಗುಂಡ್ಲ ಕಲ್ಲು ಬಂದು ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿ ಗುಡೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶೋಧ ಬೇಕು ಯಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳ್ಕಿದರೆ ಈ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಗುಂಡಿಂದ್ಲ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶನ ಮಾಡಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಗುಡೆಯಂಬದಾಗಿ ಪಾಟು ಹೇಳ್ಲಾವರು. ಅವರು ಗುಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲ್ಲುನ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶೋಧ್ಯರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಕಲ್ಲುನ್ನ ಗುವಿಂದ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶೋಧುವರು. ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಶೋಧದೆ ಗುಡ್ಡರಿ ಗುವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊಂಡಲಾಗರು. ಯಾವ ಮೇರೆ ಅವರ ಶರೀರ ಗುರುತ್ವದೆಯೋ ಆ ಮೇರೆ ನೀಮಾ ನರಶೋಧ್ಯವದಾಗಿಯಂ ಬ ಅಪ್ಪಿಗಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿದು ನರಶೋಧ್ಯವದಾಗಿ ತ್ರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಮಲ್ಲಪ್ಪ

(ವಿ)

೫) ಛತ್ರವತ್ಕೇರಣವೇ ಅಪ್ಪಗಿ (Thatching the palace)
ಅರಮನೆಗೆ ಹೊದಿಸುವ ಮಂಡಿಯಂತಿ ಪ್ಲಾಗೆಂಬಂದಕೆ ಯಲು ಗಾ
ದಿ ದಾಚಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿನ್ನ ಶಾಮೋಕಾ ನಾಥ ಪಾಳುಪಟ್ಟೆ
ಗಾರ ಶಕ್ಕರು ಗಡ್ಡೆರುಗಳ್ಳರು ಯುವಕ್ಕೂ ಗಂಡು ಅದ
ಕೊರಸು ಬಡಯುವಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೂ ಉಳ್ಳಿಯದೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆ
ಬೀಕರಗಾರ ಬೀಕರಗಾರತಿಯರು ಸದ ಕರಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಛತ್ರಿ
ದಿವಸ ಪರಿಯಂತರ ಹುಲ್ಲು ತಂದು ಹೂತಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿನಿ ಅಕ್ಕೂ
ಟುಗಳಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೆ ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಪರಿಯಂತರ ಮನೆ
ಹೊದಿಸಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಅರಸರ್ಗೆ ಉಳ್ಳಿದಂತೆ ಹುಲ್ಲ
ನ್ನು ಅರಮನೆ ಆನೆಕುದುರೆ ಮಂದಾದವ್ಗೆ ಆಗದ
ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂಡಾ ಹೂತಿಸಿ ಆ ಛತ್ರಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರದ ಗಾಡವ
ರನ್ನು ಪರಿವಾರಂತೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವದು. ಈ ನಾಡವರು
ಅರಂಗ ಬಂದು ಮನೆ ಹೊದಿಸುವಲ್ಲು ಎರಡು ದಿವಸ ಅವ
ಗೆ ಆನ್ನಾದಿ ಅನ್ನ ಕೊಡಿಸುವದಾಗಿ. (೨೦ ವಿ)

೫೭) ಛತ್ರವತ್ಕೇರಮೂರನೆ ಅಪ್ಪಗಿ
ಹೊಲದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಕಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ. ಬೇರೆಡೆಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ
ನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಮಂಡಾದವರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಬರದಹಾಲ
ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಕಳೆದು ದಪ್ಪಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರಸುವದು ಅವನ
ಲೆಕ್ಕೆದವ್ಗೆ ಅಕ್ಕೆರಗಳ್ಳಕ್ಕು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಹೊಸ ಅಕ್ಕೆರಗಳ್ಳ
ಗೆ ಹಿಡಿಲಾಕೆ ಬಗಲಾಟಿ.

భరద్వాజ గోత్రం లో లింగన్న మంజుల మాధవ్ గుల్ల. రవీంద్ర గుల్ల కొగదగుల్ల పరగుల్ల మంతాని లింగాంశ మీనాదరూ కుప్పి అక్షరగుల్ల శిష్ట్ల గుల్ల అక్షర భరద్వాజ లంతాదరి సుస్థిరావర్లు లిదన్న ఒప్పవద్దన్న గుల్ల. లిరు కొర్రు మోతి కుదర భరద్వాజ గోత్రవ మంతెద లింగాంశ ఢిల్లు కలిపి గుల్లదు వరకొగ్గన్న భేదమియుంబదాగ పొరుపల్లనాక శ్వేనభాగ సర్వ పేరున్న వరుష్మవ్రా కోరియలు లేక్క లిక్కి కొలన్న ద్రోణువాల్లో కొగదకొరు వదు. గుల్లదు లి వరుష్మ లుత్పత్తివాగి అరమనే ఒప్పిసి గుదీవే. గుల్ల మంతే వరుష్మ వరుష్మక్కు రయిశిరగోర్ధిబాయిసి రుజు గుల్లద భూమియుష్మ రుజు చూతి కాల కాలక్కు అరమనగే శ్రీ కంవశ్వరశ్రేంశేలు ఢిల్లు లుత్పత్తి మాతి భంతారక్కే ఒప్పిసులోవరు యుంబదాగ నివానో కోరిసి కొగద బంధు ఒపిసువరు యుంబ అప్పగే శ్రీరు నరకొగ్గవ దాగ శ్రీ (వి)

శ్రీ లక్ష్మీవశ్వనాల్లనో అప్పగే
కొగదు పొరుపల్లవన్న ఎరరు లనక్కే అప్పగే

೧೧೭

ಕೊಂಡಿನಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದವರಿಂದ ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಅರಮನೆ ಆಕ್ಷಿ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮವಾಸ್ತ್ಯ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಮನೆಯಿಂದ
ಬಂದ ನಿರೂಪ ಕಳೇರಿಯಿಂದ ಬಂದ ಲಕ್ಷರಗಳ್ಳು ರಶೀದಿ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಡದ ಮುಂಚಾಗಿ ಮರ್ಯಾಗ ಕೆಲ್ಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು
ಪೈಸೆಗಳಿಯಷ್ಟು ಸುಳ್ಳು ಮಾತಿಲ್ಲದಂತು ನಿರೂಪ ಕಾಗದ
ಪತ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷರ ರಶೀದಿ ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಪಡಿಕ್ಕರವಲ್ಲ್ಯ
ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದಿಂದ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷರ
ರಶೀದಿ ಯುಂಬದಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರದು ಮಡಗಿ
ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ನೀವಿಬ್ಬರೂ ಅರಮನೆ ಆಕ್ಷಿಯಲ್ಲ
ಶಿಂಗ್ಗರಿಗೆ ೧೦ ದಿವಸ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ೧೦ ದಿವಸದ ಮೇಲೆ
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪರಶೀಲೆ ಕ್ಕೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ನಿಮಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿ
ಗ್ರಾಮವ ಆಕ್ಷಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಸಿಕೊಡುವದು. ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಶಿಂಗ್ಗರಿ
ಗೆ ೧೦ ದಿವಸ ಒಬ್ಬ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನೂ ಪರಶಿ ಹೋಗಿ
ಬಿಡ್ಡೆ ಮತ್ತೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಾಸ್ತ್ಯ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಅಪ್ಪ
ಣೆ ಆಗದ್ದೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ತೆಗೆ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ೧೦
ದಿವಸ ಇದ್ದ ನಾರು ಕಳೇರಿಗೆ ಬರುವದು. ನಾರು ಕಳೇ
ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನು ಪರಶಿ ಹೋಗುವಾಸ್ತ್ಯೆ
ಪರಶಿ ಬಂದ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ
ನಡದಂಥ ಆಗ ಕಳಮಳಗಳ್ಳು ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷರ
ರಶೀದಿ ಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಗದ ಮುಂಚಾದ್ದು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ
ಕೊಡವಲ್ಲ್ಯ

ಸನ್ನಿವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ತಗದುಕೊಂಡು
ತನ್ನ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ದಿವಸ ಇದ್ದು ನಾರು ಕಳೇಂಡಿ
ಬಿಡುವದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದ್ದ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನು ತರಕಿ
ಹೋಗುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲು ನಡದಂಥ್ದ್ದು
ಕೊಡದ ಪತ್ರ ಉತ್ತರ ತರೀಸಿ ತ್ಯಾಗರ ಆತ್ಮ
ಕಲಮುಗ್ರಸ್ಥರು ಮಲಂಕಾಗಿ ಜೇಲ್ಗೆ ದಾಕಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸನ್ನಿ
ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ತೆಗದುಕೊಂಡು ಮನೆಗೆ
ಹೋಗಿ ಹತ್ತು ದಿವಸ ಇದ್ದು ನಾರು ಕಳೇಂಡಿ ಬಿಡು
ವದು. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಿಂಗಳ್ಗು ಗತ್ತೆ ಗಂಡಿವಸ ಮನೆಗೆ
ಸುತ್ತಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ಹತ್ತೊಂಭತ್ತು ದಿವಸ ನಿಮಗೆ
ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಅರಮನೆ ಭಾಕ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲು ಇದುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ನೀವು
ಬ್ಬೇರೆ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲು ಇರುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಡದಂಥ್ದ್ದು ಅರಮನೆ
ಭಾಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳ್ಗುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಡದಂಥ್ದ್ದು ಕಲ
ಮುಗ್ರಸ್ಥ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಅಂಕೆಮಾಡದೆ ಅದು ನನ್ನ
ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲು ನಡದದಲ್ಲ ನಾನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯವಿಲ್ಲ.
ಮತ್ತೆ ಬ್ಬೇರೆ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯದಲ್ಲು ನಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡುಂಬರಾಗಿ
ಜೇಲ್ಗುವದು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಪಾರುಪತ್ಯಗಾರನ ಕೇಳ್ಗಿದಕೆ
ನಾನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯವಿಲ್ಲ ನಾನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಅಂತ ಹೇಳ್ಗು
ವದು ಈ ಮೇರೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಲಮು ಒಬ್ಬ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ
ಯದೆ ಕೇಳ್ಗಿದ ತ್ಯಾಗಿಗೆ ಲುಚಾಯಶ್ಚಿ ಜೇಲ್ಗಿದೆ.

ಗಂಗಾ

ಇದರ ಕಾಗ್ಗೆ ಶಬ್ದದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ ಶಿಲ್ಪದು ಸದರಿ ಅಪ್ಪಗಳ
ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇಲೆ ಇಬ್ಬರ ಪಾದುಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡದಂ
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರ ಕಾಗದ ಪತ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷಿಸಿ
ರಬೇಕಿ ಕೈಕೊಂಡದ ಸಂಧಿ ಬೇಕಾ ಬೇಕಾ ಹಾಕದೆ ಇದರ
ಮರಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಪೈಸಿಗೆ ಮೋಸಹಾರು ಮಾಡಿ
ಕೊಂಡರು ಶೆಪೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೈಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮರಳಿ
ಸಶಿಗ್ರೋಲಗುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಡದ ಕೆಲಸಮಗ್ಗೆ ವಿವರವಾಗಿ
ಸಶಿಗ್ರೋಲಗು[illegible]ವ ಪಾದುಪಕ್ಷಗಾರರು ಕೆಲಸ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಪಾದುಪಕ್ಷಗಾರನಿಗೆ ವರದಿ ಹೇಳಿ
ದಾಕಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು. ಅಪ್ಪಗಳೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಶಿಗ್ರೋಲಗಿ
ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಅರಮನೆ ಆಕ್ಕಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಿ ಇರುವದಾ

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಶೆಪೆಲಕ್ಕೆ ಕವಲಕ್ಕೆ

the days of the week.							
Monday.							
Tuesday.							
Wednes.							
Thurs.							
Friday.							
Saturday							

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about two yards more to have one more round, ending with a knot near the right shoulder. This kind of saree with its full-sleeved high necked jacket and with a flowing hand kerchief gives her an appearance the most majestic among Indian women.

8 Pay homage to Ishwara and Ganapathy besides Kaveri - Snake-worship is unknown among them, unlike demons whom they regard as petty gods find favour. A sacrifice precedes the puja and often dancing is also a part of programme during a god's festival.

9) Marriage customs are perhaps the simplest in Southern India. child marriage is unknown and widow remarriage is allowed - Death is treated with all honour - The mourning dress is white, and the final rites are carried out by coorgs themselves.

General Ethnographical Survey of Coorg

Looking at the configuration of the Coorg country, its area of 1583 square miles being simply enconced on an inner elbow of the Western ghats which afford a formidable barrier against the low countries of Malabar and Canara, both low and the North and East merging into the Mysore plateau, and taking into consideration the direction of the principal water courses which drain this monsoon-flooded hill-tract: westward the Baropole with its affluents precipitating down to Malabar and the Nujkal and Basavani joining the sea in Canara, and Eastward, the Kaveri with its tributaries, the Lakshmana Theertha, Hanangi and Hemavathi which drain by far the largest portion of Coorg; it becomes evident that the original settlers in Coorg, whenever they may have been, will have found readiest access from the open plateau North and East

and its roads from Malabar, Wynad in
particular, and from Canara, Specially the
Sulia country will have ~~found readier access~~
~~from the~~ been at a later period, when the
dominant race had established itself
and beheld from its secure hill tops
the Wynad mountains and the vast extensive
expanse of the sea girt low country which
a descent and intercourse with its in-
habitants. Successive immigrations and
moulding influences, Social and religious,
followed with the advancing tide of
political changes in the surrounding coun-
tries; internal feuds, wars and conquests
violence and despotism shaped the destinies
and characters of the Coorg mountaineers,
till under the protecting wing of the
"Pax Britannica" and the mild
and the beneficial sway of the British govt,
personal freedom was ensured and
Western civilization bestowed its blessings

upon all classes of the people. The various castes and tribes, having in their intercourse with Europeans become conscious of their altered position, have gained courage to assert their rights and privileges, and there is now a general move perceptible amongst all classes to better their condition.

There can be no doubt that however varied the population of coorg may be, the dominant tribe, the coorgs as well as all the other Hindu castes and tribes of the country belong to the Dravidian race, and a distinction may only have to be made between primitive and subsequent settlers, conquerors and peaceful immigrants, a distinction which corresponds with another division made by Dr. Maclean, of Pre-Tamulians and Tamulian Dravidians two branches of the same race. As to their physiognomy and bodily characteristics, essentially there seems to be

no difference other than what may be accounted for by civilization and social institutions. The shape of their heads is clearly Mesco-cephalic and orthognatus with less or more prominent cheek-bones and oval or pointed faces.

Language: A consideration of the prevailing languages spoken in coorg points to the same conclusion regarding racial descent. Canarese is the official language; Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Tulu are also spoken; the coorg and some of the hill tribes use for their domestic intercourse dialects of their own which are based on the Dravidian languages.

Regarding the religion beliefs and practices amongst the Hindu inhabitants of coorg, there are certainly no clearly defined dogmas or tenets to be found, but a hazy intermixture of primitive and Puranic influences shaped their religious life. T

original religion was demon and ancestor worship demanding bloody sacrifices which proved little to the taste of later Brahmanism. Such as else where superior Brahmanical priest craft found a way, either to adapt itself to existing superstitions or to envelope them in fervanic love and thus disguised a new religious system with deities from the Brahmanical pantheon, found gradual acceptance in addition to and mixed up with the old popular belief. Along with the spread of education, however, a strict observance of former religious practices can no longer be upheld and the growing individual indifference and carelessness in religious matters foster a spirit of practical materialism, which in the struggle for enjoyable existence cares but for the wants and pleasures of the body.

customs. As to traditional habits and customs amongst the people of coorg there is a great similitude to the usages amongst the other Dravidian

races, modified of course by the difference of climate and civilizing influences. The severe coorg monsoons and a low temperature at an average elevation of 3,300 feet above sea level demand fuller clothing, the shape and fashion of which range from the simplest covering with a coarse piece of cloth to the now fashionable woolen or elaborately embroidered cotton long coat with sash and turban ornaments are worn indiscriminately by men and women of every class. The mountain forests swarming with wild beasts the coorg mountaineers of necessity became hunters to protect their farms and warriors too to maintain their own in clan feuds or against a common enemy from without, and the coorg handy struck terror into the hearts of their peaceful neighbours. Wedding, are generally contracted at a mature age and mutual personal acquaintance and consent of the interested parties are not unfrequent.

The marriage feasts are friendly social gatherings of the tribal relations and friends, and highly spiced meat curry and mountains of rice are washed down with liberal potions of fermented liquor and the ministrations of Brahmans dispensed with. The women enjoy a great deal of personal liberty, and widows are not absolutely debarred from remarriage, nor degraded as in the Arian economy. There is a desire chiefly among the dominant race for education to qualify their sons for government employment, but little thought is taken of the girls.

Occupation:- The principal occupation of the people in coorg is agriculture and petty trade. Wet land cultivation predominates, but also the dry and high lands are laid under contribution for the maintenance of large united families with numerous dependents, representing in the case of the coorg a

patriarchal state of social life and the practices and usages grown out of such a primitive social constitution engendered a certain norm for guidance, which under the name of Mamul or Paddhati exercises a great influence on the conduct of the people and is held in high veneration, but often proves a stumbling block to beneficial progress.

The dead are buried or burnt, and their memory is perpetuated by an annual sacrificial offering.

Casteless Tribes

The Parialis or Holegas and the hill tribes, the Jeravas, Male Kudiga, Jenu and Betta Kurubas may be identified with Dr Maclean's pre-Tamilian Dravidians of Southern India on 1887 A.C., so as after the advent of the European planters their lot had slightly improved.

The indigenous Holeyas of coorg are the Kembatti, the Paliyas, and the Kapalas, later settlers and temporary immigrants as labourers on coffee estates are the Badaga Holeyas from Mysore, the Mavtas, Adiyas, Paravas, Mavis, Maringis and Maliyas from Malabar and the Balagei Holeyas from Mysore and the Tamil country.

The coorg Holeyas were in former times the praedial slaves, ad scripti glebae and though now legally free, are practically still the principal field labourers and menial servants of the coorgs, near whose houses they live apart in miserable huts and in places remote from the centres of civilization and the influence of European planters. In their dress and in most of their social and religious practices they conform to those of coorgs the coorgs, only keeping their proper

distance in the presence of their masters to which their degraded position and their filthy habits confine them. Their sanitary arrangements in diet and bodily cleanliness leave much to be desired. They principally worship the goddess Mari. At the festivities of the coorgs, like the Helots in Sparta, they act as the clowns and merry makers, playing low pranks or have their own dances and orgies at some distant grove. At the coorg Puttari or harvest feast a band of them, disguised in rude costumes of which ashes, straw and old mats form the chief materials, make their round from house to house and accompanied by tom-tom they perform a dance and some buffooning and collect the customary gift of money to be spent in the next arrack shop.

The coorg Rajahs made use of the holeyas for cultivating their Panja or farms, to watch their crops &

guard the akkadas or guard houses round the royal residence in Mercara, viz Kumbalapiri akkada behind the Rajahs tombs, the Tikkeri akkada (Shikari akkada near Major Martin Knoll, the Kundana Motti near the English burial ground and the Karavali akkada on the road to Mr Kuntz ~~House~~ estate further to serve as scouts and drivers during the royal hunts and to carry the camp equipment. The Rajahs Holeyas had a certain degree of discipline amongst them maintained and enforced by their elders. Now also the holeyas or Pariahs have their village headmen or elder who regulates their

Social practices. On Mercara, the yejamans of the Pariahs are Banajiga - and vellalas, Vishnuites, and Sivaites and one Telugu Banajiga Kadia to serve both sects acts as the representative of pattegara of the great Vishnu guru in Talkad, Kanji Tirupathi Koti Kanyadana Tirumale Venkata Narasimha Satacharya Swami and of the Siva chembanada Swami of the Katani (Kadri) Matha near Mangalore. These Swami periodically visit coorg and receive the collected donations of their devotees amongst whom are also Holeyas admitted to the religious sects by these yejamans, who themselves being caste people lend their influence as a countenancing ~~influence~~ support to the Pariahs who are eager to be thus recognised.

In 1857 a number of Holeyas, the liberated slaves of the late Rajah, in Almanda, Bellur-nad, became christians by the agency of the Rev. Dr. H. Moegling of the Basel mission, and others have since joined the christian settlement on an abandoned farm. Mukk-ati in Ammathnad, now called Anand-hur or town of joy. Formerly sunk in object fear of jungle demons, and the place of their new settlement was noted as the abode of mighty Bhutas under a wide spreading silk cotton tree, they gathered round their spiritual guide, the missionary and learned their vengeance threatened by the coorgs and now the christian congregation of Holeyas numbering 179 souls with their church and school and parochial organisation occupies a social position envied by their former masters.

Pales :- Regarding the Pales, a sub-division of the Holeya in coorg,

it may be remarked that they are of Mala-
yalam and Tulu origin and chiefly found
along the inland or north eastern slopes of
the western ghats, living in the jungles, but
on the farms of the coorgs for whom they
work. As the other Holeyas. Five divisions
of Paleyas Maila (Malabar) Aramane
Kani Bakuda (tree climbers) and
Ajjala Paleya (demon possessed) who
put on masks or 'theres' and act the
part of 'devil dancers' or officiating
priests on the occasion of offering a bloody
sacrifice to their particular
demons, the Kalluru, Panchurli
Dumanthi & Gulika for whom they
erect small shrines in some
dusky grove. . . . . .

The Kaplas. The Kaplas are
scarcely to be distinguished from the Paleyas.
They originally came from Malabar whither
they still resort to make offerings

at certain shrines at the Kolakala festive. It is said that from fear of the Bhutā at Beida male they fled to the temple of choli Powadi or Someswara whose treasury guards, Kavalavara they became; hence their name. When Sodda veerarajendra built the palace at Nalknad, he made use of these Kallas as coolies and afterwards kept them settled at near it at Kunjila grama, employing them as guards and occasionally as executioners. There are now 25 families of Kallas in Padi nalknad. one chatu, who lately died, helped in despatching 28 members of the late Rajah's family by his orders on the English taking possession of coorg in 1834, and the pits were pointed out by chatu to the commissioner in 1869, and remains of the bodies with jewells were dug out

Now the Kaplas like the Paleyas are day labourers on coorg farms. They are divided into three Kuttis or families the Arangad, Bollada, and Pale Kutti who intermarry, but each family has its special deities or rather Bhutas. The Arangad worship Panindra Kolappa and Someswara; the Bollada choli Powadi and the Pale Kutti worship Kaningali Powadi and Chacowandi. They make also twice a year puja to Beirava, Jungalaya, and Pulle Powadi at a shrine (guddi) where Brahmans preside and when they have the annual feast in honour of their ancestors, Bollada Kapla, chetti Kapla, Ajju Kapla, Kari Kapla and Enimba Kapla; the Ajjala Paleyas perform the devil's dance and act as priests of the bloody sacrifice. But some of the Kaplas get also possessed by the Bhutas, Chawandi, Kolata, Nata and Beirava.

The Kapla Balli 25 years of age and 5 ft 4 in high and his wife chonde 22 years old and 4 ft 8 inches in height, who came to me for examination were dressed like coorgs of the pooner class and had rather a pleasing appearance. He wore whiskers and a ~~mous~~ tage moustache and a red dot on his forehead, she had a double necklace of beads and glass bracelets. In their wedding and other domestic ceremonies they have nothing peculiar. They imitate as much as they can the customs of their masters whose language they also use. In the example of the Kaplas the moulding influence of civilized surroundings on a rude jungle tribe is clearly seen. I am told that the Kaplas are of the same origin as the Kadavas or Bodavas or Koragas? or Adiyas who are still a secluded wild jungle tribe who live in almost a savage state in chemlur-Peruk a place on the western slope of the ghats within the coorg frontiers.

yeravas :- of the Hill Tribes the yeravas stand lowest and seem to have been in remote ages in a servile relation to the Betta Kurubas. There are four divisions amongst them, The Panjini, the Panya, the Badana and the Kaji yeravas. They are immigrants from Wynaad where the same class of yeravas is said to be found. Their language is related to that of the Betta Kurumbas and understood by the coorgs

As seen by Lieut Connor (1815-17) when surveying coorg just 70 years ago The person of the yerava is diminutive his complexion dark and his whole appearance carries with it an air of wretchedness; his garments consist of a scanty cloth bound round his waist he wears no turband and his hair tied in a knot on the top of his head

gives him a wild and savage aspect;
among this race many were observed
whose conformation bore a remarkable
resemblance to that of the African with
thick lips and compressed nose, though
both these features were considerably soften-
ed. Joi 45 yrs old, Kaninji 35 yrs old
Bolka 25 yrs old Sunti 20 yrs old
presented themselves for examination
Like the Kurumbas, they are
chiefly found in Kiggatnad and yede-
nalknad Taluk. They conform as much
as ~~possible~~ practicable to the mode of
life and worship of the Coorgs. At wedd-
ings the pair sit together under a chatra
or light framework and the guests put rice
on the head of the bride and bride-
groom and offer also some money. Their
devil worship is performed in the jungle
and the bloody sacrifice offered in ~~front~~
front of a stone called "Malecullacalla
Theya". At their dances on these occasions
the women take an active part as the

women among the Paliya do. Women are buried in a sitting posture.

Male Kadiyas:- They are the toddy drawers of coorg - and sient common units of them - A crude tribe called Kadiaroo are scattered thinly through-out the woods, they are nearly in a state of nature and have but a trifling inter-course with the more civilised in habi-tants; they occasionally cultivate the tops of the higher hills and employ them-selves in extracting the juice of the palm tree and collecting wide honey; yams etc. The manners of these savages are inoffensive and their number is very limited. After the annexation of coorg by the British, they have had the civilizing influence. They live nearer villages. They conform so much

as circumstances permit to the mode of life and social and religious customs of the coorgs to whom they look up as to their masters and are in dread of them. Their names are coorg names. There are two divisions of Kudiyas, the Umale Kudiyas and the Themale Kudiyas. The former hold themselves superior to the Themale Kudiyas and do not eat or drink with the latter. They are purely demon worshippers, their bhutas being Tammaiya and Malemaniyan.

Kurumbas in coorg are of two kinds the Jenu and Betta Kurumbas. Jenu Kurumbas are found in the North and South east of coorg scattered in the jungles. Their principal occupation is to collect honey.

Jenu Betta Kurumbas were like cavaneas

Vakkaligas. Worship Kari Kali Ch Kutta.

Betta Konchas are chiefly found in Kiggatnad and Yedenalknad Talk and are said to have come from Wynad. He loves above all personal freedom and independence and is quite in ~~element~~ his native element when roaming about on a hunting expedition as tracker of large game. Two sections. the Mundapada. The hamlet of three families, Yelabadi. the hamlet of seven families. Anhale in the middle of these huts. Cases decided by themselves.

Sewing Castes

Binchattars or Paddars are the musical mendicants from Malabar Coorg Mukkatina house settled on the land formerly possessed by the Mukkatiru. Hence the name.

castes connected with the land

Bedas:- not much peculiar to coorg. come from Mysore in the hunting season.

cowherdsmen:- After the occupation of coorg by the English in 1834 and the location at first of an English and native regiment of infantry in Mercara rendered it necessary to provide a constant supply of milk and for this purpose a settlement of gollas or gauligas was effected near the sepoys' lines outside the fort, where they still live with their herds of buffaloes that are best suited to the climate, but their Bhagwar breed has deteriorated from want of new blood. The gollas originally came from the Bhagwar district and speak canarese A subsect of them are called the

Kanadis or Kanadiga.

cultivations :— Bantars :— Have come from the Tulu country. They consider themselves superior to the coorgs with whom they do not eat but the coorgs may eat food prepared by Bantars

Heggades are said to have originally come from Malabar and conform to coorg customs. But they are excluded from the community of coorgs in whose presence they are allowed to sit only on the floor. On personal appearance, dress, language etc they can hardly be distinguished from coorgs

The Eimbokkalu :— A name contracted from Eivattu-vokkalu, fifty families, are the descendants of the original settlers of fifty families who

immigrated from the Nagar frontier of Mysore in the time of Dodda Virarajendra who granted them lands for cultivation at a low rent. In their mode of life, in dress and language, they conform to the habits of the coorgs. In the Rajahs times they adopted the religious practices of the coorgs and worshipped Kaveri Amma but since the coorgs refused to admit them into their families, the Embrokkalu reverted to their original Srivaishnava Gurus at Talkad in Mysore and now consider themselves superior to coorgs.

Mapilas are the descendants of intermarriage between foreign traders Arabs and Persians and women of the Malabar coast; but the same designation was also taken by the children of those natives who were forcibly con-

verted to Islam during the persecutions of Tippu Sultan. Mapilla settlements are chiefly found in Yedenalli nad and Padinalli nad Taluks and some were admitted even as Jamma ryots equal with the Coorgs by the Rajahs.

Coorgs:— The landlord or Warrior caste connected with the land, must not be confounded with the Arian warrior caste of Kshatriyas or Rajpuls of in North India. Under the fifth head of the Coorgs alone are classed, and for a particular description of them I refer chiefly to my "Manual of Coorg" of 1870, and to Lieut Connor's Memoir of the

of the Kodagu Survey, 1847, reprinted in Bangalore in 1870, and published after my Manual.

The coorgs or Kodagas, as they are properly called, are the principal inhabitants of the country and from time immemorial the lords of the soil. For the last two centuries they are known as a compact body of mountaineers who resemble more a Scotch clan than a Hindu caste. The coorgs to the present day are as distinct from the Malayalam and canarese people on the western coast, as they from are from the Mysoreans in the North and East, though their peculiarities are to some extent allied to the habits of the one as well as to those of the other race and even their language is but a mixture of the Dravidian tongues. However the peculiar character attached to them is doubtless the result of physical and political circumstances in which they were placed. They are a tribe

more from position than genealogy and cannot be said to be of distinct origin. Their presumption to be of Kshatriyan or Rajput descent may flatter their natural pride, but has not the slightest foundation in history or tradition or in the evidence derived from their language or ~~in the customs~~ social and religious institutions and customs. Lieutenant Connor whose professional duties brought him into daily ~~contact~~ intercourse with them for a period of two years, 1815-1817, enjoyed the most favourable opportunities to form an unbiassed opinion of the Coorgs before any European influence had affected their habits and social positions. He rejects the supposition of their being a division of the Nairs as having "no pretension to rank with the higher classes of the

of the Toodva tribe. They are represented with more appearance of probability, he says, as belonging to the same order as the Tiers of the western coast and consequently must be placed even below the lowest classes of the Sudra division; they nevertheless are not wanting in some of the feelings of the pride of caste. There are so many instances in common that we might be led to suppose both claimed a similar origin. The Tiers are not particular in point of food, drink distilled liquors, marry after the age of puberty, admit a plurality of husbands and direct their chief devotion to Bhagavati. Both whilst fixing their status in the Hindu caste system, he vindicates their character as superior to that of the Nairs. Coorgs are celebrated for the gallant spirit of generosity and delicate sentiments of honour.

Dr. Maclean writing of the interior movements of the Dravidian race Ip 35 mentions the Nairs as having come from the North Canarese country and it is very likely that the coorgs as a branch of the same tribe have diverted to and settled the coorg, where they displaced the anterior or Hill tribes already described and asserted their lordship over them. The coorg Rajahs claimed and took possession of part of Wynad in 1774 said to have been wrested by them from them at some remote period which opens another door through which immigrants from Malabar and especially the chettis from wynad may have entered as some coorg house and village names shall testify viz Eichettira, chettimane, etc or of coming from the East, which is equally

probable, they ~~were~~ may have been the last wave of a Dravidian inroad existing eastwards and coming to rest on the eastern declivities of the western ghats being gradually supplemented by immigrants from the surrounding countries. From the inscriptions of coorg, lately brought to light by the Rev. F. Kittel in the Indian Antiquary and republished with additions under the title "coorg Inscriptions" by Lewis Rice c.i.e. 1886 little information is obtained, little information is obtained about the coorgs themselves. They only show that the country was successively connected with the Ganga dynasty, the Hoysala Kings, the Nayaks of Belur under the Vijayanagar empire and the Lingayat Rajahs of coorg of the Ikkeri or Bednur family and it is but natural that under the various governments new settlers have been introduced into coorg.

The extermination and captivity

by Tippu Sultan of a large body of coorgs with their families to Seringapatam from 1785-92 and 99 and their forcible conversion to Islam with the concomitant irregularities and applications must man conquerors must have destroyed for ever whatever caste pretensions the coorgs may have claimed though all who returned from captivity have been received within the pale of their ancient faith; demon and ancestor worship. from the subdivisions which the coorgs themselves have made of those bearing now the name of coorgs it is evident that they are not an unmixed race on a publication by Capt Cole late superintendent of coorg "A Manual of coorg Law." Bangalore 1871 drawn up by the aid of his leading coorg officials, it is stated p 4. there are four different sects or tribes amongst the coorgs viz 1 Amma 2 Samma, Malla 4.

Bodda coorgs. Amongst these sects the Amma coorgs and Samma coorgs are to be found in all parts of coorg proper; whilst the Bodda coorgs are chiefly found to the North of Mercara. The Malla coorgs are amalgamated with the Samma coorgs and are no longer distinguishable.

The Amma coorgs form but a small and exclusive sect. They are said to have been the indigenous priesthood, but there is no distinct priesthood, but they attached to demon worship. The coorgs being demon worshippers can have had no priesthood in the Brahmanical sense and the Amma coorgs may rather be considered as having been, like the Ajjala Palegas the officiating pujaris at the bloody sacrifices offered to their bhutas, an office which generally the head of the family performs. yet their name Amma. Codaga denotes that they were devotees to a "Mother Kaveri"

a river deity which is identical with Parvati, the wife of Siva. They are then brought in connection with the Puranic system of the Brahmins into which they could not be fully absorbed, and therefore had to be ousted. It may be conjectured that the Brahmans coming in contact with the rude coorg mountaineers and seeing in the dominant race a promising field to further ~~than~~ their interest, imposed upon them their own puranic superstition and peopled the high mountains with celebrated rishis or hermits, chief among them Agastya muni and brought the source of the Kaveri in relationship with the principal Brahmanical deities, Siva and Parvathi, and to give divine authority to their proceedings they foisted upon the coorgs the Kaveri purana, a feat which may have overawed a rude race, but which by modern criticism

is discovered as a fraudulent imposition of recent date. To conciliate and win over the indigenous Bhuta Pujaris they were admitted as a sort of inferior priests of Kaveri Amma hence their name Amma Kodagas. In the course of time disputes must have arisen between them and the more crafty and learned Brahmanical priests whose interests necessitated a monopoly and as legend has it, the former fell under Kaveri's curse and decreased, whilst the Coorgs who sided with Agastya Muni were promised increased prosperity. But however obscure the history of the Amma Coorgs may be, the fact is that from time immemorial they perform no priestly function whatever, and being unlettered and ignorant they exercise no spiritual influence upon the rest of the Coorgs from whom they are only distinguished by wearing the Brahmanical cord and by abstaining from animal food and fermented liquor. They do therefore

not eat with coorgs nor inter marry with them; but the Brahmans do in no wise acknowledging them as equal standing or even resembling them in priestly dignity. Their number is decreasing they live on agriculture only. It is said that a class of people like the Amma Kodagas live in the wynaad wild whom they claim relationship, but have no intercourse.

The Samma coorgs with whom the Malla coorgs are closely intermined form the principal class of coorgs. The relative meaning of the two words is "small" and "big" and may originally have referred to number and importance, which now the difference is almost obliterated. The Samma coorgs may originally have formed a small nucleus and in their own eyes a sort of aristocracy; which the Malla coorgs represented the ~~agre~~

aggregate main body which was augmented by new accessions from Kindred tribes. Those whose descent from the Nyaad chettis or other foreign connections is traditionally known for it is no secret amongst the coorgs that such additions have been made to their number and the house names of such bear witness to the fact

The Bodda coorgs - are the Gowdas of Gadinad, Surlabbi mutnad, and yedavanad in North coorg. Some intermarriages have taken place between the Sama coorgs and the Bodda coorgs. but the latter are held in contempt by the former.

Social Gradation: - Under the despotic Government of the coorg Rajahs, when life and property of the subject were equally insecure, it was more the temporary favour of the chief that

marked gradations of society, that well-defined social distinctions those arising from property were not numerous and from rank and power still less. The Rajah having crushed what still remained of the power of the ancient chiefs or Nayaks, reduced their subjects to a common level: there was no authority except that temporarily given by the service of the government; but this can scarcely said to have formed an intermediate rank and in every essential point that constitutes social position all coorgs were of the same standing. It is only under the B.L. government that the assurance of personal safety, a continuity of public service, most eagerly

connected by the coorgs, and an extensive system of native nepotism in favor of relatives of those in power have contributed to form successfully a kind of official aristocracy and they have made good use of their opportunities to acquire land wealth and influence. and an indulgent govt and enthusiastic local administration did their part to help them into the saddle. The principal offices in coorg have almost been monopolised by a few families and amongst them the honsenames: Appandra. Biddandra, Bithandra, Kolhandra, Kongandra, chepudira, Korawanda, Madandra, Kolawanda, Kuttebira and Manegapanda (Manegapanda) are conspicuous. The spread of education however, and the present policy of government tends to break up the official monopoly of the coorgs and to establish a more just and liberal distribution of government patronage with the concomitant honors and emoluments amongst all classes.

To one who has lived for many years amongst the coorgs, the improved condition of the appearance of the men is very striking. Thirty years ago, one seldom saw a coorg man dressed in a woolen garment, now it is almost the rule and amongst coorg studying outside the country native dandyism is not unpractised, though still repressed and ridiculed at home. Native leaf-umbrellas disappear in favour of the light and gaudy imported article and merchants make annually a good business. young coorg officials who formerly trusted to the muscular strength of their own legs, delight now to be seen on impetuous Pegu ponies or prancing steeds from Kandahar, as they weekly visit their rural homes or follow the English official on duty. Also the coorg women bear evidence of increased prosperity in the finery of their dress and profusion of ornaments

The personal appearance of the Coorgs is at once striking on account of their peculiar costume and of their frank and manly demeanour. Such it must in due justice be observed that it is generally the well-to-do official class whom the eye of the stranger meets for first impressions and on longer and more intimate acquaintance he may have reason to agree with the opinion of Lieutenant Connor that "the Coorgs are of a cruel disposition with the same propensity to mendacity as all Hindus" ——— (description of the dress follows) — A necklace of Rudrakshi silver or gold bracelets on the wrists and earrings with precious stones or pearls, complete the festive costume of the wealthy. Those who are in possession of the Coorg medal or the bracelet ornament called Kokkathe do not fail to suspend it around the neck.

The coorg House:

The position, the style of building, and the approaches of old coorg houses strongly mark the design of fortification, and tradition points back to a time of general feuds, when chief fought with chief, clan with clan. On the deep cadangas or ditches with high embankments we still see memorials of that warlike state of affairs. These war ditches intersect the mountainous district in every direction and have resisted not only many furious attacks of contending parties, but also the force of the annual monsoon.

A deeply cut passage, bone and paved with rough stones and overgrown with shady trees, its sloping sidewalls decked with a variety of ferns leads you in angular lines to the door-

housing under an outhouse. Over a fenced courtyard, enclosed on all sides by stables, storerooms and Servants' quarters you come to the front of the main building, which is square, of one Story and raised about three feet from the ground. All the buildings are roofed with tiles and thatched with rice straw which is yearly supplemented.

The coorg hospitality. The industry and occupation of the coorgs. The food and meals of the coorgs etc are skipped over as they are the same common even in these days.

The coorgs' physical powers — The coorgs are a robust race and bear with fortitude a great deal of hardship especially during the monsoon whilst engaged with rice cultivation. Exposed to rain, wind, and cold and prostrate with fever they soon regain their strength. and old men and women

of 70 and 80 years are not uncommon among them. On the times of the Rajah during their wars with Mysore and Malabar and in their marauding expeditions the coorgs proved themselves brave soldiers and were dreaded for their fierce intrepidity, and also in their encounter with the English they were formidable foes, but since the conquest of the country their warlike spirit has found no scope, and only an occasional tiger, cheeta or bison hunt rouses the old martial fire .....

... When in 1837 there was some political disturbance in South canara in which also some coorgs were implicated, the main body rallied round the government and suppressed it, and were amply rewarded with jaghirs, pensions and medals, and when in 1861 the "arming Act" came in force, the gallant people of coorg were specially exempted by the commissioner, Sir Mark Cubbon.

The coorgs' intellectual faculties are sometime overrated - they are naturally sharp and intelligent, but hitherto they manifested themselves only in a patient plodding acquisitiveness of the subjects required for examinations without any original inventiveness or prominent capacity for official work, but those in office are credited with honesty and uprightness.

The marriage customs of to-day present a curious mixture of old and new rites, fashions and notions. In ancient times it would seem the marriage festivities had a peculiarly communal character on some great day a family moved together the whole panna, that is all the families of one of the nice valleys girt with farm houses, for a feast. The youths would have their ears pierced by the village carpenters for earrings and the maidens had nice strewn upon their heads. This was in those days ...

the bridegroom's party, so you give our
daughter

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ನೇಂಗ್ಯಡಿಪದವು ಮಂಗಳೂರು ತಾಲೂಕು ಜಯರಾಮಯ್ಯ ಪೂಜಾರಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಪುಣ್ಯಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾನವನ್ನು ಬಯಸುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ಕೇಳಿ ಮೊದಲಿನವರು ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ತಂದೆಯವರು ಎಂಬ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಹೋಟೆಲನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಹೋಟೆಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಊಟ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳು ಬಹಳ ರುಚಿಕರವಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದವು. ಅವರ ಹೋಟೆಲಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಗಿರಾಕಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಕಾಲೇಜು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಬಡ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರು ಸಾಲದ ಮೇಲೆ ಊಟ ತಿಂಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನವರು ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ತೀರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರು ಅವರಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೋಟೆಲನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಹಣ ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರು ಹೋಟೆಲನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿದ ನಂತರ ಅವರು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗೆ ಹಿಂತಿರುಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೂಲವಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಾಗಿ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅವರು ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರಕಾರದಿಂದ ಪಿಂಚಣಿ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು.

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಗ ಸುಧಾಕರ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವಳು. ಅವಳು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು.

ಸುಧಾಕರ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಕಿರಿಯ ಮಗ ಸುರೇಶ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮನೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಮಗಳು ಸುಮಾರು ಐದು ವರ್ಷ ವಯಸ್ಸಿನವಳು. ಅವಳು ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗಲೂ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು. ಅವಳು ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಳು.

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳು ಸುಧಾಕರ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳು ಸುರೇಶ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳು ಸುಧಾಕರ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳು ಸುರೇಶ ಪೂಜಾರಿಯವರ ಮಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಗಳಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

ತಾಪಸಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು. ಈ ದೃಶ್ಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕನು ----- ಚಿಂತಾಕ್ರಾಂತನಾದನು -

ನಿವಾಸಿ ..... ರಾಜನು ಚಿಂತಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತ್ರಿಪಥಂ ತ್ರಿಭುವನ ಮಸ್ತು ಎಂದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಶಿಲಾಗ್ರಾಸವನ್ನು ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾರಿಹೋಗಿ ಸರೋವರದ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಾಪಶಾಲಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬೇಂಡು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳಲು.

ಶಿಬಿರದ ಅರಸು ಬಿಡಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಕ್ಷಣವಂತನಾದ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಹಂಸವನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ತ್ರಿಶಲ ಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳು ಪ್ರದಕ್ಷಿಣೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಂಬಿಸಿದವು. ಆ ಹಂಸವನ್ನು ಬಂಗಾರದ ಪಂಜರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಅಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪಡಿಪಾಟಲು ಮೇಲಿನ ಗಂಧರ್ವನನ್ನು ತಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಆ ತರುವಾಯ ಹಲವು ಯಕ್ಷಗಂಧರ್ವರು ಬಂದು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಸಿದರು. ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧ ನಾಡು ತಾಮ್ರದ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪರಿಸರವು ಇಂಥ ಗಾಯನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಿವಿಗೊಟ್ಟಿತು. ಕಿಷ್ಕಿಂಧ ಪರ್ವತದ ಬೀಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ. ಜೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಲ್ಲದ ಸಂಗೀತಾಲಯವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜರು ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಮಂಡಲಾಚಾರ್ಯ ಮಹಾವಾದ ವಿದೀಕ್ಷರ — ನೆರೆದ ವಿದ್ವಜ್ಜನರ ಪೆರ್ಮೆಯಿಂ...

ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಬಾಯ್ಕಡಿ ಇಂದು ತಿನ್ನಬೇಕು ಅಂಬುದೇ ಅಂಬುದೇ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಅನಂಬರ ನಾಡಿ ಸ್ಥಾವರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬರಲು ತಿನ್ನಬೇಕಿನ ಸಲ್ಲಾರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮಧ್ಯ ಮಧ್ಯ ತಿರ್ತ್ತರಮಾಡಿ

ಯಾದಿಯನ್ನು ನವರ ಮನೆಯಾಳು ಚಿಗಾಯಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಂಗಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹುಮಂ
ಯಿಂದ ಇತ್ತೆಂದು - ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಲವು ಪೌಂಡಿಯೋತ್ತರ ವರಾದ ಯತಿವರ್ಯ
ರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಗೆ ವಿಜಯಂಗೈದು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ ತೀರ್ಥರು ಮನೆ
ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷಿಕ್ತರಾದ ಸಮಯ ಸುಮಾರು 117 ರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಎಂದು ಬಲ್ಲಾಯ ಶೀರಾ
ಳಾನವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕರಾಗುವಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂ
ವತ್ತೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಮಹಾ
ಪಂಡಿತರೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದರು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಕೃತಿಗಳೇ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿ
ಯಾಗಿವೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾಧಿಪತಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂವತ್ತೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ
ಕಾಲ ಸಮರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಂತ್ಯ
ವು ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅರಿವು ಉಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ
ಪರಿವಾರದವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕರೆಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ
ದರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯರಾದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು
ಕಾಣಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಂಗಳ ಪೂಂಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮನೆತನದ
ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ಮನೆಯವರಾದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣಂದ ಬಂದರು - ಬಂಬಾಡಿ
ಮನೆಯ ಸುಬ್ಬಯ್ಯನವರು ಜೋತ್ರಕಾರರು ಮೊದಲಾದವರನ್ನು
ಕರೆಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು 1036 ಕಲ್ಲು ಅಡಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು 37
ಸಾವಿರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಚಿಂಗಳ ಪೂಂಬಳ್ಳಿ ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.
ಇವರು ಸಹ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರು ಶತಮಾನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ಅರಸು
ಮನೆತನದವರಿಗೆ ಆಪ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಇವರ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಸಹ
ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಣಿಕೆಗಳು ಉಳಿದುಬಂದಿವೆ. ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಯ
ಕಾಲಚಕ್ರ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಸರು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸೆಳ್ಳು
ಕೊಡುವ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಪೈಕಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಆಜ್ಞೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳ

ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ
ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಸೋಲುತ್ತಾರೆ
ಎಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಮತದಾರರು ಒಂದೇ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ.
ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ
ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ
ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯ
ಕೊಡಿಸಲು ಸಂಚಿತ ಮತ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತದಾರರು ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ
ಮತ ಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಪಸಂಖ್ಯಾತರು ಒಂದೇ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗೆ
ಮತ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅವರ ಮತಗಳು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮಟ್ಟ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ
ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿದ
ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಮತದಾನದ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.
ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಂತೆ ಮತದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯೂ
ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತದಾರರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಂತೆ ಮತದಾನದ
ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತದಾನದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದಂತೆ
ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ಬಲಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆಯ
ಪ್ರಮಾಣವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮೇದರಾದವರು ಹಲ್ಲಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದ ಕಾಗದವನ್ನು ಮಾ
ಡಿ ಹೊಗಸ್ಕರ್ಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವರು ಅದ
ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ, ಅಕ್ಕಿಹಿಟ್ಟು, ಅಚ್ಚುಕಾಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಳುಮಾಡಿ
ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ತಿನ್ನುವರು.

ಕೆಲವು ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರು ಭಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಡುವಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬನು ಸೀತಾ
ಸ್ವಯಂವರ ರಾಮಾಯಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಅಂಗವನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ಅಭಿನಯ
ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹಾಡಿದರೆ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬನು ಸಂಗೀತವನ್ನು ಹಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಂದ
ಸೀತಾ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಡಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಭಿನಯಿಸಲು ತಿಳಿದವರು
ರಾಮನ ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಷೇಕವನ್ನು ಹಾಡಿ ಅಭಿನಯಿಸಲು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದವರು
ಬಹಳ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಹೊಡೆಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಂಡಿಯಾತ್ರೆಯಾ
ಡಿದರೆ ಹೊರತು ಅಲಾಬಾಂಯಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಚಾಪಿಕಿರುವರು.
ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಲ್ಲದ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಹೀಗಿದ್ದರೂ
ಆಳುವ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರು ಅಪಚಾರಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸಹಜ
ಮತ್ತು, ಗಂಡಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಂಗರವರೆಗೆ ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರಿಗೆ
ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕಾಸಿಗೆ ಮಾರುವರು ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ
ತಿಳಿಯುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ~~ಎಂದರೆ~~ ಎಂಬವರು ಹೀಗೆ
ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅಷ್ಟೆಯಾ ರಾತ್ರಿ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ
ಸಂಸಾರದ ರೀತಿಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣ ನಂಜುಂಡಯ್ಯ ಕಾಂಚಿಕೆ 15-6-27

To sum up (1) there is no tradition among the people of coorg which throws any light on their origin. (2) The Kadamba descent theory is founded on a portion of a purana recently forged and erroneously understood to allege what it does not really say. (3) The testimony of language seems to be at variance with that of religious and social customs and institutions; but neither is strong enough to overpower the other. (4) where certainty is impossible we may rest content with the high probability of the view adopted by a gentleman who knows from personal acquaintance more about coorg and its inhabitants than any other person living, namely that the coorgs must have come like the Nairs from the North Kanarese country but having company on the way, must have wheeled their course towards the north and peopled the land which they occupied for centuries.

B. Narasimha Rao.

in certain circumstances. Mr Richter may be said to have hit upon as good a solution of the problem of the origin of the Coorgs as any that can be invented. His view that the Coorgs must have descended from the North Kanarese country like the Nairs, to whom they are allied, but that having deviated from their Southern course they must have occupied the country with which their name has been connected from time immemorial, explains the philological position of Kodagu while it may also be taken to throw some light on much that is common to the Coorgs and the people of Malabar, although the political history of Coorg must have led us to expect that they would lend themselves more to the influence of their Kanarese brotherren.